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Miss Mary E. Sage
Haverhill, Nov. 16, 1881.
Rec'd Nov. 17.

✓

Haverhill Mass.
Nov. 16. 1881.

My Dear Dr. Clark

There is one thing which I did not speak of on Friday - I want to tell you of a friend to whom I am devotedly attached - We were in school together at Mt. Holyoke, and after my mother died we planned to teach school together - She has been for a few years in the public schools at Yonkers N. Y., and wanted to apply for a position for me - But this missionary call came, and although at first I

In Omaha
That it may
transact my business
Faithfully yours
Mary E. Sage
Box 252.

Mount Holyoke Coll.
Hamilton Mass. Feb. 14. 1882

tried to turn a deaf ear to it. I could not. Since my decision I have been trying to urge her to go with me, as it seems so hard to be separated, and she with her experience would make such an excellent teacher. As yet she holds back, but I have thought if she did not go with me perhaps she might after a while. I know that you will understand, as she is very dear to me, that we should not want to be separated, but would wish to be together always as sisters, as we had planned for this country, and so I want to ask you, if it is not too much, if you could hold a place in reserve for her at Smyrna, in the new school, which I hope is going to be so prosperous. So that if another teacher is to be sent, it may be she. That you will not, for a time at least, assign the place to any one else. I shall be very grateful if you will bear this in mind, if you should think it best.

You were so kind as to say I might draw upon my allowance at once, and I would like $50. if you please, as I wish to begin my outfit. I know you will be glad to hear that my friends here are beginning to be interested, and I think they will raise twice as much as ever before

Mary Lyon Page
Haverhill Feb. 14. 1882
Rec'd Feb. 15

Haverhill Mass.
Feb. 14. 1882.

Dear Dr. Clark

I received your of the 11th yesterday. As regards the time of starting for Turkey, I should very much prefer to wait until summer if I may do so - There are several reasons why this seems specially desirable to me; one is, that I should feel much better and stronger in health to arrive at my destination, after the extreme heat of summer has passed - Warm weather agrees with me, yet as I am

not very strong, I should fear the effect of extreme heat, until I have been accustomed to it gradually. I am sure I shall be fresher for the fall work.

Another reason is, that I have a friend in mind, who I hope will decide to go out and teach with me. She is detained providentially at home, for the present, but I think she may be released in time to make preparation if we do not start before mid-summer. I am not sure of her decision, but I can not help thinking this may make a difference. It would certainly be pleasant for me to go in company with Mr. and Mrs. Bowen, and I shall be very glad if it is so decided.

I enclose the letter from Mrs. Bowen, which you so kindly loaned me. Many thanks for it. I have sent it around to those of my friends whom I wished to interest in the school. A friend in Boston volunteers to do some shopping for me, and if it would be convenient for you to send me $50. I will be very much obliged.

Yours faithfully
Mary Lyon Page.

WILLIS RUSSELL
PRESIDENT.

May I Page

Quebec July 28 1882

Recd July 31

Dear Dr. Clark

Your very kind letter reached me at Hazelhill, just before I left, also yours of the 24th & day. I thank you for your suggestions in regard to my health, and will endeavor to carry them out. I am also glad of your word about studying the language, and hope we may plan for the most effective work, both now and in the future.

A gentleman at Hazelhill seemed specially interested in the services Sunday, and told my brother that he would like to give $100 if it could go directly for my salary. I saw Mrs Brown the Pres. of our

could be arranged things the churches have already pledged my salary. I wondered if it might be given as an extra for this school, for one year, or what would be best to do about it. I will find out further about it from my brother if the money will be given every year and write again.

I will send my picture by a friend, unless I by mail. She will not be in Boston just yet, but during the summer. With grateful thanks for your kindness and good wishes, I am yours faithfully Mary L. Page.

Smyrna Turkey
Sept. 16. 1882.

Dear Dr. Clark

We have reached our journey's end at last, and are really at home in Smyrna. I cannot begin to tell you how much I have enjoyed the journey. The voyage on the Atlantic was very pleasant, without a particle of sea-sickness. London and Paris we found cold and comfortable, the season being a very unusual one we were told. But the delight and comfort of the whole trip culminated in Switzerland. The bracing air was like a tonic; it gave me new strength, and simply to look at the towering mountains whose snow-clad summits hid themselves in the clouds, gave courage and in-

spiration which will last for a long time, I am sure - and I feel rested and refreshed beyond measure. For this delightful sojourn I thank you most heartily, and feel that I am much better prepared for the school year, and the work before me, than when I left America -

Sailing from Trieste, we were obliged to change steamers on the way, but that gave me the pleasure of a few hours in Athens - With Mr. Constantine for a guide, whom we met most unexpectedly, we went to the Acropolis, saw the beauties of the Panthion and stood on Mars Hill - It thrilled me inexpressibly to look upon the shores and see the scenes which the great Apostle saw, and gave me a longing to follow his example, though so

ably, in giving the gospel of
Christ to the people.
And so we came on to Smyrna,
which is surely beautiful for
situation, and fair to look upon
from the sea, even if the streets
are narrow and badly paved.
That, I expected, but it is pleas-
anter even than I had thought.
The house is nice and airy and
comfortable. There is a place to walk
from the roof, and from there we
see the entire city, with Mt. Pagus
rising in the background and
the tomb of Polycarp near the
summit, marked by a single
cypress tree.
I must say to that I am
pleased with the climate. it
is not "boiling hot" even at
this season, for there is a sea
breeze all the time, which comes
to us here. I think I shall stay
in the city, even through Sept.

School begins this week, but as
yet only half of the scholars
have made their appearance, the
weather keeping them out of lo
until October, Mrs. Bowen say
going through the rooms in the
school building I must say,
that they struck me as looking
very bare. We have the desks, but
there is little beside. Can we
not have maps and globes and
blackboards? The primary class
pleased me very much, such
bright eyes and intelligent fa
They recited the multiplication
table in Armenian finely, and
their native teacher, they tell
is admirably suited for their
They, as well as the upper class
however, need many things; a
kindergarten set I am sure
would do wonders for them.
If we can only make it attrac
tive for them, so they will com

year after year, we may hope to
make an impression upon them.
I have been here so short a time
that I do not know all their
needs, but some of the most
pressing ones I will mention.
I write now & send by this
mail and next week I will
write again more particulars.
Hoping that in the mean time,
an appropriation of money
may be made for us.
We need at least two sets of
maps, and one Greek set.
Three globes, one for each room.
Blackboards can be bought
here, or prepared for $10. in thirds
We need very much three clocks,
one for each room, they can-
not be bought here. A Kind-
ergarten set we could order
from England, if we had the
money. I wish we might have

$200 for the primary department. I am sure that if we can make the school attractive, a class will come that will pay well, but as yet they wait & see what we can give them. Do you not think we might engage a teacher for French who will also teach music, and see if it will not pay. I wish so much that we might have $500 for the school, then will another teacher from America. We will see if we cannot have a fine school here.

Am I asking large things? I am looking for them here.

Yours in haste with gratitude

Mary L. Page.

Mary L. Page.
Smyrna Sept. 16. 1882
Recd Oct. 7.

might have been built in a
suburb of Boston, and a modern
bell rings out the call to prayer.
Trains of camels bearing produce
pass the railway.
Greek priests in caps and gown
brush by the American missionary.
Can we not hope soon to see
the dead letter of forms and ceremonies giving way to the spirit
of the gospel of Christ!
Thus far I am very well,
the climate has not affected
me unfavorably. I think it is
due largely to the strength rel.
I accumulated on the way.
Mr. Bowen sends the account
of expenses for the journey. I
am aware that much more
is charged for me than is usual, going & our stay by the
way. Still it does not cover
all the expense. If however

Smyrna Turkey
Sept. 23. 1882.

Dear Dr. Clark

I wrote you so hurriedly last week in order to get the mail, that I fear I did not explain all I wished about the school furnishings - I mentioned a number of things that we need which cannot be bought here, but we need others, many small items, which we can get if we have the money - such as - furnishings for the girls dormitory which is almost bare - more beds, curtains, table - linen for their table - larger kitchen equipment, etc. etc. I find that the day school here is very much larger than the boarding department. And I am sure it is well to get the little children to keep

them as long as possible with us, but I do hope we may have a small Mt. Holyoke now. We have little as yet to attract the girls. I wish that we might have good paying pupils from some of the better families. Mrs. Bowen thinks they will come as soon as we can provide comfortably for them. They have done so much the past year in getting the house, school building and church, that it only remains now to fit out the school. This we trust you will give us means to do.

I find here in the school the Armenian element most largely represented, while in Smyrna & all places, the Greeks should be brought in, it being a Greek city. There are a few here, but I shall make it my care to look after them, and bring in as many

Smyrna, Dec. 13. 1882.
Rec'd Jan. 6. 1883.

more as I can reach. I have already begun my lessons in Greek, and am impatient to get on.

I am so pleased with the appearance of our new church! It seems so homelike, and it cannot fail to draw the people, I am sure. Last Sabbath, my first here, Mr. Bowen preached to a large audience, and numbers came in from the outside first to see what was going on; they evidently came as they were without preliminary, for ~~[illegible]~~ they had no hats or coats.

Smyrna seems to be a city of sharp contrasts. The contact of the old civilization with the new is very striking. From one side of our house we look upon the minarets of the Mohammedans — on the other is the American Chapel with

it is more than you think best will you charge it on my account. You will notice that we did not come by Constantinople, so I could not remain there during Sept. this most trying month, but I feel so well now, I think I may remain here safely.

Please remember me to Dr. and Mrs. Alden, and to Mrs. Parker and Miss Child. I shall send a letter to them soon.

Yours Very Truly
Mary L. Page.

Mary L. Page

Smyrna. Sept 23. 1882

Recd Oct. 12

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Smyrna, Dec. 15, 1882.
Rec'd Jan. 6, 1883.

Smyrna.
Dec. 15/1882.

Dear Dr. Clark.

You have already received Mr. Bowen's letter, and I can only say that I have been so happy with them here, that the thought of their leaving seems like death itself.

But aside from personal feelings, I do not see how the work could go on without them. One of the people expressed the feeling of them all, when he said to me yesterday, "No one but Mr. Bowen could work here." The people are all very much attached to him, and he has

Miss Pease

a great influence over them.

Besides, I do not see how the School can go on without Mrs. Bowen. She has planned it from the first, and still has the responsibility. I give half of my time to it, but with the study of the language I cannot at present take the whole charge.

With the reduced appropriations, it seems best to condense the Manisa and Smyrna boarding schools. Miss Bull will come down here, if Mrs. Bowen stays, but she does not feel that she can otherwise.

If she should go, what can I do? What do you wish me to do? I have

become very much interested in the school and the people here; I am willing and anxious to go on, for I am sure this is the place for a school - Is it possible that you would think it best to give it up? It is growing constantly -

Is there not something to be done to keep Mr. & Mrs. Brown here!

I am sure this letter is very incoherent, for since this trouble I have thought so much that my head is in a whirl - I write only to ask for instructions -

Yours faithfully
Mary E. Page.

them. become very much interested

Miss Pace

Smyrna Turkey.
Feb. 10. 1883.

Dear Dr. Clark

The telegram and your letters have done me a world of good and I feel now that I may go on with courage. If Mr. and Mrs. Bowen stay, the work will prosper, humanly speaking. Mrs. Bowen's health is not quite firm, to be sure and just now she is considerably worn on account of this anxiety, but I think I can plan to relieve her still more so that she can rest and get strong. The school seems to be in favor here and is growing, so that I should need an assistant for next year if the school

at Manisa should not unite with ours; but we all think that it would be best to join the two at Smyrna, the teachers there having consented since it does not seem possible to have a school there which will pay anything towards its own support. Miss Lawrence is willing to come down here in Septr, and then we hope Miss Bull can have a vacation since she is very much worn and needs it badly. Miss L. and I will get on together for a while, so we shall not need Miss Cole, from whom we have had no letter this week.

Hoping that your health will be restored and thanking you for your kindness, I am

Yours faithfully Mary L. Page

next gear, we still need a

next year, we still need a French teacher who could board with us and assist in other things. We hope that you may think favorably of it.

Will you please forward the enclosed to the first society on the list.

Hoping that you and all our dear friends at the Rooms are well, believe me

Yours sincerely
Mary L. Page.

Miss Page —

Smyrna
March 27. 1883.

Dear Mrs. Barker.

I send with this a letter & the Miss'y societies interested in our School.

The School is prospering and I take great pride in it. Even now, in the midst of the year, we have applications for new scholars. I wrote you in my last letter, I think, that I had undertaken the responsibility of the School, as it seemed necessary to relieve Mrs. Bowen. I thought then that we could get on with what help we had until the end of the School year. But we have still further relieved Mrs.

At Home dinner at Miss
Smith's. At 7 o'clock

1881

Boarding

Boarding by sending her away for two months to rest. Do now I have sole charge. More than that, at the time I wrote we had a friend here, an English girl who was interested to assist us in French and English. Her motives were good but upon trial she proved to be incapable of teaching. So I have gone on with my English classes, but with added duties it seems almost impossible to find time for the study of the language. But instead of wishing for another missionary from America who could not help us in one of the most important branches, French, we would much prefer to hire a teacher

here whose native tongue is French but who knows English also and could assist in that department. Such a person has been recommended to us, a Swiss lady, Mais Vetter. She is a Protestant has been engaged in teaching and recommended to us & is altogether such a person as we needed. We have made an engagement with her for a short time, for trial, and if you would authorize us, we would like to make a permanent engagement with her, paying the same sum # which a missionary receives. Mrs. Bowen will not expect to assume any care of the school again, and if the Mamai school is united with this

Mr Bowen asks for a larger sum. Estimate

and with much love to dear
Mrs May, I am one of
your large family of daughters
Mary L. Page -

Smyrna June 22.
1883.

Dear Dr. Clark

I am not going to write you one word of business - plenty time for that by and by -- but I want to tell you how much we missed you all after you went away - how desolate the meetings were and how lonely it was at Mrs. Hood's. We were obliged to stay two days after the meetings, before our cleaner went, so we did a little sight-seeing - We went to the Soleimanee Mosque with Prof. and Mrs. Mead; to the Seven Waters of Europe and there we saw the Sultan's wives who had come out for

an evening, and spend part of a day at Pera. We saw the howling dervishes too, a horrible sickening spectacle. Poor things I fairly longed to get hold of them and tell them of a better way to worship God.

We came back to S. quite rested and fresh for school. I have some ideas from the Home school which I hope to carry out now. We have had beautiful weather here not too hot for me, but I fairly bask in the sun — They tell me I shall cry enough however, before summer is over. Our house by the seaside is very pleasant, it is directly on the shore, so the sound of the waves

since we were up at
night. Col. Stevens and his
daughter are with us. When
school closes at the end of
the month, I shall be there all
the time. I am anticipating
it very much.

I wonder how the Swiss
climate is treating you. If
you are gaining. The two
days that we spent at
Lucerne are among my
pleasantest memories. I
can see now just how the
mountains look from that
wonderful lake. And the
young Frau just shows her
queenly head for a moment.
The thought of those grand
views always gives me fresh
courage. With best wishes
for your health and happiness

that when the waves are high they almost dash on us if we sit out doors. I wish you could see how pleasant it is. There are the mountains on either side which almost enclose the Bay and give us every variety of color and straight out between them is the entrance to the Mediterranean, the great sea which brought us hither and how our friends sing. The water here is beautiful at times. Last evening as we sat out in the moonlight it seemed to be full of diamonds! I am sure this is a place where we can rest for most year. Mr. Bowen goes in to the city every day, but we only go when the hour crowds on Sundays. With love to dear Mrs. Alden and yourself I am

Rec'd Aug 1 83
Ans Aug 2

Smyrna July 13. 1883.

(School &c)

Dear Dr. Alden

I suppose by this time you are safely at home and your visit to Turkey begins to seem like a hurried dream. But it is such a happy thought to us that you have been here and actually seen our homes. you can begin to know a tenth part of the comfort it gives us. I hope you had a very pleasant journey. But what a sad day it was on which you left us! The death of little Dorothea Millengen threw a gloom over everything. And in the days that followed we were so lonely for you all, we missed

Smyrna Oct. 1, 1883.

Mr. & Mrs. H.

you so much in the meetings that it no longer seemed worth while to attend. We had to leave for our school affairs came up, and then Bro. I. wished you and Dr. Clark were there to say a word for us! Some of the good brethren from the interior thought our school expenses — they do not know the situation in Smyrna and the work we need, for instance, of teaching French, while we who are here, know that it is a position necessary. They voted our estimates finally but next year another set will know just as little about it and they may overturn all the plans that we have made and begun to carry out. So they voted

& recommend the Woman's Board to adopt our school specially and let us send our estimates directly to them as the Home School at Const'nople does. This will give us a firm basis and feeling of security without which we can do little. I have just been writing to Mrs. Bonker about it, and if you will add your influence in our behalf we shall be very glad.

The visit to Const'nople was a real rest to me and I came back fresh to finish the year. We closed the 29th June for the season, and now we are all out of the city at Guistepe a little village three miles out on the sea-shore. Our house is so close to the water

these small organs (baby organs) & dispose of and may we have one here? It would be such a help for the music draws in the children from the street and helps & keeps them already in.

I have already written Dr. Alden and Mrs. Bonser about the school and Mr. Bonser has written you, so I suppose you will have "sat upon us" before this, but I do hope we may be taken under the special wing of "W. B. M." also the "Home".

How I wish you need not vary your precious head for another whole year. Thankfully all our wants! I am afraid you are not rested clear through but hope for the best. A great deal of love please to dear Miss Mary. I hope she enjoyed her trip. With best wishes for your health & your loving daughter Mary L. Pope.

Miss Mary E. Pinson
Care of Rev. Dr. Pinson

Yours &c. Amos M. Mathews
Mr. A. M. Clark Brooklyn

Epistle, Smyrna Sept. 1, 1883.
Rec'd Sep. 21.

Dear Dr. Clark

We are all very anxious to hear of your safe arrival home; our last news was from Miss Stanley at Liverpool telling of your pleasant English trip. We do hope that you have been able to rest. I cant help wondering if you ought to arrive home while it is still so warm. I wish you might have remained abroad until Oct. Dr. Ironbridge called upon us yesterday. Their steamer goes in a day. He spoke of meeting you in London. He seems very much improved in health, as well as when he was here last year on his way from Constantinople.

We are still here in our peaceful home by the sea, Mr. Brown going in to the city every day. I shall go as soon as school begins. This has been a very restful place and the fresh breezes have prevented our feeling the heat. It is really much less than I had supposed, though the sun's rays are very powerful as I found whenever I went into the city. The sea baths are very strengthening and I am sure have done me good. Mrs Lawrence came from Manoa & spend the vacation with us and so we have been a large happy family. I think Mr. Brown has gained also. The reports only of cholera have reached us and as it is diminishing I do not think we need to fear it this season.

School opens the 13th Sept. (the 1st according to the Greek) and we are to have some Greek boarders from Cyprus. Mrs. Elwhart has given up her school for a time and has recommended our school to her scholars. We sent a number of our circulars to Cyprus and have already heard from one who wrote for further information. We are sure of two of Mrs. E's pupils and perhaps more will come.

You know we had just opened a Sunday school for Greeks here. The Sabbath before we went to Constantinople was the first. The Armenians meet by themselves in the church but we are in the garden recitation room. The number has increased and we think it can be kept up but we need something to help us in singing. Have you any of

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ECOLE AMERICAINE

Pour Jeunes Filles

Smyrne.

LA DIRECTRICE — MISS M. L. PAGE.

PROSPECTUS.

Notre but, en tenant cette école, est de procurer une éducation aussi complète que solide aux jeunes filles qui la fréquenteront.

Nos efforts constants tendront à développer chez toutes les élèves l'habitude et le goût de l'étude par amour pour l'instruction elle-même, ainsi que l'habitude de bien agir par amour pour la vertu,—en un mot, de leur donner des principes qui leur aideront, dans le cours de leur vie future, à montrer toutes les belles qualités qui doivent être l'apanage de la femme.

A cet effet nous avons un personnel enseignant capable et compétent, tant du pays que de l'étranger.

La langue employée à l'école est la langue anglaise. En outre, les élèves reçoivent des leçons chacune dans sa langue *maternelle*, ainsi que dans la langue française, le chant et les ouvrages à l'aiguille.

L'année scolaire commence le 1/13 septembre et finit le 18/30 juin; il y a de courtes vacances à Noël et à Pâques.

Durant les vacances d'été, les élèves ne restent ni à l'école ni au pensionnat qui s'y rattache.

Toutes les élèves qui entreront au pensionnat apporteront leurs propres lits, draps, essuie-mains, vêtements, etc.

FRAIS.

Pour les *pensionnaires,* le prix de la pension et de l'écolage est de 16 livres turques par an, dont 8 à payer en septembre et les autres 8 en février. Les élèves *externes* paient 3 livres turques par an, dont 1 ½ L. à payer en septembre, et 1 ½ L. à payer en février.

Lorsqu'il y a deux ou plusieurs élèves de la même famille, il y aura une réduction de prix.

Les élèves externes qui désireront prendre part au repas du milieu du jour à l'école paieront ¾ de livre par mois en plus de l'écolage. Les leçons de piano se paient séparément, à savoir, 4 livres turques par an.

ÉCOLE PRÉPARATOIRE.

Une école préparatoire pour petites filles se rattache à notre école pour jeunes filles; elle se trouve dans le même local et sous la même direction.

Les élèves paient 1 livre turque par an.

On peut obtenir des renseignements plus précis en s'adressant par lettre à

Mademoiselle la Directrice
de l'École Américaine
à SMYRNE.

Printed also in Armenian.

13

ΑΜΕΡΙΚΑΝΙΚΟΝ

ΠΑΡΘΕΝΑΓΩΓΕΙΟΝ ΜΕΤ' ΟΙΚΟΤΡΟΦΕΙΟΥ.

ΣΜΥΡΝΗ.

MISS M. L. PAGE, — ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΤΡΙΑ.

ΠΡΟΓΡΑΜΜΑ.

Σκοπὸς τοῦ Παρθεναγωγείου τούτου εἶναι ἡ ἐντελὴς χριστιανικὴ καὶ πραγματικὴ μόρφωσις τῶν ἐν αὐτῷ φοιτουσῶν νεανίδων. Πᾶσα προσπάθεια καταβληθήσεται, ὅπως αἱ μαθήτριαι ἀποκτήσωσιν ἕξεις εἰς τὴν μελέτην ἐξ ἀγάπης πρὸς τὰ γράμματα καὶ ἕξεις ὀρθότητος ἐξ ἀγάπης πρὸς τὴν ἀρετὴν, ὅπως, ἐν ὀλίγοις, ἐν τῷ μετὰ ταῦτα βίῳ αὐτῶν παριστάνωσι τὰς ἀρετὰς ἐκείνας, αἵτινες ἀνήκουσιν εἰς τὸν ὑψηλὸν τύπον τῆς ἀληθοῦς γυναικός.

Πρὸς ἐκτέλεσιν τοῦ σκοποῦ τούτου προσεκλήθησαν πεπαιδευμέναι καὶ ἱκαναὶ διδασκάλισσαι ἐντόπιαί τε καὶ ξέναι.

Ἡ κοινὴ γλῶσσα τοῦ Παρθεναγωγείου εἶναι ἡ Ἀγγλικὴ, ἀλλ' αἱ μαθήτριαι θὰ διδάσκωνται καὶ τὰς μητρικὰς αὐτῶν γλώσσας ὡς καὶ τὴν Γαλλικὴν· ἐπίσης δὲ Φωνητικὴν Μουσικὴν καὶ Ἐργόχειρα.

Τὸ Σχολικὸν ἔτος διαρκεῖ ἀπὸ τῆς 1/13 Σεπτεμβρίου μέχρι τῆς 18/30 Ἰουνίου μετὰ συντόμου διακοπῆς κατὰ τὰς ἑορτὰς τῶν Χριστουγέννων καὶ τοῦ Πάσχα.

Αἱ οἰκότροφοι δέον νὰ φέρωσι κλίνας, στρωμνὰς, προσώψια καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα.

ΔΑΠΑΝΑΙ

Αἱ οἰκότροφοι θὰ πληρόνωσι δέκα καὶ ἓξ Ὀθωμ. λίρας κατ' ἔτος, εἰς δύο δώσεις ἤτοι, τὰς μὲν ὀκτὼ τὸν Σεπτέμβριον καὶ τὰς ἐπιλοίπους

ὀκτὼ τὸν Φεβρουάριον. Αἱ ἐξωτερικαὶ μαθήτριαι θὰ πληρόνωσι τρεῖς λίρας Ὀθωμ. κατ' ἔτος, εἰς δύο δώσεις τὴν μὲν μίαν καὶ ἡμίσειαν τὸν Σεπτέμβριον καὶ τὸ ὑπόλοιπον τὸν Φεβρουάριον.

Εἰς δύο ἢ περισσοτέρας μαθητρίας τῆς αὐτῆς οἰκογενείας γίνεται κατάλληλος ἔκπτωσις.

Μαθήματα εἰς τὴν ὀργανικὴν Μουσικὴν δίδονται διὰ τῆς προσθέτου πληρωμῆς τεσσάρων λιρῶν Ὀθωμ. κατ' ἔτος.

ΝΗΠΙΑΓΩΓΕΙΟΝ

Τὸ Νηπιαγωγεῖον εἶναι ἐντὸς τοῦ αὐτοῦ καταστήματος καὶ ὑπὸ τὴν αὐτὴν Διεύθυνσιν. Αἱ Μαθήτριαι θὰ πληρόνωσι μίαν λίραν Ὀθωμ. κατ' ἔτος.

Πλειοτέρας πληροφορίας λαμβάνει ὁ ἐπιθυμῶν ἀπευθυνόμενος πρὸς τὴν Διεύθυνσιν τοῦ Ἀμερικανικοῦ Παρθεναγωγείου, ἐν Σμύρνῃ.

Miss Mary L Pugh
14 Smyrna -

Smyrna Oct. 30. 1883.

Dear Dr. Clark, Dr. Alden and Ladies of the Board.

I wish you could see our school now! It has always been a matter of regret that the gentleman could not see the school together, but we had at no time last year over forty girls, and now we have nearly seventy. Our larger school room is now very full when all come in for devotional exercises in the morning. I am wondering where to put the next applicants. They have been coming steadily - new scholars - every week since

school began. I shall put another bench in and pack them all away somewhere. If you were here I would have them sing to you. I love to hear the story. They have learned that among other this term and they do sing it with a skill which makes the school room ring.

We have so many classes this year that I spend all the time I can get teaching English, reserving a little for studying Greek, and Mary Bowen spends the whole afternoon every day teaching English. Besides this, she has charge of the fancy work which takes an afternoon. Our matron teacher is so

incompetent that I have undertaken the plain sewing. She can do Turkish embroidery beautifully, but we want the girls to learn to sew first. I shall be very glad to take the entire charge of everything as Dr. Clark suggests. As soon as I have an assistant, I do not allow Mrs. Bowen to take the care, that is, I am responsible for everything going here only for advice. I do not want her to have a thought about the school outside of her classes - those even are too much, and she could not do that if she were not relieved in a large measure from housekeeping, by our taking our meals at school

with the girls. We are all
cheered and helped by the
enthusiasm which prevails
in school this year, but I fear
that Mrs. Brown might not
be there. Miss Fetter is doing
well and misses Miss and
our own number but she
is fully occupied with Fred
and the few music pupils.
I must tell you that the
three girls we were expecting
from Cyprus came from Mr.
Elkhart's school, and they are
excellent scholars, faithful
and well trained; so now
we have thirteen boarders.
You have already had letters
from Manisa and from Mrs.
Brown regarding the union
of the two schools. It seems

to me, as I think I have said, that the school should be in Smyrna - not because I am here, but because scholars will come to this central place who would not go to Macusa, and the class which they now have there would as soon come here if their tuition was given them. If it seems best however to keep both schools, I must beg earnestly in Mrs. Bowen's account that another teacher be sent to us at once. As it is, I think after this term I shall drop studying and take every class from Mrs. B. I am so afraid that she will break down utterly. We must manage in some way to get on for this year & we can only have help for the work

This is a very anxious time with us now, on account of the earthquakes. They began about two weeks ago and during that time there have been several severe shocks and many slight ones. I felt none at all last year, so this is my first experience. It gives one a strange almost indescribable feeling to be waked at night by a sudden shaking of the bed — to spring up not knowing but that the walls ~~would~~ will fall about one and to wait with apprehension in the darkness lest the shock be repeated. But "We will not fear though the earth be removed" and so I have gone back to sleep, and He has taken care of us. The severest shocks have come in the day time and the girls are so frightened that they scream and sob and run for the gardens where we do our best to soothe them. They ask again and again — "Are you not afraid?" We are teaching them the earthquake psalm — the 46th.

There have been none now for several days and we are hoping the worst is over for the present. Villages within ~~twenty~~ miles of us have been destroyed, but so far there has been no damage in the city.

I am very well and enjoying the school exceedingly.

With greetings to each and all, Your faithfully Mo. L. Page.

Thanks for Dr.
Clark's letter which
came a short time
ago.

Smyrna Dec. 7. 1883.

Dear Dr. Clark Recd Dec. 31.

I send to you the letter I have just written to the W.B.M.

We are all so pleased that this house is given us for school use. It is splendid of them! And I wish to thank you for it too, for I am sure that is where a large share of the thanks belongs.

School is going on harmoniously and prosperously. The number of Greeks is increasing slowly - we have in all over seventy scholars.

We are feeling very sorry about Miss Bull's Resignation. Perhaps after she has had her rest she will think better of it. When she agreed to the union of the two schools last year, we all expected to work together. Please be assured that I am not only ready to work with her, but to give her charge

of the school and to her
assistant.

We are all as well as usual.

Yours Very Truly

M. L. Page.

Smyrna, Turkey.
Feb. 14, 1884.

My dear Friends,

I know it is a long time since I have written you, but the days have gone by so fast, and each one has been so full without letter-writing that I hope you will forgive me. It seems sometimes as if I did not draw a long breath from Sab. to Sab.

School has continued full since the begining of the year. Our first term closed at Christmas time according to the Greek reckoning, it was the 6th. Jan. with us - Their holidays come 12 days after ours and the Armenian Christmas a week after their New Year.

We held our closing exercises on Friday evening. We arranged the hall (entry) of our school house for the purpose. It is quite large, as in all Smyrna houses, but our part runs at right angles to the other. However we put all our scholars in it and a part of the Audience, - the rest were in a room opening out of it. We decorated the hall with greens (not evergreens) and English ivy, a quantity of which a friend sent to us. From trees in our garden we picked a red berry

resembling bitter sweet which brightened the green. A Christmas without snow seems strange to us from New England, but we have not seen a flake except in the tops of the mountains. That day was like our beautiful ones in October- the girls spoke pieces and dialogues in Armenian, Greek, French and English, the little ones in the primary department doing especially well. A class of the older girls recited some of the prophecies of Christ's coming in English, and said them finely. I realized then how much progress they had made in English this year. They sang, "When Marshalled on the mighty plain", "Hark, the herald angels", and several others all in English. I am sure they sing as well as our girls at home. A part of them took the alto, and although they learned it by ear, they sustained it beautifully. They made the walls ring.

Toward the close, the Christmas tree, which stood near the center of the hall, was lighted. It was a very simple tree, trimmed only with candies and apples, but to some who had never seen one before, it was a wonder. We had a bag of candy for each of the little

ones, and through the kindness of Miss Stanley, who was here last year and knew our needs, we were able to give a present to every scholar. Dear friends, if you want to do something for our School, just save up a few copies of St. Nicholas, or picture books of any kind or nice S. S. books, and send them to the Congl House in Boston marked with my name for the Smyrna School, by the first of October next year. You will do more good than you dream of. Then we can have a tree, or at least gifts for them, next Christmas, - they all either read English, or are beginning it. And if you should find it in your heart to send a few dolls for some of the younger ones among our boarders, you would cause rejoicing enough. It would touch your hearts I am sure, if you could see some of the made-up things they play with for dolls. After two weeks vacation, the last holiday being safely over, we began again, and are fairly under way in the new term.

Can you see us in imagination, I wonder, as we go about our duties from day to day? We begin at half past eight and close at half past four, with one hour and a half at

noon for rest. I have told you before, I think, of an Arithmetic class in which I take special delight, for it has been said that girls in the East cannot master mathematics.- This class of girls is a living witness against the truth of that statement. The very brightest one of them all, and I have some English girls, is a little Armenian, about ten years old, who has to stand on tiptoe to work at the black-board. She will take a stiff dose of complex fractions without wincing and is now learning the mysteries of decimals.

Monday afternoon we devote to sewing. The little ones have patchwork, and all but the more advanced, have plain sewing an hour and a half. Then fancy work the rest of the afternoon. We have a scholar, half teacher, who knows how to do Turkish embroidery, also some of the patterns of Smyrna lace, which she teaches them, but they are very ambitious to learn our kinds of work, and Mrs. Bowen is teaching them the Kensington stitch and giving them some lovely things to do which she brought from England.

Today we were called to witness a

sad scene. The father of one of our day scholars died very suddenly - he was well as usual yesterday. At half past ten we attended his funeral. The family are very, very poor, and they had almost nothing in the house, yet it was as clean as possible. They are Protestants, and our Armenian pastor attended and conducted the services. When we went in, the widow was sitting on the floor, her eyes cast down, and she did not raise them, or lift her head until it was all over, when she went to take the last look at her husband. She groaned then and wept aloud after the manner of the country but was unusually self-controlled. The daughter is a very promising girl, an excellent scholar and a lovely character, and we do hope some way will be provided so we can take her into our boarding department. Neither mother or daughter went to the grave. No woman ever goes here, though they may be the nearest relative.

The proprietor of a large dry goods establishment here, died a few weeks ago. A great parade was made at his funeral, and a tremendous procession followed from the house to

the church. He was a Greek, his name was Diogenes - not an honest man I fear however. There were priests, an army of employes and a host of friends, but his wife and daughter did not leave the house.

A short time after, the Greek archbishop of Smyrna died and had a most magnificent funeral. He himself was carried through the streets sitting in a chair, with all his priestly robes on. There was an immense procession in which all the consuls were expected to appear. A band of music played the most lively airs as they went to the church, and the streets were packed with people who looked as if it were an uncommon gala day. High dignitaries are always buried in a sitting posture, and so they left him in the tomb, to await the last call.

Smyrna - Feb. 14. 89

Yours very truly,

[Signed] Mary L. Page.

To the Missy Societies of -

Haverhill, Mass. West Newbury

Bradford, " " " 2nd.

Oldtown,

Rowley

Smyrna Feb. 16. '84

Rec'd Mar. 8.

Dear Dr. Clark

I send you the enclosed letter, which is due to our Miss. Societies, & tell you a little of how we are getting on in school. Will you please send it to Mrs. Barker asking her to forward it to Haverhill. We are enjoying the school as much as ever. We are very much pleased to have Miss Lord of Constantinople with us. I only wish she could stay with me forever. She is assisting us by taking two of Mrs. Bowen's classes, but thinks the city miss'y work of Constantinople decidedly her place. She has been trying to study Turkish, but is all worn out now and needs rest which we are

trying to give her.

About the Manual School, I presume Mr. Bowen has written you that the Greek Alliance are ready to carry it on, as soon as it is passed into their hands. Then if Miss Lawrence can come to us, we shall be all right for next year. I am hoping that it may be so.

Yours Very Truly
Mary L. Page.

Smyrna Turkey.
April 10. 1884.

Dear Dr. Clark.

In your letter of March 18th you ask the number of scholars in school. Just now there are seventy-one, sixteen of whom are boarders.

I cannot begin to tell you how much I enjoy having Miss Lord here. I do think she was sent to us. She is a real burden-sharer. She has not only gone deep into school-work, taking Mrs. Barnum's classes and some of mine, but is so sympathetic and interested in all our affairs that she helps us every hour and moment of the day. Her very presence is a blessing to us. If I could only have her all the time for an assistant, how happy I should be! But she feels that her place is in Constantinople in the general work. She has however promised to help us the rest of the school year. What

shall we do for the next year? Cant I have Miss Lawrence? The Greek Alliance will take the school in Manisa and carry it on. The pastor and his wife will move into the house and carry on the boarding department during Miss Cullé's absence.

I do not know what to say about Mr. and Mrs. Bowen's going away. The very thought takes all my courage and strength. I feel as if the foundation stone of the school was being removed. If it had been longer established, or if I had had more experience here it would not be so bad. Just now too, the new Armenian school building for girls, just opposite, is being opened and that with the Bowen's going away will lay upon us several. The church too is just getting harmoniously to work, I dont believe anybody but Mr. Bowen could have brought that about. Mrs. Bowen needs to go away for a year, at least, I know, and we will manage somehow to spare her — but it seems as if they must come back! Yours very truly

May L. Page.

Miss Mary E. Page,
Smyrna, Apr. 10, 1884.
Rec'd Apr. 30.

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Smyrna, Turkey,
May 29, 1884.

Dear Dr. Clark

Yours of April 25th came to our little one a week ago, and I will try to tell you something about the school. You ask about our Bible lessons and the language in which they are given. The Armenians all have their Bible lessons in Armenian from Efdemi-hanum who is very faithful to them. The Greeks, with the exception of the three girls from Cyprus, have their lessons in Greek from our Greek teacher Sophia, who is a lovely Christian girl trained in Miss Bull's school at Marsovan. The three Greek girls from Cyprus are in my English class. They were trained in Mrs. Hubart's school and speak English perfectly. As Mr. Constantine says, "They understand English as well as I do". They with three English day scholars make up my Bible class. We have been studying the life of Moses a great part of the year and are now upon

the life of Paul. I like to give them the same lessons that are found in the International series, but as we have a lesson every day, of course we get ahead of them. These three Greek girls are among the oldest in school, one of them being nineteen, and they are without exception the finest scholars. They learn their Bible lessons with even more appreciation than the English girls. I wish you could come into the class and hear them draw practical lessons from the portions we are studying, day by day. I have never allowed Miss Pelton to have anything to do with their religious training. She has never even led them in prayer. I should have said that we devote half an hour each day to the recitation of Bible lesson, each in their different rooms. Besides we have morning prayers after breakfast, in Armenian for the Armenians, in Greek for the Greeks, in separate rooms. In the evening we have prayers after supper in English, Eydoni-hamum often explaining the portion of Scripture which I read, and

occasionally I ask her to make the prayer. The three Cyprus girls are the ones who have decided for Christ this year. We have delightful little prayer-meetings in my room after supper, every Thursday evening. I have asked those to come who likes to, and they all come except three or four of the youngest. After we have said a verse around, in whatever language they choose, we all kneel, and they lead in prayer voluntarily, each in her own language. Sometimes we have as many as ten prayers in as many minutes. They seem to be interested, in a quiet way, and a number of them are trying to love God. This has been a great comfort to me and helps me bear the trial of Mr. and Mrs. Bowen's going away.

So far from making our school attractive on the purely intellectual side I have not hesitated to take a stand on all occasions which should proclaim us a religious school. Here is an instance. For our Spring Exhibition, I had prepared an Easter exercise of recitations

from the Bible. Then I gave out to the girls in their own languages thinking it would do them more good and those who listened than if it were in English. One of the day scholars, an influential Armenian, objected to reciting the verses because she did not wish to have her friends think she was becoming a Protestant. She won over three more to her side. She said they were not priests that they should repeat the Bible. They wished to learn and act a little dramatic piece which had been performed at the national school. I told them they could not have that piece, our was a religious school, that they would learn the parts I had selected, or have no part whatever in the exhibition. They had already been assigned some parts in English besides and I knew it would be a punishment if they could not take them. However, they did not recite the Scripture, and I expected they would leave school, as they felt quite strongly about it. I made no effort to keep them, though I should have

felt badly if they had gone. They so
mourned, and at the exhibition their parts
were recited by these girls. These same schol-
ars learn their Bible lessons in Armenian.
I have expected they would refuse, but
they know if they do they cannot come to
school. And I think they really are at-
tached to us. The Armenian bishop has
lately been trying to get them to go to his
national school; they have this week gone
into their new building opposite us, but
so far not one has left us.

I have gone into these particulars, dear Dr.
Clark, for I felt that you might to know
just how we stand. I should not have
done it otherwise, for I have very little
time to write, and I did not dream
that the spirit of our school could be
called in question. Surely, I have come
out here to teach Christ and his gospel
to these people. If it were simply to lead
school, I might as well come home!

About Miss Vetter. When you wrote
us last winter that the committee had not
voted her salary for the present year, we
felt all our energies & hopes unite against
that fatal step.

felt that we must see what could be done about getting a French teacher to come in by the hour then the board would be saved at least. Miss Vetter was engaged for the school year ending the last of June. I had a talk with her and asked her if she could not stay another year for less money, for the sum which Miss Lord and I offered. She said she could not live upon less, and that if there was any doubt about her being engaged for another year, she wished to know it, that she might look for a situation. We all thought it best to allow her to do so, fearing that if the money were ~~raised~~ voted this year, it might not be for the next, and we must make an engagement with her for the school year, which ~~[illegible]~~ the 27th July. She has found a place as governess in a Greek family, and we have engaged a young lady, whose native language is French and who teaches in other schools in the city, to come in by the hour. She is a Protestant and a fine teacher. Miss Lord is so much help and does so much of the school

work that I can get on without Miss Vetter now, if there is only some one to give French lessons. This teacher will come for about forty pounds a year.

As Miss Lord has written to you that she wishes to engage in general work I have been thinking what we could do if she should leave us. I love her so much, and she has such a beautiful influence over the girls that I cant bear to think of her going away. If she could only work among the women here and live with us, I should be so glad. I see no prospect of Miss Lawrence coming to us, and I thought perhaps Miss Childs, whose year at Const'nople is out, would come if Miss Lord did go away. We ought to have some one who knows the language already. I have met Miss Childs and liked her, and I sent her a note last week asking her if she would be willing to come.

What do you think will be best for us?

You ask us about our boarding with the school. We went in with them at the beginning of the year, for Mrs. Bowen felt

that she could not teach and keep home too. She also thought it would be good for the school. I think it has been. I do not think the girls have been at all demoralized. Our their way of living was not changed materially. It has been hard for us. Some of their dishes we cannot eat. We have taken breakfast by ourselves, and making that a hearty meal have got on, but I do not think we shall be able to keep on next year. Miss Williams, who made us a flying visit, said we were making a great mistake, that we might & do as they do at the Home, and Mrs. Constantine, who is staying with us while her husband is away says we shall not be able to keep up this way. I have thought so myself, and think we must plan to have dinner separate, at any rate.

If I have not made these points clear which you questioned, I shall be grateful if you will tell me. Mr. Bowen is at Const'nople and I miss him extremely. It seems as if my care and responsibility were doubled. We are well, Mary Lord, and I, but tired and are putting

Miss Mary E. Page
Smyrna Mary 2 9-1884
Rec'd June 16
Ans. July 12. Sta

Griffin - Smyrna Aug. 15. 1884

Dear Dr. Clark

I send you a letter about our school before it goes to the missi- societies interested in it. Will you please send it to the W. B. M. Com.

Miss Lord and I both have received very nice letters from Dr. Alden whether you. We thank you both. I wish he knew how much his words of encouragement helped me. The year was hard, but we have held out. And God sent us blessings in our dear girls. I am so thankful to have Miss Lord with me. Next year if we can have Miss Lawrence too. I hope Miss Lord will be able to begin the work here; so dear to her heart.

Miss Abby Chapin
Smyrna Ala.

We are very pleasantly situated this summer - out on the seashore with a delightful family. The mother of the household is a real mother to us -

Yours faithfully
Mary Logan Page.

P.S. I am anxious that this letter should reach home for the Sept. meeting -

M. L. P.

Smyrna Turkey
Oct. 11. 1884

Dear Dr. Clark

I am very glad to tell you that our school has opened very happily this year with twenty-one boarders. Last year we had sixteen, and as one of those did not come back we have six new ones. Of these, four pay and two work for their board. One of the two, teaches half the day in Greek, and the other does extra work about the house, such as we called in a woman from the outside to do last year. Two of the six are from the interior, one of them from Erdserunik. Our native pastor brought her and thinks others will come from there by next year. This girl's parents are not Protestant, but her uncle is, and pays for her. She is about eleven years old, a bright looking child (Armenian) who promises to outstrip all the others in her class.

The one who did not come back work-

ed for her board last year.

Besides these we are expecting one more to night and two English girls next week. The English girls live just out of Smyrna, are able & pay in full with the extras for music. We have also received an application for another Armenian from the city and a Greek from Rhodes, but I am not sure that these two will come. I have fitted up one of the rooms in our home for the girls and put four beds in it. If more come I shall be at my wits ends where to put them, nevertheless I hope they will come.

We have not quite so many day scholars as last year, partly because they are slow in coming back to the city after the summer, and because a few have gone to the new Armenian school opposite. Only one of our higher department has gone, but there are several from the primary day department. All together we have now about sixty scholars.

We are enjoying our school very much this year, we have such nice girls.

The boarding girls in particular are so good, and try so hard to do exactly right, that they are a great comfort to us. And you don't know how thankful I am that Miss Lord is here. She is just the one I need, and I feel as if she was sent to me. Without her, I should feel homeless, since Mr. and Mrs. Bowen have gone, but with her I feel that I have a dear sister and we can make a home together. The only thing is we need one more to help. We divide the work between us, but it takes all our time and strength, and we cannot make any progress in studying the languages. We have heard that they are making changes in Brousa and we want to beg you to give us Miss Tritchell. I have not seen her, but Miss Lord knows her and loves her, and as she has Greek, she would be a great comfort to us. I have written to her and Mr. Bartlett has written to the committee at Constantinople.

I wrote last Spring to the Woman's Board, asking that we might have Mr. Bowen furniture — the part that we needed for our use here — as I have heard nothing from them I mention it to you — I wanted also to ask that we might have a little extra appropriation to buy some carpets — There are none left in the house, and we shall need some very much for warmth. Mr. Bowen will tell you far better than I, how much they would cost.

We are taking our dinners by ourselves this year, Miss Lord and I, and find that we feel much stronger on account of it. The same one who cooks for the school cooks for us also, only prepares our food a little differently so we can eat it. We still take the noon meal with the girls —

We have thought of you all so much this week of the meeting at Columbus — We are so anxious to hear from it.

Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett we enjoy very much.

With salutations to Dr. Alden and yourself, I am yours faithfully Mary L. Page

Mary L. Page
Smyrna, Oct. 11, 1884.
Rec'd Oct. 28.
Ans. Nov 8 a.

Smyrna Turkey
Nov. 13. 1884.

Dear Dr. Clark

I received yours of Oct. 16, a week ago. Before this you have heard from me about the school and our prospects beginning. We have received three or four new borders since then, making our number in the house, twenty-five. Three are full pay pupils. The whole number is sixty-five, including day-scholars. We are enjoying the school very much. Our borders in particular try to do right, and those who were here last year seem to understand what it means to be God's children. Seven at least, we think, will unite with the church in Jan.

We do need an assistant very much. Mr. Boren promised to present our cause to you. The trouble is, we need one at once. Miss Lord not only has no time for outside work, but we both find so much to do in school, that many

Miss Mary E. Page
Received Oct 11 1884
4

times when night comes we are utterly exhausted. I had hoped we might have Miss Lawrence, but as she wishes to return home, we must think of some one else.

When Mr. and Mrs. Bowen went away we were left without furniture, but they wish to sell their to us and we would prefer it to new. The price of it as estimated by three gentlemen here, two of them missionaries and the other an Englishman in business, is 70 liras or $308. This does not include carpets, they took all those with them, and as Winter is coming on we begin to feel the cold. The floors are so poorly made that in some places we can see through the cracks out of doors. We have no rugs even. Mr. Bartlett thinks that 25 liras ($110. one hundred and ten dollars) would buy us good ones that would last a long time.

Mr. Bowen also left their piano feeling that the school ought to have it. We have one very cheap small piano

that Mrs. Bowen's mother gave to the school but as the number of girls increases we need another very much for them to practise upon. This is a nice piano, and Mr. Bowen will let us have it for 50 liras ($220.) He felt that it was worth 70 liras, but is willing to contribute that much toward it.

Hoping that we may have a favorable answer, I am

Yours Very Truly
Mary E. Page.

P.S. I am happy to endorse the above, & would even emphasize the importance of securing the furniture specified, as essential to the comfort & consequent usefulness of all concerned

Sincerely
L. Bartlett

approved by Com. ad int.
Nov. 18 1885 J. P. Peabody Sec

Total $418 + 220
$638.

Miss Mary L. Page 5

Smyrna, Nov. 13-1884

Rec'd Dec 2

Am't " 19 a,

Mr. Bowen's Furniture ✓

Do. " 30 "

Note & Com. ad Int. ✓

Pd. ✓

Bal. 13 ✓

Smyrna Turkey
Nov. 13. 1864.

Dear Dr. Clark

In your letter last week you spoke about sending us an assistant. We do need one desperately, Mr. Bowen promised to present our case to you, so I have not written as I should have done had he not been going directly home. Miss Lord is a delightful associate and I thank God for her every day, but the pressure of school work this year will be too much for her strength. We are both of us so occupied that I am writing this to you, long after I should be in bed. I do not think we can count upon Miss Lawrence but we do need someone who can help us at once. One who knows the language. Now, Mrs. Bartlett has thought of Miss Nellie Farnsworth, and has written her mother about it. As she has not received a reply, she did

Miss Mary E. Page
5

not wish me to mention her name to any one but yourself. Do you think she would like to come? She has the language and her knowledge of music would be just the thing for us. She could give music lessons and help Mrs Lord in playing for the different services in church. She would also be near her friend Nellie Bartlett. It seems to us as if it would be very nice.

I am sorry that I did not write to you at once about the furniture. I thought I was doing the business way in sending to the Woman's Board, since they had adopted us. I am making out an estimate for the things which I will send to Const' ople at once. May we hear from you soon about Mrs Nellie Farnsworth?

Yours very truly
Mary L. Page.

Received Dec. 2
Answered " 19

1881-91

Will you please pass the enclosed letters, & the Mission Societies, and Mission Child, to them in the Rooms.

M. L. P.

Chas. A. Black Esq.

Manisa Turkey
April 10. 1885

Dear Dr. Clark Rec'd May 1.

Your very kind letter of Jan. 24th came to me in due course of time, and I thought I should have answered long ago. But you have heard I know, that I am very much better than in the Winter and have been able to hold on. It has known tried me especially to write letters, and I have had to keep still when my heart was full. I am now spending the Easter vacation at Manisa, and feel stronger already.

Although this year has been a trying one, on account of physical weakness, yet in many respects it has been a very happy one, for God's presence has been with us. I have been obliged to pray for strength as I never did before. I said to myself, "if

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God does not send us more help, "He must mean to give me more strength." And ~~the~~ it did come, like the manna in the wilderness, often only enough for one day, but it was there when the next day came. After I realized my need, and began to pray for it specially, it did not fail me. This has seemed such a marked fulfillment of His promises to us, that I can not omit it, sacred altho'ugh it is; and to thank you all at home also, for I feel that you must have been remembering me too.

Finding my watch also, seems a real answer to prayer. You know how precious it was because given me by my sainted mother's friends. I felt that I could not bear its loss. All our circle began to pray for it, and in two days, it was

recovered by the most unexpected means!

So I am looking forward with courage to the next term of school. It is the most trying season of the year, but I shall be taken care of. A line from Mr. Bartlett says that Miss McCallum has arrived in Smyrna or will to day. They go back tomorrow to be in readiness for Monday. We are so happy at the prospect of having Miss Gillson next year! She has written us already, and I have heard from her society at Providence. I feel sure that we shall like her.

I have been so sorry, dear Dr. Clark to hear that you were still suffering with your head. Do try to take good care of it for all our sake.

With many thanks for all your kindness to us, and best remembrances to dear Dr. Alden, I am yours faithfully and trustingly

Mary L. Page.

(over)

Smyrna Turkey.
June 12. 1885

Dear Dr. Clark

I have your kind letter of May 4th, but I want first to thank you for the proposed trip to England, which your kindness and that of the Woman's Board have granted us. I have been living on the strength of it, ever since the news came in your letter to Mr. Bartlett. I am sure that so complete a change & a cooler climate will give me the needed strength for next year. We mean to start as soon after school closes as we can get a steamer, we hope it will be the first week in July. We mean to get a return ticket on a merchant line between here and Liverpool, which is cheaper than the Cunard, and then find some quiet country place where we can rest. If we can go to Lake Windermere I shall be very glad. I am sure we shall manage beautifully with the $200 apiece. I

am anticipating the two weeks on the sea, for we are both good sailors, and I feel sure I can rest.

I cannot begin to tell you how kind every body has been to me this year, especially dear Miss Lord. I have begged her to be my associate in name as well as in fact, next year, and she has consented, so we will be "the head" together. She is better, older, wiser and more experienced than I, and I should like to whisper to you that if I had looked the whole field over, I could not have found a dearer associate, or one more to my mind. We like Miss McCallum very much too. Whatever trials we have outside, in our own little circle we find strength and comfort.

And now, dear Dr. Clark, I want to beg that we may have Miss Lawrence with us for next year. It may seem as if we had plenty of help with Miss McCallum here and Miss Gillson coming, but Miss McCallum has only

taken
had three classes which Mrs. Bartlett had, and we have a pile of work planned for Miss Gillson who ought to be free to give her best time and strength to a new language. We have gone lame this year. And shall next, if Miss Gillson should take the time to study which she ought. And if Miss Lawrence should come she would relieve us all. She has the language, and could let all the rest of us study a little. Poor Miss Lord has worked desperately for what Turkish she has, and a few lessons would be invaluable to her. For myself, I feel that my usefulness will be greatly lessened unless I can find time to study the language. I often feel as if both my hands were tied. It is so hard to have girls in school whom I cannot even speak to, and I am fairly longing to have a Bible class in the native language. Since the first two or three months, I have had no time to study or even think of another language.

Mr. Brooks has asked Miss Lawrence to come to his School, but she does not wish to go, and knowing the circumstances of that school as well as we do, we feel that she cannot be happy there - She will be glad to come to Smyrna, and we all hope that you will give her to us -

And now I want to tell you how thankful we are that the school property is at last ours! We receive congratulations on all sides, and I am sure now the natives will think, this school is to be permanent -

Will you please be so kind as to pass this letter to the ladies, with best love to them, and thanks to Miss Child for her nice letter of May 5th. I shall write her as soon as possible -

With kindest remembrances to Dr. Alden, and best wishes for yourself, I am, dear Dr. Clark, your grateful and affectionate teacher in Smyrna

Mary Lyon Page.

Mary L. Page,
Smyrna, June 12, 1885.
Recd June 30.

Miss Mary L. Page,
Warwick, Aug. 8. 1885,
Rec'd Aug. 18.

Mary L. Page,
June 12, 1885.

Elbie Clark
Summer

5 Old Square
Warwick Eng.
Aug. 8. 1885.

Dear Dr. Clark.

I wish I could tell you and the dear ladies how much I am enjoying this summer in England. The smooth roads and green fields are such a delight and the cool air so refreshing! We went first to the North of Wales and spent a quiet fortnight in the country. We took lodgings, did our own marketing, and had a sweet little home for three, for Miss Lord's sister is with us. We have been here a week and are doing the same now as it is cheaper and pleasanter. In this historical neighborhood we have been able to do some sight-seeing. Yesterday was a day never to be forgotten in our lives, for we went

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to S[redacted]tford-on-Avon! We are treasuring up everything to tell our dear girls when we get back.

You have by this time Mrs Lord's letter, saying the physician here had thought I would need a few months more of rest, but I am glad to tell you I am improving so fast under his direction that I shall not need it. Indeed I have been gaining all the vacation, but one day I had a return of the old headache, and the doctor seeing me for the first time under that cloud gave his opinion. He gave me a nerve tonic, and when he called a few days after was himself surprised at my progress. I have an excellent appetite, can walk a good distance and now sleep well, so that by the last of this month I shall feel

Stanton, Aug. 22. 1885.

quite ready to go back to work. I am sorry Mrs. Lord did not wait longer before writing you, that you need not have been troubled with these accounts.

We have word from Green and Whenizy that we may expect Mrs. Gillson on Monday, the 18th. We have sent them a letter further, and shall expect to see her soon.

With many thanks to yourself, dear Dr. Clark, and the ladies, for this beautiful rest, and hoping to hear that you are taking a rest this warm weather, I am

Yours gratefully
Mary L. Page.

P.S.
Best remembrances to dear Dr. Alden and the ladies in the room, especially to dear Mrs. Garrett. Will you please send this letter down for them to read.

M. L. P.

London, Aug. 22. 1885.

Rec'd Sept. 5.

11 Queensgate Kensington
London. Aug. 22. '85

Dear Dr. Clark.

Your very kind letter authorizing me to return to America for a rest, came last night. I cannot tell you how much I thank you for it, but I feel that I am more as well that I can stay on in Smyrna for another year at least. Our physician in Warwick thought I would need only half a year, and as I have continued to improve ever since then, I feel that I do not need that.

We are very grateful to you for giving us Miss Lawrence — we had not heard it until your letter of July 17. — and since there is to be such a full force in school I think we may get things in such shape that I can leave a great deal better next year. I write you the circumstances here, I am sure; changes among the native teachers, the coming year, and in the domestic department, our first-class graduate, courses of study to be

and secured my ticket to Smyrna planning to arrive little over a week before school opens.
I hope, dear Dr. Clark, these plans will meet with your approval. I would not return if I did not think I had strength enough to last another year, perhaps the most important in our school.
Miss Lord sends salaams, and believe me
Yours faithfully, with love and gratitude
Mary L. Page.

Please address the next letter to Smyrna.

made out and printed in each language, a new prospectus also. We have been crippled this year for want of these. Also Miss Lord will get fired as associate principal. Then too, I am looking forward to studying the language - really I should be quite ashamed to come to you knowing so little, for people at home would not understand it.

This cool air of England and the rest has just set me on my feet, without it I could not have gone on, but now I feel like going to work and getting things straightened out and put in order. I might feel that I could come home at the end of next summer term and have it to look forward to, it would help me. My brothers and friends have sent me several letters urging my immediate return but as I am so much better and feel that it would be better for the work if I stayed another year I wish to go back, and have this afternoon made all arrangements

Smyrna Turkey.
Oct. 17. 1885.

Dear Dr. Clark.

Your very kind letter came last week. I do hope to prove to you all that it was best for me to come back this year, already it seems so to me. I did ask earnestly to be guided in my decision, and I never felt for a moment that my duty lay in any other direction. Even when I was the weakest, soon after I reached England, I felt that if I got better I ought to go back. It was my pleasure also, for although I did wish to see my dear friends and it was a grief to me to disappoint them, yet I was glad and happy to be able to return to Smyrna.

It is now four weeks since school began. We found upon arriving in Smyrna that Miss Gillson was in Bardizag beginning to study Armenian and she asked leave to continue until Christmas. We felt a little disappointed, as Miss

Lawrence was expected to give some time to the boys' school, but we thought we would try and get on, and let her remain. Our hands have been very full, as the assistant Armenian teacher, for the little ones, resigned on account of her health last year, and we have no one in her place as yet; though we had one secured, as we thought, during the vacation. Miss Lawrence also gives two hours every day to the boys' school. It is this to save Mrs. Bartlett's strength, but since Miss Gillson is not here it is a little hard.

School has opened very prosperously. We have six new boarders, not counting the three who came from Marsovan. We have some new day scholars also, and the best of it is, they have come from the new Armenian school opposite! They are not any of them Protestants, but they say they learn better in our school! I need not assure you that we are trying to make the most of these opportunities with outside people. The families from

which these girls come, are among the best in Smyrna.

We feel encouraged too that we have so many more Greeks. Now half of our boarders are Greeks. We have just received two from Athens. The father of one of these girls was very much opposed. "What," he said, "send a child away from Athens to be educated!" But the mother, who is a Protestant, quietly persevered and brought her, and if she likes, we shall probably have more. I must tell you that we have turned Mr. Bartlett out of his study; you remember he kept that room in our house. We had already given up our dining room to Miss Lawrence, (and Miss Gillson will have to room with her) still we had no place for the last four girls when Mr. Bartlett very kindly gave up his room. Our school room is crowded to overflowing, and still we expect more day scholars whose families have not yet returned to the city.

We have already begun our plans for the

new building.

Our consul leaves us to day, and we feel very anxious as to his successor. Will you not remember our school especially in your prayers.

Yours faithfully
Mary L. Page.

Please pass this letter to the ladies.

Miss Mary L. Page
Smyrna, Oct. 16-1888.
Recd Nov 4

Smyrna Turkey -
Jan. 15. 1886.

Dear Dr. Clark.

I have been trying for a long time to write to you and the ladies but as I have just told them, this has been the busiest year yet. However Miss Gillson is with us now and, is a great help, and as this is vacation, I have a little breathing space. I am also staying a day or two with our dear good Mr. & Mrs. Constantine. They are so kind and helpful to us in every way this year, and their house is a real haven of rest. Mr. Constantine is doing a grand work - the Greeks are drawn in in spite of themselves, to listen, and those who come out and unite with the church are very devoted. At the midnight watch meeting last Tuesday, Mr. C. asked all those to rise who had decided for Christ during the year and fifteen rose. Then one after another gave their testimony for Christ. It was very touching, especially when one thought of all they had to give up for Christ.

Miss Mary E. Page
Received Oct. 16, 1886

There is one who has left his family and friends, and since he became Protestant they will have nothing to do with him, will not even write to him. Another has given up his business and the girl to whom he was betrothed. Ten of our girls, all Greeks, will unite with the church next Sabbath. Two of them became Christians a year and a half ago, but the opposition at home has been such that they dare not had the courage to come out openly and join the Protestant church. You can imagine the joy it gave us when about two months ago, they came and said they wished to unite with the church. We felt of course that we could not urge them, but we had made it a special subject of prayer, and it seemed a direct answer."

Mr. Constantine asks me to say that he is waiting to answer your letter until the Annual Meeting of the Alliance shall come off, next Monday.

Your last letter came to me on Thanksgiving day. I will not repeat to you

what I have said to the ladies about the school, as of course you will see the letter. About the new building for the school you may have heard from Mr. Bartlett. It seems best to tear it down, using the old foundations as far as possible, enlarging them somewhat. Some of the old material may also be worked in. You remember our beautiful garden, we do not want to encroach on that more than we can help. Our architect, the one who planned the church, has drawn a plan for us, and is now estimating the expense, so it will soon come to you. You would have had it much sooner if we had had time to give to the plan. We do hope that work may begin soon for we are crowded and uncomfortable. We have suffered especially from the rain, as this has been a wet season, and the old roof is beyond patching in places. Now as we are to build on the same spot, the school will have to be moved while the work is going on. I do not know yet where we can go. We can fill one house full as it is now,

but the inmates of the other must go somewhere. I will write more about this later.

Now, dear Dr. Clark, about estimates for next year. I understand we are cut down 30 bras. You know our school year extends to July '86, our plans are made and teachers engaged for until that time, so I do not know what we can do. If you all decide that we shall have less money from home, we must raise the tuition time, but that we cannot do until next Sept. the new school year. Is it not possible that we should have the same amount until we have this chance to make it up? If not I do not know what to do.

I send you also a program of our Christmas exhibition, I must add that they cost us nothing.

If we should begin on the new building in March. Mr. Sarrin says it will be ready in Sept.

Yours faithfull
Mary L. Page.

Miss Mary L. Page,
Smyrna, Jan. 15, 1886,
Rec'd Feb. 8.

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Smyrna Turkey.
American School - April 3. 1886.

Dear Miss Child.

I am afraid it seems to you in Boston that you do not hear often from the Smyrna school, but I am sure you would forgive us all if you could know what we have had to do this year.

After our matron recovered from her long illness in Jan., we were all very tired, but as Miss Gillson had just come, our "tower of strength," as she called herself, we felt that we could go on. We gave her as many duties as we thought she could manage with her Armenian lessons, and Miss Lord and I thought at last we might avail ourselves of our permission to study some this year. She had taken one lesson, i, Turki, and I had not begun when Miss Gillson was taken ill in Feb. We never dreamed of fever, she seemed to have a bad cold at first, but finally she grew worse, and just two months ago to day we sent for the doctor. How our hearts would have sunk within us if we

could have foreseen what has happened, and what a blessed thing it is that we cannot see into the future! This season has proved to be the most unhealthy known in Smyrna for twenty years. They say that at that time there was a Winter just like this and consequently fever. It has rained constantly and stirred up the bad drains all over the city. The people here are so careless about the sewage that I wonder they live at all. Our doctor, a European, has said so many times this Winter, "I shall be thankful when your old building is down and you can have a proper drain."

We were constantly afraid that one of the others would be taken. I shall never forget one day that seemed my dark. We had been taking our turns nursing Miss Gillson and I woke in the morning with a severe headache, feeling I should be able to do very little. But I found Miss Lawrence in bed, not able to sit up, Miss McCallum with a terrible cold, Miss Lord just ready to drop and the matron ~~just~~ seized with the same pain she had at the beginning of her first illness. There were some

girls in bed too, so when the Dr. came he called it a hospital. That day we made poultices between our recitations and sat in the school room and sick room in turn. However, Miss Lawrence escaped the fever by a course of diet and medicine, and the matron was not ill many days. Miss Gillson's fever passed after the third week, but was followed by another trouble which gave us extreme anxiety. At last the doctor performed an operation which proved it to be an abscess and now she has sat up every day this week. The doctor made her farewell visit yesterday and we feel unless something new happens she is well. Of course she has no strength and will not do anything in school until after Easter vacation. She thinks now of going to Athens for a week with a party of tourists who will soon pass through here from Palestine. We feel that the short sea trip will do her good.

We have a great deal to be thankful for that the rest of us have kept up. Miss Lord seems very tired, but my own strength has held out more than I dared to hope. We have of course

kept up all Miss Gillam's classes, and duties and Miss Lawrence has still given ~~the~~ her lessons at the boys school.

As we look back we can see that we have been wonderfully taken care of. I am sure somebody has been praying for us; we were "troubled but not distressed, cast down but not destroyed."

School has gone on about as usual since I wrote last. One of the boarders was lately taken out by her parents, much against her will, to be married to a man she never saw but once. She begged to be left until the end of the year, but they would not consent. When she was at home during the last vacation she showed some Protestant tendencies, read her Bible and prayed and would not confess to the priest. Her parents took fright and hastened to make a match for her. We can only hope and pray that she may not forget all she learned here.

Another Greek girl joined the church in March, and there are at least four more who have become Christians during the year.

Among the Armenians, there are two or three who seem to be trying hard to be Christians,

and we think one will unite with the church in May. That leaves Jesi now whom we are praying for constantly. There are all Armenians, do remember them in your prayers. Two of them came new this year and they are more care than all the others. The parents of one are favorable to us and having no conception of what we mean by the word Christian requested us to make their daughter one at once and have her unite with the church. The other parents are opposed and try very hard to keep their daughter on Sunday - contrary to the rules - when we let her go home on Sat. Two weeks ago she ran away from them, to get back; and her father was so angry he threatened to take her out the next day. He reproached her with loving us better than him.

Our first graduating class, of two, are studying Geometry and Mental Science in English, and are doing very nicely. They are both Greeks. Anna and Dorothea from Cyprus who started in English there, under Mrs. Fluhart. We want you to feel acquainted with them, they are beautiful girls, very faithful and

thoroughly in all they do. Dorothea is to be our assistant Greek teacher next year.

We had hoped to have permission to begin on our new building by this time, that it might be drying during the summer. It seems hardly possible to spend another winter in the old building without spending considerable money in patching it up to keep the rain out and the floors from breaking through. Dr. Clark wrote that the sum estimated for building it seemed a large one, but we have all felt that nothing was planned but absolute necessities; the furnish was to be absolutely plain, no ornamentation of any kind. Perhaps the size is greater than was expected, but it seemed unwise to make it smaller. We have planned in it for fifty boarders and we have had this year, twenty-nine.

With best regards to all, I am

Yours faithfully

Mary L. Page.

Smyrna, Asia Minor
Recd Oct. 19.
Apric 3, 1886.

I have had an anxious time.

Smyrna Turkey.
May 20. 1886.

Dear Dr. Clark.

As I have received no answer to the letter I wrote you Feb. 20th and have since heard from the W. B. M. without reference to the subject of my letter I conclude it must have gone down in the Oregon. I wrote chiefly to ask permission to come home at the end of this school year. I suppose you will say that it was not wise for me to return last summer, but as I felt as well at the end of the vacation you can imagine how hard it seemed to turn my back upon Smyrna when this was to be in many respects so important a year. To satisfy my friends I asked you then that I might return this year for a visit, but I assure you that if I were feeling well I could not possibly think of leaving my work now, even for

a short time. I have had an ambition to stay at least five years before returning, and this is only my fourth. After I got better last summer I saw no reason why I might not be able to stay several more years without coming to America. But who could have had an idea of the trials and anxiety that was to come to us this year? The continued illnesses, the nursing and watching have been the unforeseen things that I could not bear. I have not felt well since Mrs Gillson was ill but have kept on with all my duties, in spite of headaches. Now for the past five weeks I have had headache continuously and at last have had to give up. I have been in bed three days this week and although I am up again my head still aches and I feel that I have got to the end of my strength. I am trying tonics. I must hold

Miss Mary L. Page.

out anyway to the end of the year. Then I shall ask only for strength to reach my friends that I may not be a burden to them here.

Mr. Bartlett will ask permission for me at the annual meeting but I should feel happier to have come and direct from you. So I have summoned up strength and courage to write you as you have always been such a dear, kind father to me.

Miss Lawrence had asked permission to return this year, but I suppose you have her letter saying she does not wish to come at present. May I not have a word from you? School will close the 2nd July, but I could not be ready to leave for some days after. I should wish to go by sea to England as I have no strength for overland travel.

Miss Lord is in Louisville attending Annual Meeting. The rest are well as usual.

Yours faithfully Mary L. Page.

Mrs. Mary L. Page,

Smyrna, May 20, 1886,

Rec'd June 14.

P.S.
Yours of June 14.
just rec'd - Many
thanks -
We are so sorry
that you were
troubled about
not receiving the
cablegram - We
begged them to
send it, but they
thought writing
better -
M. L. S.

Miss Mary L. Sage,
Smyrna, May 20, 1886,
Received June 14.

Miss Mary L. Page.

Smyrna Turkey.
July 9. 1886.

Rec'd July 31.

Dear Dr. Clark.

School has closed, the girls and most of the teachers have gone, the old school building is fast coming down, and I sit here in the dust & write a few words before I start on my way to you.

I have told you, I believe, how happy your telegram made us, it came just in season. The minute school was over, the workman began, that is this week Monday. They are working very methodically, putting by all the material that can possibly be worked over again!

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We are also going to raise the tuition of the day scholars but just now we are short of money and have been obliged to borrow some. I felt very badly not to have it finished up before I came away, not to leave a burden on Maria's hand, but if it can be sent on this summer, it will be all right.

Many thanks for your kind and cordial letter about coming home. I cannot tell you how I look forward to the rest. I hope our Mediterranean steamer will be up tomorrow in time to take the Ophthalmia for Boston, the 27th. I will leave a card to be mailed to you after I go.

Yours sincerely Mary L. Page.

I write now to speak of our finances. In closing up our accounts for the school year we find that we need the 42 lires, the amount cut off from our estimates for this present year. You will remember I wrote you about it in the middle of the year, that is in Jan. I spoke of the amount there as 30 lires I think, but I was away from the house and wrote as I remembered the sum. It may be that the committee has already voted the money back to us before this reaches you.

We have issued new circulars for next year and have raised the board & tuition of the boarders from 16 to 20 lires, but it cannot take effect until the middle of the school year, when we hope to go into the new building

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33 Ravini Ave.
Yonkers, N. Y. March 25. '87.

Dear Dr. Clark.

Your kind letter came to me this morning. Many thanks. I am glad to tell you that I am much better. This past week has been a very comfortable one. The hard pain has subsided.

I do not think the New Haven meeting should be blamed for this attack, if I had gone only there I should very soon have rested. I got tired in

Haverhill before I started, and then for three weeks after I visited in as many places speaking each time.

I am indeed well situated now for rest and quiet, and my friend is so vigilant she will not let me do anything or run the least risk. Her physician also is very strict. She has me see him regularly and I have to obey him. I do like him though and he is especially successful in chronic cases.

So I feel that I have only to be quiet and patient in as lovely a place and under as happy circumstances as could be desired. I am trying not to feel the great longing to be doing something for Smyrna in this country.

Your aff. daughter in the work.

Mary L. Page

Yonkers, Mar. 25, '87.

Rec'd Mar. 28.

Greenwich Conn.
Aug. 21. 1889.

Dear Dr. Clark,

I have just been writing to Mrs Chiles about the advisability of going to a sanitarium, but I did not think of troubling you about it until I saw Dr. Ellingwood. He preached in town last Sabbath and was entertained here at my friend's as he talked over Clifton Springs and he advised me to write you about it. I am not sure that I need to go, but if I do could you make special terms and do you think I could go the first of Sept? Do you think it would do me any special good as I need only to gain strength? I have been keeping very quiet all summer and was kept

Yours very truly
E. P. Sage

Dr. Clark.

Mrs. M. E. Sage
Clifton Springs
Aug. 21. 1889

well and so not dare remove
if I do nothing, but have not
gained any since Spring. I want
something to build one up.
You will forgive me for writing.
I think, I know we belong to Dr.
Smith's now, but I do not feel
acquainted with him, and you
always have a "dear father" to me.
Do you know if Mr & Mrs Bartlett of
Smyrna are in this country & if so
where they are?

Yours truly,
Mary L. Page.

publications

Parmelee Rev. M. P.

Trebizond, Jan. 10, 1884.

Some features of our book sales for 1883 are so cheering to me, that I hasten to impart some of this cheer to others. The entire sales of books (including a few sold in 1882) amounted to 3981 piastres, gold currency or about $175. This may seem a very two insignificant for mention. But it should be remembered that this is only the first year of our newly revived work in this city and this figure is only a beginning. The fact that during the last six months of the year the average monthly sales for the immediate vicinity of Trebizond were 60 per cent. greater than those of the previous months indicates what we may hope for in the future. Besides, these sales are a marked gain on former years. I will remember when the sales of books for the entire Erzroom field, including the two present stations of Erzroom and Trebizond, did not exceed 1700 p. The above figure, for only a fraction of the original field, will be seen at a glance to be considerably more than double. And as I am informed that the Erzroom sales last year amounted to 14000 p. we have for the original field nearly 18000 p., or more than tenfold the sales of 20 years ago! The next 20 years will, I trust, witness a far greater advance.

More than half this money was received for copies of the Bible and portions, of which 411 were sold. Three hundred and eighty-six of these I am able to classify as follows: 45 Bibles, 128 Testaments and Gospels, and 113 other portions. Of these, 54 copies were in the Armenian language, 154 in Greek, and 128 in Turkish. That such a large proportion of these books passed into the hands of Greeks is a very hopeful indication respecting the newly opening work among that interesting people. It should be noted also that the copies of Turkish Scriptures were purchased chiefly by Turks and not by Turkish-speaking Christians. This is a season of special gratification.

By the favor of the American Bible Society we are able to employ two colporteurs who are busy carrying the light of God's Word into the dark and unfrequented corners of our station field. Let us pray that this spread of the Truth may be blessed to the saving of many souls.

M. P. Parmelee.

Indigent, Jan. 10-1884
Recd, Feb. 5

Tabiguan, Jan. 12, 1884.

Dear Dr. Clark:

We were profoundly saddened by the news that has just reached us of the death of Dr. Means. We had heard of his illness but hoped that his apparently vigorous constitution would rally and he would soon be at work again. If he has really been cut down by over-work, it would seem that the excellent advice we receive from the missionary worries as to overwork is not always heeded there. I do not blame any one — it is zeal for the good cause that urges you on, but it is certainly not good economy to try to go on short-handed. I trust two good men may now be found to share with you and Dr. Alden the great work in your hands.

The enclosed notes give all of especial interest connected with our work. I regret that the circumstances of my family do not allow of my coming. But I live in hope and meanwhile am doing what

I can in this city.

Please accept our warm sympat
with you in the bereavement which
must come so near to all in the
missionary rooms.

Yours very sincerely
M. P. Parmelee

Richmond, Jan. 12-1884
Recd. Feb. 5
Ans.
Ans. A

Lexington, Ky., Feb. 8, 1884.

Dear Dr. Clark:

When I began writing the enclosed I expected to send it direct to Mr. Billings. I afterwards concluded it would be well to enclose it to you, ~~and~~ that you might know in what direction I was moving. I would also hope that you would add a word to my suggestion by way of endorsement, and as you must know Mr. Billings, a word from you would have great weight. If Mr. B. should make his gift $100.000 instead of $10.000 and thus provide for nine other schools besides ours here I should, I am sure, be all the better pleased.

Our little daughter is suffering from rheumatism and we greatly miss our new house, which we trust will keep us in a fair degree of health.

Yours very sincerely

M. B. Pavne

P. S. I have heard from Constp'le that the proposal to transfer this station to the W. Mission has been unanimously approved by both Missions. This action, I doubt not, will be immediately approved by the Committee, and the transfer thus completed. We shall be glad to know where we belong. M. C. B.

Mr. Parmelee
Feb. 8, 1887
Received

Trebizond, Feb. 11, 1884.

To the Committee ad Interim:

Dear Brethren:

I regret exceedingly that even before the last step has been taken to transfer this station to the Western Turkey Mission I am compelled to present you with a serious problem which demands immediate solution.

When it was proposed to me to locate in this city on returning from America, I made it a condition that suitable Mission premises should be provided. I knew the peculiar dangers of this climate - I knew how the houses built by the citizens of this place, were placed low on the ground, the first story being little better than a cellar for a residence - I knew from critical experience through which we passed while here in 1877-9 - that it would be impossible to trust to renting. The Committee in Boston felt the force of my reasoning and consented to vote the sum named for Mission premises. In regard to the es-

Mr. H. Marrs

timate which I then made, 1000 liras, for a double house, and which has since proved far too small, I have the following explanation to offer. While we were here before the current money was caimé with which a house could be built for one-half (or even less) the present cost in gold. All the estimates I made at that time were on the caimé basis. Of course I knew that the change in currency would make a great difference. I tried to make proper allowance for this difference. And, indeed, the 1000 liras would probably have proved sufficient under the new currency if I had been able to buy a house which with suitable changes would have served the purpose. If my visit to this place in Sept. 1882 had resulted successfully probably the 1000 liras would have been nearly or quite sufficient for the purpose. The house I then arranged to buy would have cost 330 liras, and the balance of the 1000 liras would perhaps have sufficed for such changes as to make it suitable for two families. Of this, however, I am less sure now than I was at first. And I am more sure than

even that the old house, with as many changes as we could possibly make, could never have been made such a salubrious house as we imagined such.

Finally all chance of securing our object by a cross-lots road having failed, I was obliged to look for ground on which to build. After long effort at searching, the most favorable location chanced to be a large garden south up the hill where land was cheaper than in the heart of the city. The second il- for 9 (nine) piastres the square arshoun which is from 1/2 to 1/3 the price charged for building lots in the heart of the city. But the size of the plot brought the cost up to 400 liras. Expense of transfer and permission to build brought this figure up to 420 liras. This left an insufficient sum for building, and I endeavored to make such estimates last spring as would enable me to complete the house. I called in carpenters and others to give me items on which to base estimates and when I had finished it seemed that

400 liras additional would complete the building. ~~But~~ And while in Constpl this sum was placed in our estimates, and was appropriated to this station for this year. I was found, however, that those who had given me data for estimates had misled me entirely. They had no accurate idea of what was needed. The result is that my money is exhausted, and the house is far from finished. I have now been at work for a fortnight or more & go through most careful and minute estimates of the money needed to complete the house. I find very sure that the following figures will cover everything:

Sand and expenses as above	42,000 f.
House (practically two houses)	108,600 "
Outer gates, garden & division walls and stables	20,000
Cisterns, pumps &c	4500
	215000
Appropriated	140000
Needed —	75000

You see I need 750 lires — so much seems absolutely necessary. I know this will not strike you pleasantly — I am no better pleased than you are. For many days and sleepless nights I have seen the inevitable pressing on me — I have tried hard to beat back the tide, but I could not. I have been forced to face the question as I ask you to do. And you will see if you analyze these figures, that there is no indication of extravagance. I am building two houses — the cost of each house being 74250 p. which seems to me a very reasonable sum. As to the other expenses they are equally necessary as the houses. We must have water, and the above named expense for that is very moderate. Our garden walls must be in good repair if we would be protected from landlord pressure. I have carefully studied the most rigid economy consistent with substantiality and healthfulness and convenience, in

the construction of the house. I am more convinced than ever that the house was needed. If it cannot be completed so that we may occupy it next fall I fear we shall be compelled to leave this place. Our daughter is now suffering a second attack of acute rheumatism since we came here a little more than a year ago. We would not risk another winter in any house that we can rent. If we are to remain here therefore it would seem that this house should be completed at once. The inside work should be completed as soon as possible so that plastering could have several months to dry. In order to this the work must be pushed right along. For this reason I would ask your authorization that I should go on with the work. It is necessary that both houses be completed as I am in correspondence with a young man who will probably join me here next fall. Besides the enclosed estimate, not on of ours made for plastering the whole house. If we should say only half will be done now, the cost for half would be much greater in proportion and our estimates would not hold out. I trust therefore that we may have authority to go on with the whole work at once. But that Boston may be heard from as soon as possible please forward this with a report of your action.

Yours very sincerely

M. P. Parmelee

Rec'd Mch. 1 1888

American Notes, No. 5. Trabizond, Feb. 13, 1884.

An event of considerable local importance occurred a few days ago in the death of the Armenian Bishop after a month's illness, though he was still seemingly in the vigor of manhood. For thirteen years he had served well the political and secular interests of the community, but there is no evidence that he knew by experience the regenerating power of Christianity — on the contrary, he resembled, altogether, the dream of the world. The display at his burial, the funeral obsequies of the Greek Metropolitan who died here nearly five years ago. As on that occasion the now deceased Armenian Bishop, with his clergy, shared in the services, so now the Greek Bishop, with his clergy, returned. The funeral occupied three days, the first day the remains being taken to the church where a service was read. The second day the body was anointed and taken to its final resting place. The street display was very striking. The numerous priests and mentabeds, dressed in glittering robes and carrying tall crosses, on some of which were images of the crucified Saviour, — the long train of school children, dressed in mingled white and red, attracted immense crowds that filled not only the streets but also every balcony and window from which the funeral cortege could be seen. At various points on the street fragments of the funeral service were read by either the Greek or Armenian clergy.

The Protestant Preacher, Mr. Garabed Kulleyan, and myself, by invitation, moved in the procession, there being unmeaning attempts on the part of some to force us off the "road of the Turks" and mistake our place. At the grave several eulogistic papers were read by citizens, and opportunity was given us to say a few words. The Preacher spoke in the Turkish language addressing a few impressive words of exhortation to the people. I also made an attempt, using the Armenian language, to reach the people, of whom there was an immense throng. Besides these efforts there was nothing that I observed in all the two days' exercises that could be called a popular address, and the clergy were in this respect the chief sufferers. The whole affair impressed me most profoundly with the utter emptiness of the services of the old Church of this land. No faithful teaching and trusting in the Word of God — no earnest appeal to the Father of our spirits in prayer — no pressing home the truth in warm and, I mean rather, exhortative — but all a shallow and lifeless routine of forms, made as attractive as possible to the eyes and ears of the unthinking crowd. On the ones that are led by these things to distinguish, may God help us to reach them with the truth, that they may be saved!

M. P. Parmelee.

M. J. Pommier
Nahrunde 24.15.82

Tubizona, Feb. 15, 1884.

My Dear Dr. Clark:

I am obliged to turn to you for yet other favors. And in doing so I would begin by acknowledging my full appreciation of all that you have already done for me, and of the confidence you have rested in me. I would not for all the world betray that confidence, and I have always tried to show myself worthy of it. I trust that nothing which this letter may bring before you will in the least shake that confidence. I say "you have done for me" entain favors. I do not mean that you have done anything for me as an end — you have done all for the Lord in the name of His people. I mean the things you have done at my request, and in view of my representations. For this special reason the trust is specially sacred and I feel should be discharged with all the greater care.

I am obliged to confess that the house (or rather two houses) I am build-

ing will cost a good deal more money than I have heretofore estimated. I have explained the reason of this quite fully in a letter that I have just sent the Com. ad Interim at Constantia, and which I requested to be forwarded to you. You will perhaps receive that letter about the time you receive this. My explanation is briefly this. When I was here in 1877-9 paper money was in use, and although prices were somewhat higher, still as a hundred piastres in gold was worth 300 or even 500 in paper, a lira in gold would go twice or three times as far as now. In making my estimate while in America I was unable to estimate properly the difference to be made for the gold basis. You may ask why I did not last spring make full and accurate estimates. Simply because those whom I supposed to be fully competent to give me reliable details, proved not to be competent. If I had been experienced in such matters - if I had ever built here before - I could have corrected their estimates. I have the experience now, but

it has come too late to help me in the estimates for this house. My thought was to secure a building lot for 200 liras. After several months' effort I only succeeded, after great difficulty, in securing a lot for 400 liras – 20 being added for transfer and permission to build. When I went to Constantinople last May the best estimates I could make led me to hope that notwithstanding this extra expense for the land I could still complete the house for an additional 400 liras. This hope has not been realized. I have tried now to think of every possible expense that can arise, and have completed the figures thus: Sand &c 420 liras

House (or two houses)	1485.	"
Outer gates, garden walls, stables &c	200.	"
Cistern, pumps, &c	45.	"
	2150.	liras.
Appropriated	1400.	
Deficiency	750.	"

It gives me great pain to be obliged to ask you for this sum. I would fain spare you the anxious thought it will cost. Too many anxious days, too many sleepless hours

at night I have struggled over the problem how I could lessen the sum needed. I have found my clothes growing loose, and if I may judge from the remarks that occasionally fall on my ear, signs of age are becoming more and more obvious to those around. I have often asked the question, "Is it all a mistake? Could all this expense have been avoided?" And as often as I have gone over the whole ground I have come back to the same conclusion that no considerable portion of this expense could have been avoided. Why am I building? For the purpose of securing a convenient and healthy missionary location. This is the end I have kept carefully in view. For this purpose we must have a high and open location such as I have bought. The money expended for that was well laid out. In building, too, I must get my ~~back~~ house well up above ground with an airy cellar, such as is unknown here, under its whole extent. It must be adapted to two families, and large enough for them and

such lady tastes as we may one day have – as we fully expect to have. We must arrange our living rooms mostly up stairs – for this reason the house must be good size. We might perhaps have saved something by putting in less timber & inferior quality of material – we could have covered the roof with native tiling leaky, rotten things, and saved a part of the expense of sending to Marseilles for substantial and durable French tiling. But my own feelings revolted against anything shabby. I must do an honest substantial thing or do nothing.

But if you will analyze the figures I give you, I think you will agree that there has been no extravagance. The new house in Erzroom is estimated to cost 750 liras. In building there a good many stones from the old house remained, and as the walls are laid in mud, any little expense was incurred for mortar. Here the walls are laid in lime mortar, the lime for which

is brought from distant villages, the sand for which was brought on donkeys a half a mile from the seashore, and the water for which was brought a quarter of a mile on the backs of porters. All our timber and boards, brought on the seashore have been brought at great expense to the building lot. ~~Still you see~~ Wages two of carpenters and masons are considerably more than at Erzroum. Still, you see, I shall build, if my estimates prove sufficient, each of the two houses I am building for less than 750 liras. This I think I may say without boasting, is doing well. As to the other expenses, I have explained that of the site. For water I have built a large cistern under the house, where the rain water gathered soft and clean from the tiled roof will be always ready for all purposes. 48 liras for this and the necessary pumps seems a moderate sum. As to the garden walls they seem absolutely necessary to protect our premises from lawless persons, and the garden is our greatest boon, giving always a place for exer=

cise and fresh air when our families cannot go on the street. There is one partition wall, the building of which I would gladly delay, but it would be dangerous to do so, as boundaries that are not permanently fixed by divisions walls, lead to endless disputes and litigation. I do not therefore see where I can cut down the estimate. I have mentioned a stable, but I do not intend an elaborate or expensive affair. Simply a cheap shed like place where a horse or cow or a carriage may be kept.

With these words of explanation I trust you will see the necessity of our having this money, and I hope too you will grant it without delay. We have suffered seriously in living thus long in hired houses. Our daughter of 11 years, is just recovering from a second attack of acute rheumatism encouraged if not engendered by the dampness of this climate, and the unsuitableness of the houses which we are able to rent.

I do not think I would dare risk another winter in a hired house. You can imagine the expense involved in another move to leave this place. I trust you will not hesitate to grant the appr. of the $750 thousand also to give me telegraphic notice as no time is to be lost. A great deal of work remains to be done yet and the plastering which should have three or four months in which to dry will be necessarily about the last thing to do if we enter the house in Sept. when one time expires in this house, the plastering should be done in May. But we need every moment between this and May in which to complete the carpenter work and get ready for the plastering. The case seems so urgent to me that, if I hear from Cowtes that the Comm. ad Int. approves my estimate I shall venture to move forward. In any case I shall look anxiously for an approving telegram from Boston. God grant that great fruits — a wonderful harvest of souls, follow our labors and expenses in this place.

Yours very sincerely,

M. C. Parsons

Rec'd Jan 12 " E.K.A.

Boston Jan 15 1884

Erzerum, Feb. 18, 1884.

Dear Dr. Clark:

I trust the letter I sent you, the 15th inst., will make the necessity of the additional appropriation for the new house so plain that nothing further is necessary. But lest anything should be lacking I would like to add two or three other considerations.

When the Com. voted the first appn. for the house, I was also authorized to look for an associate. If I had succeeded in finding one at that time, the salary of that associate for the two years at least that we are likely to be here alone, would, with housrent, have amounted to 500 liras, or thereabouts. Now although I do not pretend we have any legal claim on this money, it would seem that since the Board has saved it in one direction from authorized expenses of the work here, it is certainly better prepared to expend it in another direction, and we, who have fought the battles through these two years, alone, and in entirely inevitable

houses, have some slight moral claim to this money. Again, suppose the money is not voted, the house is not finished, and we feel compelled to leave here, consider the expense involved in that. If we should only visit America — but I will not consider that contingency, for if we return to America at this time we should probably leave the work entire. To do this when I am just turning fifty, after more than a score of my best years have been spent in the foreign field would, not by any means, be a light matter. But aside from the situation into which I would be thrown personally and my family, what money would it cost the Board? It may be fairly said that a new man could not attain any degree of knowledge of foreign languages without at least two years of study. The expense of support for these two years would be, say, 500 liras. Expense of return to America, say, 100 liras. Expense of returning, say, 250 liras = a total of 850 liras, or one hundred liras more than is asked to finish the house, in which two families may live and do a permanent and glorious work for the Lord.

Besides if the house is not finished what shall be done with what is already built? And where shall missionaries live who may work here? Or shall the work be abandoned? I trust a speedy vote of the needed sum will ~~obviate any~~ settle all these questions in the right way.

Yours very sincerely

M. P. Parmelee

Presented, Dec. 18, 1884.
Referred to Com. 21.

Circular Notes, No. 6. Trebizond, Mar. 12, 1884.

The principal figures of our Annual Tabular View, as compared with those of the previous year, stand thus:

	1882	1883	Increase.
Schools in school and mission,	68	82	20 per cent.
Protestants,	170	205	20 "
Average of attendant at worship,	100	180	80 " "
Benevolent Contributions,	77	$306	315 " "

These figures are indeed small, but the growth here indicated will carry the tens up to hundreds, and the hundreds up to thousands. It is special encouragement to observe that many who are the sons of the previous year are listening to the preaching of the truth, and that the first fruits of believers is followed by a more than threefold increase in benevolent contributions.

In this connection the sisters in Ordoo are worthy of special mention. Though they are all poor and simple peasant women, they are extremely fine that a spot through the charity of their town last year, still they felt it was a great to provide themselves a chapel and school house, that for this and other purposes they contributed 37 liras, equal to $160. In a year of $200 to men, women and children of the community, 17 per cent. of this standard. In liberality one month equaling the standard of wages here, $260 are equal to five times that in America. That is a corresponding benevolence in America would be $13. to each adult, large and small, male and female, of any community. How many communities, in America, with the influence of the gospel, reach this high standard?

We are urged to press on our people to assume more and more of their own burdens, and we agree that it is well to do so. But it must be in judicious ways, lest too much will only weaken and confuse them and defeat the end we have in view. We must, therefore, urge our friends, to give us the means to help judiciously those that are struggling up to be self-supporting and independent churches.

We rejoice that our friends in Boston are so well and we trust they will continue their good deeds and that others will emulate their worthy example.

Alex. P. Parmelee

Trebizond, Mar. 12, 1884
Recd April 8

Fubizond, Mar. 15, 1884.

My Dear Dr. Clark:

I have received a letter from Mr. Seelye speaking of his interview with you at Clifton Springs, and of his definite appointment to this place. I would express our hearty thanks to you and the other Officers of the Board who have so kindly favored our claim, and secured for us, in this period of great scarcity of candidates an associate. We rely on your judgment and care to have sufficiently considered the question of adaptability, and probable harmonious cooperation in the work. We shall do all in our power to make the position of our new associate a pleasant one, and by God's blessing we will make a change in the aspect of things here before very long. Thus far lack of an associate and sickness in my family have kept me here. With our new house we have, I trust, we shall

all have for better health, and assisted by a new man, we shall be able to do much more.

I am anxiously waiting for your approval of my going on with the house. Every moment is precious, and delay is at the risk of sickness from entering a house too recently finished.

Yours very sincerely,

M. P. Parmelee

Fredericksburgh, Mar. 15, 1884
Recd April 8

Jubilee, Mar. 17, 1884.

Dear Dr. Clark:

I have this morning received news from Constable of your telegram asking me to wait for a letter. I infer from this that you hesitate about the app^t for my horse. I trust that the several letters I have sent will have made the matter very plain to you before this. I cannot guess what may be the ground of your hesitation. If it be the cramped state of the Board's finances, I can only say that I have from the beginning had this fact vividly in mind, and have carefully and religiously considered every expenditure, studying how it could be reduced or dispensed with. Nothing has been expended which did not seem necessary.

But I cannot anticipate what may possibly be the points of your letter until I receive it, but I will reiterate certain points which I wish to be kept constantly in view, viz:

That it was not our choice to locate here. We preferred to return to Lagoon.

2. In yielding our preferences and locating here, we made it a condition that we should have means to provide suitable mission premises, for ourselves and associates who were also promised us.

3. We have been carrying out the programme, and are only disappointed and grieved that our original estimates have fallen so far short. But I have wasted no money of the Board, I have indulged in no extravagance — I have simply been struggling to carry out the original plan — to secure a convenient and healthy house for missionary occupation.

But I will say no more till your letter comes. I cannot believe that you will leave us in the middle of the stream. I firmly believe the Lord has a great work for us to do here. The circular I sent you last week shows the growth that has already begun. Shall we go forward with this work or shall we turn our backs on it? That is the question involved in this home question. I sympathize with the Bd. Com. in their struggles to make the money do more than it can, but this is a crisis problem with us, and cannot easily be put aside. Yours very sincerely M. P. Parmelee.

Rev. W. Clark, Secretary, Boston.

Presbyterian Mission Rooms, Mar. 17, 1884.

Inbizondu, April 5, 1884.

Dear Dr. Clark:

I have Dr. Aldis's letter of Mar. 12 which informs me that the Com. is unable to vote me the money to complete the house this year, and that the whole question is referred back to the W. F. M. I had supposed that the rule of last year would be treated rather elastically and that all special questions of building and the like would be taken up outside the rule, or at least could be so taken up if I thought best. It seemed to me our case was sufficiently urgent to be made an exception, and that I had made the necessity for the additional appr. so plain that you ~~will~~ would be able to act at once. As to money, I thought likely there ~~was~~ might not be money in hand, but it seemed that if the expenditure seemed unavoidable, you would have

faith to go forward trusting the Lord to furnish the means, as needed. I have no doubt the funds will be forthcoming in due time and the house finished. If it could be done at once under single contracts several hundred dollars would be saved. If nothing is done before another year we must pay rent for another year say 35 or 40 dollars, which might as well be saved by going in with the rest now. I have no fear of Mission investigating, and if Mr. Stribling had built his on the scale of the building he has built in Lonestar he would have spent a great deal more money than I have done — be sure of that.

I only regret delay at the risk of the health of my family while living in uninhabitable houses. If I could have 100 dollars at once with which to finish a few rooms of the new house so as to stay in it this next winter we would be very grateful.

Yours &c. M. D. Sanders

Treasurer, Appropriations.
Recd Apr. 28.
Appro. 5. 1884.

Circular Notes, No. 7. Tabigond, April 10, 1884.

In my last I spoke of the very commendable liberality of our Ordos brethren. I have said above that at that time that notwithstanding the self-denying efforts last year, two debts, one of forty and the other of ten liras still remained on this chapel bearing interest. Feeling that such a constantly increasing burden was very dangerous, I proposed to them to raise the money at once to pay the smaller debt with interest, after which I would settle the larger debt. They accepted the proposition gladly and were able to inform me by the first return post that this share had been raised and paid. I immediately forwarded money to pay the remainder and the people are now free to meet their share of current expenses, and to pay the year to year quite fifty lira. The moral influence of this transaction was so great that the brethren immediately raised one lira for the Tigris Sufferers, and they are taking shares in the "New Morning Star."

"The brethren of Tabigond are working with zeal and harmony to raise as much money as possible during the ensuing year. At the beginning of the year a subscription of weekly offerings was drawn up, and about eighteen liras subscribed, at least double what the most sanguine of the brethren had hoped for. Immediately after the morning service each Sabbath the Treasurer takes his place at the table in the chapel with his record book and the brethren and sisters go forward and pay their money which is duly credited. Besides this weekly offering there is a box at the door for the poor, and monthly concert collection is also regularly taken up. The people have lately raised, with considerable enthusiasm, money for twenty shares in the "New Morning Star," and are collecting money to secure the Missionary Maps prepared by the American Board, and also to procure a Cabinet Organ for their chapel. In these and other ways our brethren here are likely to approach if not reach the standard of liberality of our Ordos brethren.

A course of lectures, delivered by the preacher, the teacher and myself, has for some weeks been in progress and has excited considerable interest. The subjects have been, "Volcanoes," "Plants," "Minerals," "Electricity," "The Five Senses," "Egypt," "Tin," "Water," "The Solar System," "The Revolutions of the Earth," and "Light." The best compliment paid to our course has been an increased attendance of the teachers of the Gregorian Armenian school, seven, in some instances, to hear the lectures on these subjects.

M. C. Barnum

Rev. M. L. Parmelee.
Trebizond, April 10, 1884.
Rec'd May 13.
Ans. July 16. EKL

Erzeroum, April 18, 1884.

My Dear Dr. Clark:

I have your favors of Mar. 6 & 24. I would thank you for kindly forwarding my letter to Mr. Billings. Perhaps my efforts in that direction may prove fruitless, but we can do no less than try. It seems a mystery to me that wealthy Christians do not oftener grant themselves the luxury of giving largely to such a work as we are carrying on. I do not know whether any other one shares my feeling in regard to Mr. Dodge, but I must confess to a good deal of disappointment that his will did not remember the foreign missionary work more liberally. If he had divided a million instead of 100,000 between the two Boards, what relief it would have afforded. I cannot think of any motive worthy such a man except that he feared a large ~~donation~~ legacy would tend to dry up regular contributions. But it would seem he might have so arranged his legacy as to avoid this dan-

gen. But I will not judge any one. If, however, the rich fail to respond we must turn to the small givers. What interest and new zeal the effort to build the New Morning Star is likely to arouse! We have already sent on $35. from the Congregation here and I estimate that a similar liberality on the part of all our Protestant adherents in missionary fields in all parts of the world would give a total of $10.000, or nearly one-fourth the entire sum needed. Now so far as our people here are concerned it is so much clear gain to the treasury of the Board, besides the stimulus to future efforts. Now if these contributions are similarly a clear gain from the churches in the United States, why not always have some special object before the Sunday Schools by which the children will be stimulated to a high standard of benevolence? Why not ask the children to build a College or High School? If Mr. Billings and other rich men fail will you ask the children to build our High

School house?

Now again at the large expenditure for a house here cannot be greater than mine. As to a single tenement instead of double, in the first place it is not in point to mention Mr Seelye in this connection for we knew nothing of him till long after the plans of the house had been settled beyond recall. In the second place it should be noted that the problem was to provide for two families. I carefully canvassed the plan of building a single house, indeed I at first decided to do so. But on a careful review of the whole subject I changed the plan because I saw that a single house would involve 2/3 or 3/4 the expense of a double house and would in the end provide for only one family. I estimate that the plan adopted will save to the Board at least 300 liras, that is, if two families are to be provided for. I do not recall that you opposed a double house

at least plan. The question was quite fully discussed then, and as I understood it, the policy of building double was fully approved. Of course, the trouble now is that our money is short and you find it so difficult ~~are troubled~~ to give us more. This is matter of regret to me, not only because you are so embarrassed, but especially because my personal reputation is so involved. I am chagrined beyond expression for this, but can excuse myself by saying that, having never built here before I was obliged to depend too much on others for estimates, and was therefore misled. My present experience will help me to avoid such an error again.

Mrs. Parmelee is better of her headache than when in America, but is far from strong yet. Having no associates is very hard for her. We still have hope that Mr. Seelye may find a wife to bring with him. Certainly it would seem unfortunate to incur the great expense of returning to America for a wife after two or three years on the ground.

We hope your son is better of his illness and that your family is otherwise quite well.

Very sincerely yours M. P. Parmelee

If this time were not but a little make some remarks relatively telegraph some claims to Constable

Tubigend, April 21, 1884.

My dear Dr. Clark:

I am afraid that in former letters I have not sufficiently emphasized some immediate action ~~so that~~ in regard to the house so that we can go into it this year. I have told you, I think, how much sickness we have suffered the past year, and how urgent it is that we enter the new house before another winter. Now it is evident that some part of the expense which the 750 liras would cover could be deferred. For instance the garden walls & outer gates could be ~~tolerated~~ tolerated another year as they are. Then Mr. Seelye's part of the house could remain unfinished for the present except a room or two for his study and bedroom. I estimate therefore that with say 300 liras I could put the house in living order for one family and provide a place also for Mr. Seelye, while boarding with

Rev. Mr. Adams
Trelligondy, April 18, 1884
Rec'd May 13.

us a Rufing house for himself as he may choose. Now if something near that sum could be promised us this year we might cease our wanderings and hope to enjoy health. But every moments delay is unfortunate as there should be time for the plastering to dry so as to not endanger health. I want therefore to know, since the matter must go before the Mission, whether the action of the mission will be sufficient to enable us to go on at once with the work. If after mission action the question must go again to Boston the delay will be so great that we may be kept from entering the house which ~~it was~~ would be a very great misfortune. Can you not then take contingent action, and inform me at Constantinople or Mr. Bethune so that the action of the Mission may be final? On returning from Constantinople in June I hope to be armed and equipped to finish a part of the house at least so as to enter it ~~this~~ next Sept. when our time is out here. Otherwise we must have ~~some~~ 40 lines at least sent money to second sent.

See top of 1st page.

Yours very sincerely, M. P. Parmelee

Tientsin, April 23, 1889.

My Dear Dr. Clark:

In order to save time and telegraphing expenses it has occurred to me to ~~[illegible]~~ suggest the following plan. In my letter of two days ago I ~~suggested~~ said that with 300 liras I could do what was absolutely necessary to be done to make the new house inhabitable for Mr. Seelye & ourselves. If you cannot give that sum we shall be thankful for a less sum, and must then cut our coat according to our cloth. Now I am fearful that no balance will be found in the Mission treasury, and we shall have to fall back on ~~the~~ your bounty.

I therefore propose that you telegraph Mr. Pettibone as follows: I will inform Mr. P.

"One," meaning that you vote us 300 liras; or

"Two," meaning that 250 liras is voted; or

"Three," meaning 200 liras; or

"Four," " 150 " .

It will be understood that you vote the sum indicated, on the supposition that the money cannot be found in the mission treasury.

Also, it would be understood that it was allowed on condition that ~~that~~ the Mission approved the expenditure.

Also, that if one of the smaller sums was indicated the Mission would be authorized to supplement it from Mission funds, if able to do so, and in its judgment it was desirable to do so.

I earnestly pray that some relief of this kind may be possible. We feel very strongly that our continued health and usefulness depends on getting into this new house this year. And please constantly bear in mind that if we must rent again, one large house for Mr. S. & ourselves, or two small ones would cost from 40 to 50 dollars. This expense will be avoided by getting into the new house.

Yours very sincerely, M. P. Parmelee

Rev. M. P. Parmelee
Ordinand. Oct. 23-1854
Recd. April 23-1854
May 19-1854

Constantinople, June 3, 1884.

My Dear Dr. Clark:

Your favor of May 14 ~~14~~ is rec'd. Since I wrote you last week the matter of the home has been discussed and a delegation consisting of Messrs Baldwin and Pettibone chosen to visit Erbiyeh. Mr. Pettibone was first chosen but urgently pressed his resignation on the ground of his other duties, and then Mr. Baldwin was appointed. But he pleaded inexperience and urged his resignation. But finally to meet his objection Mr. Pettibone was added. Both Mr. B. & Mr. P. felt that the case was fully before ~~them~~ the Mission, that a brief visit could throw no new light on the subject. But I think the appointment of the delegation was carried out chiefly because of our suggestion. I felt desirous, as I have written you, that everything should be done promptly that we might get into the

new house this year. But in the absence of any word from Boston the Mat'l could say nott' as to funds. Your letter puts the matter in a new light and I now have hope that somett' may be done this year.

Of course, as I expected, the fact of the deficiency does not strike any one pleasantly, — no one can regret it more than I do, — but I am not aware that any one thinks there has been extravagance. Some question the policy of building, but they are those that do not sufficiently appreciate the difficulty of getting suitable quarters, but I am now ~~[illegible]~~ hopeful that a telegram will be sent ask'g some sum for the completion of a portion of the house. The members are very fearful that money spent in this way will be cut off from regular appropriations, under the new lump system. I ~~[illegible]~~ trust that no good work need to suffer on account

of this home expense. In seeing the estimates for this Mission pass under review I thought I could see where, by pressing self-support more urgently, the cause would be in a better state with less money rather than with more. But being new in the Mission I do not press my ideas as I may do at some later day.

I am fearful the Conference will not make out much. The clause on self-support of students in the proposed new seminary was voted down, and now the Bythinia Union dodges responsibility for naming three members of the new com. to propose a plan. The Ann. members of the Conference have named H. the three men one of whom is Hohannes Minassian. The com., I fear, have little hope of his accepting any practicable

plan. We will see.

Yours very sincerely
M. B. Parmelee

Mr. Smith arrived yesterday

Per Mr. D. Parmelee
Constantinople, June 3, 1884
Recd June 16
Ans July 16 EKA

5

Constantinople,
June 10, 1844.

Dear Dr. Clark:

Mr. Bethune is sending you to-day notice of action of the Mission in view of your letter to me. I do not see much use in their action as, at best, it will delay things so that it would hardly be advisable to attempt to enter the house this year. I was very hopeful the brethren would be able to shape their action a little differently so that we could enter this year. As it is 30 or 40 liras must go for another year's rent which might be used for building. Delay in the work will oblige me to renew the permit for building which originally cost 12 liras, & so on. But it seems, at present, that these expenses must be incurred besides 20 liras or so for expense of two delegates to Zubizuk. This delay results in 60 or 70 liras gain & shall be glad, but I doubt it very

much. All this besides the inconvenience and risk to health that we incur in attempting another year in a central house.

My salary as arranged in Boston was exclusive of rent, and an allowance for summer residence, also providing for medical expenses & dentistry. But in the W. F. M. I am told there are no allowances of this kind. In order therefore to make me good next year, the estimate for my salary is changed from 225 liras to 275. As my salary for this year stands at 225 I shall be obliged to charge rent and dentistry as heretofore unless you prefer to make my enlarged salary operate for one-half or all this year. Please notify Mr. Peet which form of charge he is to accept.

Our meetings are over and we are preparing to return to our work — I would say "home" if we had a place in Trebizond which we could call such. Yours very sincerely

M. C. Parmelee

Rev. M. C. Parmelee
~~Foreign~~ Cons'l Sec. June 10, '84.
Rec'd June 24.
Ans'd

Trebizond, Aug. 9, 1884.

My Dear Dr. Clark:

I have rec'd Dr. Alden's letter of the 16th ult. acknowledging for you several of my letters. I have no doubt you need assistance in disposing of your tremendous correspondence, but we do not want Dr. Alden to break down again, and I hope his experience will enable him to use sufficient caution. Amidst the heavy burdens you all have to bear I prize all the higher the kind words of sympathy & cheer such as Dr. A. writes.

I regret that I cannot report any progress in the house matter. If Mr. Pettibone had felt that he could have come, & if Dr. L. H. Bliss of large experience in building could come I should hope for valuable assistance. The suggestions of others might be valuable, but none are as experienced as these two. But Mr. Pettibone has said from the first that

Rev. M. S. Vannister
Cal. Co. Mich.

he could not come, and only consented when Mr. Baldwin was appointed to come with him. And while the matter was under discussion Mr. P. said, very appropriately as it seemed to me, that he did not see what he could learn at the expense of building on, on, in a few days more than I had learned in two years' time. Mr. Baldwin also accepted the trust very reluctantly, and told the brethren distinctly that he should make no recommendation whatever. Why the brethren should wish him to come, under such circumstances, I cannot explain. Explanations occur to me but as they may be incorrect I will not write them out here. No one has come yet, and when the affair will take a step forward I do not know. The Com. ad Int. excused Mr. Pettibone and substituted Mr. Wm Chambers who is soon to pass hence with his new wife. Now news comes that Mr. Baldwin is so occupied at home that he cannot

come with Mr. Chambers. Besides, quarantine regulations are coming down on travellers in all quarters and are likely to delay this work.

Meanwhile, as you see, this important matter stands at a dead-lock, and great inconvenience and loss to every interest involved is the result. A great deal of money has been invested in the house, but thus far it is tied up in an unproductive form. I wish to get the mission a comment, especially after receiving your kind note saying that if the mission approved you thought the Bud. Com. would vote two or three hundred liras for immediate use, — to asking for something at once. I showed them that perhaps even with 100 liras I could fix the house so as to live in it next year. But they declined to do anything but vote the delegation, and now that the delegation is breaking down, what is to be done next is more than I can tell. One thing is plain, and

that is, that the question is taken out of my hands. I can see the storms beat into the open windows damaging the walls and timbers, but I can do nothing. I have indeed spent a few piastres, at my own personal risk, to grade around the walls to prevent water undermining the foundations. I can realize the moral depressing town work which the assist of this building causes, but I can do nothing. As I cannot consent to risk my family in the house where we now are for which we pay 27½ liras, I am looking for another house. The only one I can find which, in point of health, is likely to be any improvement, is 40 liras, though exceeding inconvenient in its internal arrangements. Prompt action could easily have saved this sum to the new building. I am told, too, that this delay will involve a renewal of our permission to build costing some 12 liras. Besides if the Turkish Govt. should think it fit to place a school in this building it might require such renewal, and then we should have trouble enough. I have done what I could to prevent this delay - the responsibility for it rests with others.

We are all in comfortable health at present in our village summer retreat.

Yours very truly, M. P. Parmelee.

Rev. M. P. Parmelee M.D.
Pitchigrand Aug. 9. 1884
Recd Sept. 30

Tubizma, Ag. 9. 1884.

Dear Dr. Clark:

I have already called your attention to the fact that the W. J. M. voted me an increase of salary from 225 to 275 liras. This was really no increase since several items, such as house rent, summer residence, medical expenses, I was accustomed to charge separately in the E. J. M., but I am informed are not allowed in the W. J. M. It did not occur to me while the meeting was in session, that I should need this extra sum this year. But now I see that for the items above mentioned I am likely to pay out this year at least 60 liras. You will not, therefore, I trust, hesitate for a moment to allow me to charge my salary for this year as it will be hereafter, as you see I shall still be considerably out of pocket. Yours very sincerely,

M. P. Cammen

Referred, Aug. 7, 1884.
Rec'd Sept. 14

N. G. Clark, M.D., LL.D.,
Boston.

Inclosure

The application of Dr. Parmelee for increase of salary from £225 to £275 for 1884 as well as the amount estimated for 1885 – was approved by the Com. and Sup.
Sep. 1, 1884 –

S. F. Pettibone, Sec.

Trebizond, Aug. 19, 1884.

My Dear Dr. Clark:

I have just rec.d your kind favor of July 29. I wrote you a few days ago in reply to a letter of Dr. Aldin's which he had written for you, giving the present state of the house question. It seems you had heard earlier of the failure of the Committee. I would express to you my most hearty thanks for your warm interest in us, and in the happy solution of this house question. I am sure if all who have a voice in the matter had been equally interested, something would have been done in season to give us a comfortable home next winter and also save a year's rent of the new house. It seems impracticable to attempt that now, as, although the rooms could be made ready, there would be no time for the plastering to suitably dry. Your very kind proposition to vote 150 or 200 liras as may

be thought best comes very opportunely, for then I can know what may be done. I want time to devise the best means to do it. I suppose you have notified the Com. ad. Int. of this action on your part, and I shall hope soon to hear from them.

I am anxious to have a deputation come here, and find out all they can and report thereon. I have no fear that the case will appear any worse, and I should hope to make it appear a great deal better than it now seems to. But if the addl. appr. is to be contingent on the report of a "deputation," I am fearful the work will not go on very soon. To press the plan of a committee to come on here seems to be the way to do nothing. This is the Turkish way, I know, and perhaps missionaries in Turkey should be excused for having learned so well "how not to do a thing" — but for some it is not altogether the best way. If a deputation is to come let it come & do its work and show us the next step — but I beg that the deputation business may be dropped if it is to block the way for anything else.

I regret that your health is poorly — would that you could be quite free from care for a season. I hope your wife is quite well.

Again with warmest thanks,
Yours very sincerely, M. B. Parmele

Milwaukee Aug. 19. '84
Rec'd Sept. 13.

Erbizmd, Oct. 18, 1884.

My dear Dr. Clark:

Yours of Sept. 24 is at hand. Thanks for the kind and prompt action of the Bond. Com. on my request. The relief will be very great.

The deputation, Messrs Baldwin and Peet, have come and gone. You will have their report in due time I doubt not, and I need not enlarge on their visit. They were competent men for the work, especially Mr. Baldwin, with his extended experience and fluent use of two of these eastern languages. I trust their visit will result in good.

Congratulations that the financial year closed without debt. Wish the contributions were larger. Legacies are good — very good but living givers are better.

We are in comfortable health. I will write if I write at some future day. Yours as ever M. C. Carnahan

Trebizond, Oct. 18-1884
Rec'd Nov. 10

Fredericksburg, Oct. 22, 1884.

Dear Dr. Clark:

Yesterday I received a copy of Messrs Baldwin and Peet's report. I do not know what they may say to the Com. ad Int. or to you outside this report that may express more fully their opinions of what ought to be done, - but in the report itself I find no recommendation or suggestion that will help to a decision of the question that seems so knotty. From a note accompanying the report, by Mr. Peet, I infer that the Com. ad Int. would probably pass the report along to you without any recommendation. Mr. Baldwin has, in this matter, been consistent with himself, for he said distinctly in the Sub-Committee that if he came up here he should recommend nothing. But I did not think, after you had asked a Committee to come up here at your expense, and that Committee had come and done its

work, ~~and it~~ that they would have gone so utterly without suggestion as does this report. It is to me quite surprising. However, if it is satisfactory to you I should not complain. I do not see any criticism, except as to the support of the roof which is easily remedied, as they suggest, by a few additional braces & posts.

The I^st and III^d parts of the report are copied, with some modifications, from papers in my hands. Why they did not make independent estimates of the expense of completing the whole building & surroundings I do not know. It seems probable, however, that on inquiry they became convinced that the work could not be done for a less sum than the 750 fixed I had named. They could not, therefore, do better than to copy my figures.

In their II^d part they propose a new form of estimate, namely, by flats. In following their figures through it does not seem clear which flat is intended as in some items the 1st story

is alluded to, while in the 2d story is mentioned. But whichever flat is intended there seem almost insurmountable difficulties to carrying out such a plan now. Such an arrangement should have been had in mind from the first. Mr. Baldwin in conversation once alluded to the flat arrangement as better adapted to complete isolation of the two families, but I did not suppose he thought of any change of plan at this stage. I am therefore at a loss to know what may have been the purpose of the committee in giving you the estimate for a flat.

If I were asked now to follow the flat plan & finish off one flat I should reply that I could not consent to live entirely on the 1st floor. I should therefore wish to finish the 2d story flat. But that would necessitate some flooring and some partitioning on the first floor besides stairways in order

to reach the 2d story. This would necessitate adding to the 328½ liras which they estimate for one flat, perhaps, the 90 liras which they add for the completion of one half of two stories, or 418½ liras in all. ~~But~~ They then add 60 liras if a part of the attic is finished, making 478½ liras in all. Now at the Ann. Meeting I estimated that I could finish one half the house, up & down, with pointing of all ~~outside~~ the wall, and windows for whole house, for 380 liras. But their estimate includes some 85 liras work on the outside walls, drains &c. that is not in mine, which added to 380 liras gives 465 liras. That is to say, the work which they estimate would cost 478½ liras I had already proposed to do for 465 liras. Indeed, my estimate covered more than this, for I had in mind to completely finish one-half the attic. It is fair to conclude, therefore, that my estimates were not too high, perhaps the committee would say they were not high enough.

But so long as there are those who stand ready to take the contract to finish the house ~~for~~ and surroundings for the 750 liras, it cannot be fair amiss. The finishing of a part at one time and the remainder at another time will involve greater expense as the Committee very truly say.

It would seem then that at least 465 liras (if you follow the Committee's figures 478½ liras) are necessary to finish enough of the house to accommodate one family and to ~~build~~ do absolutely necessary outside work. 50 liras should then be added to cover the item of debt in the 750 liras estimate and you have a needed sum of 515 liras. But by adding 235 liras the whole house will be completed. I trust I shall early learn the action of the Bmch. Com. and may the Good Lord help to a right decision, Yours as ever

M. C. Barnum

Trebizond Oct. 22, 1884.

Rec'd Nov. 17.

ackd " 19 a.

Referred to Special Agt for Inf. & Atty

E. K. A.

Please return with this paper this letter

Trebizond, Oct. 25, 1884.

Dear Dr. Clark:

While the Committee were here I left them to take their own course and gain information from original sources as much as possible. For this reason much that passed between them and others I did not hear, nor did I ask them what was likely to be the result of their investigations. I now learn that Mr. Baldwin followed up his estimate for the whole house until he saw it was coming out a good deal more than my original estimate. That is obviously the reason why the committee adopted my estimate under their third head. But to show you that the work can still be done for my estimate I may say that Mr. Zenope Tilician, who has been my assistant from the beginning, and has gone through the estimates over and over again is ready to take the contract to finish

the house and premises for 700 liras (50 liras being for the debt). You can therefore feel almost absolutely sure that with 750 liras the work will be finished without deficit. This is possible because plasterers, and masons, and carpenters are willing to do the whole work at a much lower rate than they would do a part. If a lira sum, however, is voted now, I cannot give any estimate what the whole may cost in the end. You may say that Mr. Seelye will not need the whole of his side at present - let a part of that remain. But if Mr. Seelye does not need it, it can be put to immediate use for school purposes. This year a house is rented for school purposes - with the new house completed, if not altogether needed for a family, this rent would be saved and a much more suitable place provided for the school. — I feel too that it is very important that I should know at once what is voted as the work done slowly can be done cheaper and more substantially than if hurried, and work can go on all winter here. I suggest therefore that you telegraph me your decision thus. If only a part is voted use the word "part" from which I should understand 513 liras. If all is voted say "all" - thus -

Parmelee, Tubigond, Turkey, "all", Clark - fine.

Perhaps "Turkey" could be omitted. Yours &c

M. P. Parmelee

Tredgond, Oct. 25, 1864

Recd Nov. 18

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X

Erzroom and its villages.

My Dear Young Friends:

If you will look at a map of Turkey in Asia, you will find the city of Erzroom situated near the head waters of the Euphrates river, more than six thousand feet above the level of the sea. I wish you could see the broad and beautiful plain in which it is built as I first saw it in the summer of 1863. For more than a week we had been wending our weary way on horseback across high mountains, sleeping at night in bare and chilly khans, and it was a great joy to see at last from a mountain top, in the dim distance, the outlines of the city that was to be our home, and the Erzroom plain lying between. We seemed already to be almost there, but it was nearly two more days before we reached our journey's end. The hearty, almost triumphant, reception then given us by our missionary and native friends

caused us to forget the weariness of the long journey, and ~~to~~ made us feel at home at once.

And yet how new and strange it all seemed. The flat roofs of the houses, the queer and varied costumes of the people, the wild squeaking of the clumsy ox-carts, and the unknown tongues around us, all testified that we had indeed reached a remote corner of the earth. The cackling of the hens and the barking of the dogs seemed almost the only familiar sounds that fell on our ears. And though so new to us, everything appeared really very old. The mountains, stripped of forests, seemed bald with age, the old city walls were in ruins, many of the houses were in a tumbledown state, and the graveyards formed a wide band entirely encircling the city. And such these mountains have a right to seem old, for they are the mountains of Ararat, among them the ark of Noah rested; for four thousand years these fields have

been cultivated, and for nearly half that period men have lived and died in this city. The city of the living contains only about sixty thousand souls, but the city of the dead has a population of at least two and a half millions]. In the fore-ground of the picture of Erzroom you see some of the rude headstones of the graves of these sleeping dead.

But little by little these strange sights grew familiar, the mountains became our friends, the words of the people conveyed to us a meaning, and we were able to speak to them of the love of Jesus. Then we began to make long tours among the villages in order to carry the gospel to the poorest and most destitute in the land. Here are pictures of two of these villages from which you can understand in what rude hovels the villagers live. When stopping over night in one of these places, we and our horses entered the same outer door, and ~~were~~ are led through a long dark passage into the stable. Though

it were freezing cold outside, in this underground stable the air is well heated with the breath and bodies of scores of animals, — cows, oxen, sheep, buffaloes and horses. Our horses are tied, and we are shown into the odah, which is only a corner of the stable raised a step or two, and surrounded by a low railing. On one side of the odah is a fireplace in which dried manure is burned. A small hole in the roof gives the only light of the place. Here we are invited to sit down on felt carpets, our backs being supported by cushions stuffed with straw. A tiny cup of black, muddy coffee is served to us, and in a little while a round, low, table is brought in and set before us. On this are spread long, thin leaves of bread which seem like sheets of coarse wrapping paper. Then a dish of fried eggs is placed in the centre of the table, and we are invited to eat. After we have asked God's blessing on the food, and our hospitable entertainers, we

begin by tearing off a bit of the bread, and folding it into the shape of a spoon. With this (called the sop when Jesus was eating with His disciples), we ~~scoop~~ dip up some ~~some~~ of the egg and eat it, spoon and all. After the egg is finished, a dish of curdled milk, called mädzoon, is brought, with perhaps ~~cheese~~ a plate of cheese, curiously made into strings. Though eating in this rude manner, and in such an unsavory place, our horseback ride in the stimulating winter air has ~~still~~ given us such an appetite that we eat with a right good relish, and are well satisfied. As we form friends in these villages, who learn of our habits, they bring us spoons and knives and forks and ~~plates~~ sometimes individual plates, and even provide them for themselves, thus taking a step upward in civilization.

At a suitable moment we open our testaments and read and talk of the way of salvation, occasionally singing a hymn. This usually calls ~~in~~ a throng into the odah and stable, who come to see and

hear these things that are so new and strange to them. After a pleasant but very weari=some evening, spent in this way, and ended with prayer, we begin to arrange for the night. We could not sleep on these carpets, as the people do, for there are too many fleas, and perhaps other living things, so we have a light folding bedstead, or a hammock which can be suspended from the pillars that support the roof. Sometimes we are obliged to swing out over the animals of the stable, so that we are soothed to sleep by the puffing and chewing sounds of our animal friends.

At times our preaching is not well received by some, who dispute and try to draw us into profitless discus=sions. But we avoid debate as much as possible, and simply preach the living gospel of Christ. Under the in=fluence of this preaching many villages have greatly changed during this seve of years. Many schools have been es=tablished, and the people are reading and studying the bible for themselves, and

trusting in Christ for their salvation. By the blessing of God a great work has been done, but a greater work lies before us. Many hundred villages and cities still remain in their old darkness, and we want to carry the light of the Gospel to them, also. Will you not have a share in this good cause?

Your Missionary Friend,

M. P. Parmelee

Tebizuch, Nov. 15, 1884.

My Dear Dr. Strong:

After this long delay I have prepared, in the midst of many interruptions, the enclosed which I trust may be of some use to you. Use it as best suits your purpose. We are all comfortably well. With love from yourself & family,

Yours very sincerely, M. P. P.

Trebizond Nov. 15 - 1884

For Jung Pepee.

Trebizond, Dec. 12, 1884.

My Dear Dr. Clark:

Your telegram came some days ago and was forwarded to me while I was on a visit at Ordoo.

As the telegram does not in any way hasten matters, but simply asks me to "await letter," which I should necessarily have done without the telegram, I am sorry any money was spent in telegraphing. I am watching now daily for your letter which I trust will propose something practical and practicable. If it does not we shall be nearly if not quite in despair. Mr. Seely expresses surprise that our patience should prove equal to the strain that is now put on it. It has nearly reached the snapping point. Dr. Barnum writes me as follows: "It seems very strange that the W. Z. M. should delay at this rate about the house. Even if they think it was not wise to build, one would

suppose that they would be ready to make the needed outlay to save what has been already expended. Let patience have its perfect work." You see an old missionary as well as a young, one thinks there is a tremendous strain on one's patience in this matter. I have said as little as possible of the action of the mission, as I feared I might be so biased as not to be able to judge the question fairly. But when an unbiased observer, of the long experience and high standing of Dr. Barnum, writes the words above quoted it seems very plain that the course of the Mission is ~~clearly~~ open to criticism. But I will defer further discussion of the Choma problem until I receive your letter.

My visit to Cadoo was a very pleasant one. The object of it was to arrange, if possible, for the organization of a church. In carrying out this plan most of my time, while there, was spent in examining candidates for church membership. Twenty-five individuals were examined, ten of whom were Armenians and fifteen Greeks. Of the Armenians three were women, and of the Greeks,

one was a woman. This indicates how the work among the Armenians, being much older than that among the Greeks, has reached the families including the women and children. The work among the Greeks has as yet scarcely touched the women, and most of the brethren are bitterly persecuted by their wives. One brother, whose wife had treated him with unrelenting bitterness and hostility for years, being nearly in despair, sought our advice as to leaving his house, and, while providing for the support of his family, ~~[illegible]~~ & living elsewhere. As he admitted that there was a slight improvement in his wife's conduct, we advised him to hold on awhile longer in the hope that the Good God will melt the heart of this misguided woman, and lead her to accept the truth. Work among the women is needed by some one who can speak Greek. The Preacher at Ordoo, being an Armenian, can address the Greeks only in Turkish, which the women very imperfectly understand.

I had arranged with our most reliable Greek brother from this city, who was taking his daughter to school at Marsovan, to meet me at Aidoo on his return. At a Greek house which we visited, this Greek brother read from the Testament, and after a few remarks, offered prayer. The women of the house and a few neighbors that had come in, were astonished and delighted to hear the truth in the language of their everyday life. Others in the vicinity who afterwards heard of it said, "Why did you not let us know that we too might have heard these new things?" The incident providentially resulted in our employing this Greek brother as Evangelist and Colporteur, and he is already at his work. We hope for much good from his labors not only at Aidoo but also at other important Greek centres.

I was greatly refreshed with the lively prayer-meetings held every evening during my stay. At times more than one hundred gathered at these meetings, and their warmth and enthusiasm were

very marked. One or two outsiders were just beginning to find their way to these meetings, and it was interesting to see the brethren gather around the newcomers after each meeting, to cheer and guide them in the way of life.

The time for organizing the church was indefinitely postponed, though it is hoped this much desired object may be realized in the spring or at the latest next autumn. Some obstacles lie in the way, the chief being the difficulty of meeting the requirements of the rule relating to self-support. The people, although ~~despite~~ many of them are desperately poor, and there is not one that could be called rich, gave last year, including a special effort to clear off debts on their chapel, an average of $2.57 to each man woman and child of the community, or an average of $6.04 to each male over 21 years of age. This is equal to 5 or 6 times that sum, as values go, in America. That is, a congregation in America, to do equally well, should give an average of $15 for every man woman and child

of the congregation, or an average of from $30. to $36. for every voter. ~~in the congregation~~ What would that standard give in American congregations!

Again to make another comparison which I trust will not seem invidious. The contributions in the Harpoot field for last year were very high and very appropriately commended in the last Annual Report. Comparing the standard in Ordoo with that in the Harpoot field, ~~and~~ I find the Ordoo brethren gave about three times as much as those in the Harpoot field.

I do not think they can endure such giving every year, and therefore I do not expect to report so high a standard this year. Still I felt that it was right to ask them to add something to the proportion they are now giving their preacher when he becomes their Pastor. They at first thought it would be impossible to do so but finally, after prayerful deliberation, they consented to the terms I proposed. Pray for this interesting community that they may become all that God could desire as a living church of Christ. Yours &c. M. P. Parmelee

Missionary Rec'd Jan. 9. 1887

Foxbizond, Dec. 15, 1884.

My Dear Dr. Clark:

Just after my letter of the 12th inst. had been mailed, Dr. Alden's letter of Nov. 19 came to hand announcing the action of the Pond. Committee respecting the house. To say that I was astonished is putting it very mildly. I felt very confident that Dr. Bannister's view would ultimately prevail, as expressed in the following words: "It seems very strange that the M. F. M. should delay at this rate about the house. Even if they think it was not wise to build, one would suppose that they would be ready to make the outlay needed to save what has been already expended." It seems that I was too sanguine, and it may be that it is a hopeless task that I am undertaking now, in proposing a review of the subject in this letter. But I cannot consent as yet to give up in despair. I cannot consent to sit by and witness the desolation and ruin that would

almost surely follow the execution of the vote of the Committee, without raising my voice in earnest protest.

Dr. Alden's letter only quotes the decision of the Committee stating that it is taken "in view of these facts and considerations." What these facts and considerations may be to which allusion is made, I do not know. If they had been kindly communicated to me I could better make reply. As it is I can only offer such facts and considerations as occur to me, to which I would invite the candid attention of the Committee.

The Committee ask me to live in my own "hired house" as did the missionary apostle. This allusion would be more appropriate if I were an unmarried man with no little children to care for, and were at the same time a prisoner chained to a soldier and daily awaiting the issue of my trial. If the allusion of the Committee had been to Peter, the only family man of the ap=

ostolic college, it would have been more appropriate. But we know Peter lived in his own house, which unfortunately is a fact that bears against the action of the Committee — but happily for me at the present moment is a strong argument in my favor.

But I need not go back to apostolic times for an argument — I have only to appeal from the Committee acting in the Foreign ~~to the~~ question, to the Committee acting on nearly every case. As the Committee has always favored married missionaries like Peter, so they have not asked them to do as Paul did, live in a "hired house", but have very appropriately provided houses for them. I cannot call to mind a single station in Turkey where the Board has not provided one, two, three, or sometimes four missionary houses, excepting in a few cases where missionaries provided houses for themselves. This has been the regular policy of both missionaries and

Committee from the first. It has been a most excellent policy, one which relieved the missionaries of what would otherwise be a constant source of care and anxiety, and which gave a degree of permanency, and centralization to the work which are very important elements to success. Besides, in most instances it has been a profitable investment. The missionary houses in Erzroom have three or four times over paid for themselves in rent money, and their value is now greater than when they were bought. Mr. Knapp of Bitlis was so fortunate as to buy a house at auction and so cheaply that his rent money paid for it in about five years' time. That was extremely good fortune, but because I have been less fortunate seems an insufficient reason for breaking down the uniform custom of these fifty years.

Possibly it may be said that we could better afford to have them in other places. I fail to understand why. If

it is said the European consuls rent their houses here, I would reply, so they do in Erzroum, and I doubt not in other places occupied by missionaries. ~~But~~ If that were an argument for Trebizond, so it would be in many other places where missionary houses have been provided. But that is no argument anywhere. The consuls' pay is three or four times as great as that of missionaries, and they could easily provide houses for themselves, and would do so if they were assured of the same permanence as missionaries. But it may be said the houses in Trebizond are more comfortable than those in other places. I do not agree to that. It is possible Mesrs Baldwin and Peet told you we were living in a very fine house which we were getting at a low rate. That would be the casual view of the case. But I can tell you that my wife is daily brought to the point of breaking down

from climbing up and down these stairways to each room, most inconveniently arranged with respect to each other. This may seem a small argument with you, but when one of us actually breaks down, and the Committee is asked to vote money for a vacation, then the argument gains force. Besides, the sanitary arrangements of the house are most abominable. I had hoped in coming into it to make such changes as would obviate this objection, but I find that nothing short of most radical and costly changes will make the house a safe one in a sanitary point of view. I am daily anxious lest a terrible disease come on some one of my family. This may seem to the Committee to be foolish apprehensions — I trust, however, as they are Fathers, and Christian men, with cultivated sensibilities, that they will not be indifferent to considerations of this kind. And there is no house

in this town against which there are not similar objections. I felt this most keenly while in America, and feeling thus I was not persuaded to consent to locating here until the Committee, in accordance with their uniform policy, voted money with which to build missionary houses. In carrying out the scheme, which the Committee then endorsed, I have had in view simply health and convenience in carrying on our work, I have spent nothing for mere show, I have ~~had no design to~~ simply kept my end in view, of guarding against the dampness and heat and peculiar storms of this climate, ~~this~~ and have planned the sanitary arrangements of the house with great care to ensure health and long continuance of work in this field. Unhappily, I was misled in my estimates and hence the deficit: I am more pained at this than it is possible for any Committee to be. But I am not at all convinced that

the original plan was a mistake. Perhaps only one house instead of two should have been attempted, perhaps a less substantial kind of wall had better have been chosen. In respects like these something might have been saved, but I am still as clear as ever in my own mind that a missionary house was needed — that it is now needed, and that the work cannot prosper without it. And why Trebizond should be made an exception in this matter is more than I can understand.

Perhaps the Committee will reply that this action is not taken on original principles, but only as the best way out of a bad mess. Let us look at that a moment. It is proposed to sell the property if it can be done at a loss of not more than 30%. This would be some 48 or 50 liras thrown away. But it does not appear whether the Committee contemplate a forced sale on one at such time as something near its real value can be realized. Forced sales are usually made at auction and

would not realize probably more than 50% of the original cost, especially if the property were sold in its present unfinished state. Dr. Alden says the Com. ad Interim thought the property could be sold with less relative loss unfinished. This would imply that the Com. ad Interim had expressed some opinion in the matter. The last news I had from Mr. Peet was that the Com. ad Interim would probably take no action on the question but simply pass on the report of the deputation. I therefore supposed there was nothing to discuss except the report of the deputation, which I did in writing you. If I had supposed the Com. ad Interim had suggested the sale of the property I should before this have discussed that point. Whatever may be the opinion of the Com. ad Interim as to its sale now or when finished, I feel sure that in either case a forced sale would be at a loss of at least 50%. But as the action of the Committee does not an-

forcing its sale at so great a loss, it follows that the element of time must enter in. How much time would be required is very uncertain — it might be sold in one year and it might not be sold in five years. (Would Mr. Putnam reside in England during these years?) There would not be many buyers of such a house — it was not planned to sell, but to use. As soon as it was known that it was to be sold the few that could buy it would hold off, offering only a song, knowing that if the decree had gone forth to sell they would get the property at their own price. The result would be that in any case sooner or later, at least one-half the property would be sacrificed, or 700 lires — just the sum needed to finish it. This would be the pecuniary loss — certainly rather a high price to pay for — shall I say a small advantage, or rather a great damage? It seems to me the latter is the more appropriate term. You need not reckon the mortification and humiliation this will be to me personally. It is true, I did have some ambition in ~~a sense~~ entering

on a new work here. But it was not an ambition connected in any way with this house, except as that bore directly on the work. I had an ambition to win souls for Christ. My heart yearned for the million of souls in this field for whom nothing was being done. I believed that this house was needed as a means to this end. The Committee evidently took the same view of the matter when they kindly and generously voted money for this purpose. If this work is to stop here, nay, if we are to put ourselves in a far worse position than we were in at the beginning, it will not be simply a personal matter. My own courage and ambition and hopes and zeal will indeed be crushed, but, far worse, the newly revived hopes of our people will also be dashed to the ground. They saw permanency, and a prospect of continued encouragement in the building of the new house. If this work is abandoned they will lose confidence and heart,

they will very naturally ask, on what can we rely in the future? Today the missionaries are here but tomorrow they will be gone and we shall be left as before. While writing this letter one of our leading brethren came in. He spoke hopefully and cheerfully of our increasing Sabbath audiences, and remarked that when we have a hundred regular attendants our work will have attained such an impulse as to go uninterruptedly forward. I did not tell him of the letter that has thrown such a weight on my heart. I did not wish to suddenly dash his cheerful hopes to the ground. If possible I wished to keep from him and from others the knowledge of this decision which I knew would come on them with a crushing weight. If possible I wished to prevent the exultation that our enemies would feel should they know of this. If possible, I wished ~~those hard~~ to prevent the hesitating ones from being driven hopelessly away from us. I wished to save the cause from the dis=

action which must follow a knowledge of this action. My wife and I are therefore keeping this matter to ourselves in the hope of some change that will ward off this blow to our work. It seems to me this decision, if pressed to execution, must delay success in our work by at least a score of years. Let the damage be a delay of only five years, what will the ~~damage~~ loss be pecuniarily, to say nothing of souls lost? ~~because of the ill success of the work?~~ The money appropriated for this station next year is 728 liras, almost the exact sum required to finish the new house, and the grounds around. If this act of ieroeclasm delays the work five years it will cost the Board just five times the sum ~~necessary to complete~~ asked for. If the work be delayed but two years, or even but one year — still it is clear that nothing is gained, but a great deal is lost by it. What profit, then, is there in this action? Is it not the rather making a bad matter worse?

I am well aware that this thought of selling the property originated at the Annual Meeting of the Mission. I would not misjudge my brethren but I was very much surprised at what seemed a lack of sympathy with my work here in general. If I could hope for the same sympathy and encouragement from the Com. and Mission that I have always heretofore received from you and the Prudential Committee I would ask with hope that your decision might be changed and enough money appropriated to at least partly finish the house. I even now have a faint hope that the considerations I have here presented may lead to such a result. But if this is impossible, I ask that I be allowed to finish off with private funds enough of the house so that I can occupy it, getting the money back in sent.

I make this proposition first with the understanding that whatever is necessary to preserve the property shall first be done by the Board as contemplated

in the action of the Committee, also that the property be passed over to me free from debt, and that government taxes be paid by the Board. Furthermore I would specify that if I left the house before the money expended had been exhausted in rent, the balance of the money should be refunded to me by the Board.

These will prove very hard conditions for me. I shall probably be unable to plaster any of the rooms, but if my proposition is accepted I shall do the best I can with the limited means at my command. And my wife and I are fully agreed that we would rather live in unplastered rooms with the cindest kind of unpainted doors and fittings in the new rooms than to live in any hired house in the city. If this small favor which I now ask is denied, I shall be bewildered indeed.

I shall send this letter to the committee adjourning, and if they approve my proposition I doubt not you will quickly add your approval and this terrible blow will be averted.

Many other considerations ~~crose~~ occur to me ~~mind~~ as this whole matter surges through my mind by day and during the wakeful hours of night. But it is not necessary to write more. I throw myself into the gap to make one last effort to save this most valuable property and the interests involved in it. I cannot believe that you will drive me to desperation and despair by disregarding my proposal.

I therefore submit the question without further remark.

Yours very sincerely
M. P. Pachmuller

Hon. M. P. Pachmuller,
Treegood, Dec. 15, 1884,
Rec'd Jan. 27/85.

Cincinnati Notes, No. 8. Book Sales for 1884.

Owing to the death of one of our colporters, I can only report 21 months of labor this year against 26 months last year. Still the sales of books foot up to 4013 piastres, or 62 more than last year, besides 69 piastres' worth of tracts given away, — altogether 4082 p., or nearly $180.

But the increase in the sale of scripture is specially encouraging. Instead of the 411 copies sold last year, we have 550 this year, an increase of nearly 34 per cent. Of these, 70 were Bibles, 248 were Testaments, and 232 other portions. Classified with respect to language, I find that 352 copies were Armenian, 242 were Greek, 137 Turkish, and 19 of other languages. It will be observed, that, as last year, the Greek sales are more than any other language. And their proportion is more marked when we look at the sales of Bibles and Testaments. Of the Bibles just one-half were bought by Greeks, and nearly three-fifths of the Testaments. Many of these were purchased as text-books in the schools, where we may hope the truth will assist the education of the young.

Our colporters have visited nearly every town in the field during the year, and scattered the truth as a seed. I pray that these copies of God's Word may prove seed in good ground that shall bear fruit to the salvation of many souls.

M. P. Parmelee.

Cincinnati, Dec. 29, 1884.

Cor. Sec. M. P. Parmelee.

Trebizond Dec. 20, '84.

Rec'd Jan. 13, '85.

Erbizmd, Dec. 20, 1884.

My Dear Dr. Clark:

I recd. a few days ago Dr. Alden's letter announcing the decision of the Committee. I wrote you, the 15th inst., a long letter in which I depicted the evils that, in my estimation, would follow the execution of the committee's plan. By way of averting these evils I proposed the plan of occupying the premises and finishing off the rooms as I can with sent money. This letter I sent to Constple for the approval of the Com. ad Interim. If the proposal fails of their approval I suppose there will be little hope of the approval of the Pud. Committee. But if the plan meets with favor at Constple I shall expect it will pass in Boston. It is very plain from Dr. Barnum's remarks that this whole question would have been treated very differently in the Eastern Turkey Mission. If I had had the remotest conception the matter

Methuen & Dec. 20 '84

would come to this pass I would long ago have proposed to finish off as I best could with private funds. In that case I could have saved sent money for this year and other expenses that have been incurred by this delay. The Com. speak of not incurring more expense "at present." As if after attempting to sell they might in the end conclude to go on to build. That is, after we and the work had suffered all the odium and damage of the attempt to sell, they might go on to build. I trust not. If there is the remotest ray of hope that the Com. will after all vote something to go on with the building I by that it may be done without agitating the question of selling. At the very least I trust my proposition will be accepted, and that a liberal construction will be put on the estimate for what is needed "to preserve" the property as contemplated by the Committee.

Yours very sincerely,

M. P. Pannelee

Rec'd Jan. 13, 1885.

Trebizond, Dec. 21, 1883.

"Last Spring ~~it was not to~~ spoke of a great
in the Trebizond work owing to violent persecution.
t that two or three leaks had informed the Evangelical cause
exasperated many in the communion of the Greek Church
at they resolved to stamp out the innovation, even if blood must
shed to accomplish it. But the vigorous course taken by the
ernment authorities has resulted in a complete end of open a
ersecution, and our friends now fully enjoy their religious privi=
ges, only being subjected to such annoyances as are common
work.

"Although the excitement has died away, and throngs
ere crowd our chapel, the
t its good effects. A preacher has been secured, whose atten=
ces would hardly otherwise have been turned this way. A better
of Christian feeling prevails in the Evangelical community.
ng, who were alienated away from services, are now formed regu=
ly in their places in the Chapel.
in before the excitement, and increasing by a slow and healthy
. The brethren are subscribing liberally for the support of
in community expenses, and are devising
work during the coming year.

There is nothing ~~striking in any of this~~ ~~is hardly worth while to write this circular letter when~~ ~~is so little to tell. But I am~~ sure all will agree that the indica=
ns are hopeful, and it only needs the presence of the Holy Spirit in
with power in order to secure a harvest. ~~How important~~
~~is the presence of the Spirit is the question which presses~~
~~upon us. It is intimately to the throne of grace~~
~~we must be blessing is secured, let us~~
read to pray especially for Trebizond, ~~that this~~
year may usher in a new era of spiritual life.
And, if convenient, I would ask that the
in Trebizond
in one or more of the meetings of the Week of
object of

Confident of a hearty response to this request, and
rich blessings following in answer to your prayers,
I am,
Most sincerely

Presented Dec. 13 1884
Read Jan. 12 1885

Recd Feb. 5

Trebizond, Jan. 3, 1885.

My Dear Dr. Clark:

Perhaps you will not care to see my handwriting again so soon as this. But I cannot help relieving myself occasionally by writing something on the subject, which, however light a matter it may seem to others, is to us a matter of vital importance. We are living now in a house which in appearance is one of the finest in the town. But the water-closets, being all inside the house, and with no proper arrangement for ventilating the privy drains, at times the house reeks with odors. To avoid the danger from these smells I have allowed some high windows over the water-closets to remain open. But this has caused such cold currents of air in the halls that our children are now down with violent colds. One has been so sick that we have been for some days watching anx-

iously by his bedside. To-day he seems better and we are very hopeful he will rally from this attack. But how we may succeed in getting our children through the winter is still a problem.

I have thought much of ~~the~~ what we should do in case the plan of selling is pressed. The location of this house is a good one, and with the expenditure of perhaps 20 or 25 liras it could be made much more inhabitable. Supposing we make that expenditure and the owner sees that we are thus arranging for permanency the next year he would unquestionably advance the rent perhaps to such a point that we might feel compelled to leave, losing all that we had expended, beginning at the beginning again to try to make ourselves comfortable. But you may say take the house on a five or ten years' lease. But that too has its objections. Dr. Bliss spent some 400 liras or more to fit up a house here on a fifteen years' lease, but before the time was up the missionaries left

the place, and one-third of the sent money was lost and the whole speculation proved a bad one. You may say the investment in a house is worse unless you can get a good part of your money back. It may be that you can in time. At present property is very low here. A small house and garden sold here, a few days ago, for less than one-half what it cost to build the house. At the same proportional loss we should lose in selling 65% of the cost. It is pretty clear the action of the committee to sell at only 30% loss cannot be carried out. But if the house is completed and occupied, the time may come when it will sell for nearly or quite its full value. A revolution, throwing this town into Russia, would quickly secure this end. Why not finish the property and make it salable, as well as useful until it is sold whether sooner or later?

I have no word as yet as to what action the Com. ad Interim is taking

on my proposition. It has seemed surprising that the W. T. M. should propose to sell and thus frustrate the plan which had been endorsed by the Bmd. Com. and the E. T. M., and which had been carried on nearly to completion.

If these efforts I am now making do not result in saving this property from being sacrificed and the work from the terrible damage it will suffer, I do not know to what expedient I can resort for them. I can but hope my proposition will be agreed to in Cinstopher and in Boston and that I shall be allowed to go on with private funds as I best can. In that case it will be increasingly important as time moves on that I should have immediate notice of such action. If my proposition is rejected there is no occasion for a telegram. I should as lief not hear of that for five years. But if I am to be allowed to do anything a telegram will be very important that I may go on to prepare the house for occupancy at the earliest possible moment.

Yours very sincerely,

M. C. Pannell.

Richmond, Jan. 3-1889.

Recd Jan. 27

Trebizond, Jan. 10, 1885.

My Dear Dr. Clark:

From what I hear from Constantinople it would seem that my letter to you had been considerably delayed there and I do not yet know what action the Com. ad Interim has taken on my proposition. Mr. Barnum writes that he thinks it is probable my letter will be passed on to you without action. I do not understand on what grounds this non-action is defensible, but if this non-action does not prejudice the case with the Pond. Com., I need not be troubled. But if it does prejudice my case in Boston it is worse than if they should act adversely, giving their reasons for doing so. I should then know what defense was required on my part. At present I am altogether in the dark as to the direction in which my efforts will tell most.

Rev. Wm. C. Cornelle
Trebizond, Jan. 3-1885

But whatever the Com. ad Interim do, & by the Prud. Com. once more to look the situation squarely in the face as it now stands.

1st The property obviously cannot be sold at once without a loss of from 50 to 65 %. (See my letter of the 3d inst.)

2d That selling, besides being a terrible sacrifice pecuniarily, and a damage to the work which is beyond estimate, throws us back where we were at the beginning as to missionary house accommodation. And the question of missionary and school accommodation, now partially solved by the present partly completed structures, will return again in full force.

3d On the other hand look at my proposition. By my proposition the Com. is asked to pay the debt, which would have to be done if the property were sold. The Com. is also asked to do what is necessary to preserve the property. This is just what

the action of the Com. distinctly provided for, if the property were sold. So it is plain my proposition throws no new burden on the Board.

But 4th what does my proposition do? It simply leaves the expenditure that has already been made to do the work originally contemplated, without loss to the Board, except the sent money which would otherwise go into the treasury. But, if sold, the sent money would be lost, as well as the greater part of the property. So every way we look at the matter my proposition is the most practicable, the most profitable financially and spiritually.

But 5th it should be considered that my proposition opens the most practicable means of selling the property, ~~property~~ provided the Com. still desired to sell. A favorable opportunity to sell may not occur in five years. Shall the property lie idle during this period not only not bringing

in any income, but being a care and expense? Is it not better that it should be put in shape to yield some income, so long as this can be done with no additional cost to the Board? And then at the fitting moment, if that seemed the right thing to do, the property might be disposed of at something like its full value.

I cannot but believe that the Com. will take this view. As to the amount needed to preserve the property, I suggested to the Com. ad Interim that the wall of the house should be pointed, that windows be put in to keep out storms, and that a low partition wall be built to avoid the possibility of future disputes as to the boundary between that portion of the garden which we bought and that portion that remains unbought. There is special importance in this last as there are minor heirs, who, when they grow up, may make trouble.

All this I submit in the name and for the glory of my blessed Master whose I am and whom I serve. Yours &c M. P. Pannell

Hollywood Jan. 10. 85.

M. P. Pannell

The minutes referred to are those of the Board of Managers of the Baptist

Tabizund, Jan. 21, 1885.

My Dear Dr. Clark:

Mr. Riggs of Marsovan dropped in upon us suddenly last Sunday morning, and we hoped to keep him with us until to-day (Wednesday) but a change in the sailing day of the steamer in which he was planning to go compelled him to leave Monday. Sickness in my family prevented my accompanying him as far as Erzroo where he hoped to make a brief visit. While here he made a careful examination of the horse question and made many valuable suggestions. On one point he seemed to have so clear an opinion, and on so important a point, that I requested him to put his opinion into writing that I might use it. He promised to do so, but time prevented his doing so while here. He agreed, however, to write you on the subject, and I trust you will hear from him

Letter from Rev. G. D. M. Wright, Marsovan, to Dr. Clark.

not long after this reaches you.

The point to which I refer is whether to sell and go backwards, or to do something in a forward direction. Before he had said anything to any of our native brethren he expressed himself as thinking we ought by all means to go forward. After he had conversed with some of our brethren, and saw what a terrible effect the attempt to sell would have on our work, he seemed more confirmed in the conviction that we ought to go forward rather than backward.

Time was too short to discuss which plan might be the best in going forward, but certainly no plan could involve less expenditure to the Board, than the one I propose. The question would arise whether I ought to be asked to carry the burden I propose to assume. This point I leave for others to settle.

Yours &c M. P. Parmelee

Recd Sept. 16

Trebizond, Jan. 27, 1885.

My Dear Dr. Clark:

I will not trouble you by writing all that seems to me to write concerning Mr. Riggs' letter which is enclosed. I would, however, ask you to consider especially,

First, his eminent fitness for correct judgment respecting the house. His long experience with interior stations enabled him to view the matter from my standpoint. Besides, he is not only a married man, but the father of several children, and in this respect he is prepared to sympathize with us, as the Committee that came up here could not, never having known the joys or cares attached to the ownership of children. In reading Mr. Riggs' letter you feel the pulsations of a big, warm, sympathizing, fatherly heart. You may easily believe that after all we have encountered of frigidity in other quarters, Mr. Riggs' attitude has been

an unspeakable refreshment to us.

Second, It is to be considered that the Committee, while here, did not examine the proposal to sell, to know whether it could be done without too great sacrifice, or what would be its effect on the work. They devoted their whole attention to estimates. The proposition to sell was so completely dropped by them while here that when the decision of the Prud. Com. to sell, reached me, it was taken completely by surprise. If the special Com. had examined the question of sale while here I cannot see how they could have reached any other decision than has Mr. Riggs. He examined that point carefully, though he did not tell our native friends, as I requested him not to, that any vote to sell had been passed. With the brethren he discussed the question as one possible way out of the dilemma. You see the decision he reach. To him, you see, it seemed an important matter that the decision to sell would bear

so heavily on us personally. You know I have claimed nothing on that score. If any one thought I deserved all I was getting, I was not disposed to dispute the point with him, but to base my arguments on other grounds. But since Mr. Riggs has voluntarily called your attention to this feature of the case I may venture to suggest, that as a rule it may be well to cheer and help a missionary who stands alone and is in trouble, and not to continue blow on blow until he is utterly crushed.

Thirdly, I would like you to consider the point he makes that such a house as I have planned (perhaps smaller, or otherwise different, if the work were to be begun anew) is ~~absolutely~~ urgently needed here if the place is to be occupied by missionaries. This is what I have contended from the first, it is what was agreed to by the Prud. Com. at first, and is what cannot now be lightly abandoned.

But I will not add further points. It is probable that before this reaches you, you will have acted on my proposition. If your decision is to go forward, in whatever form ~~your~~ that decision is placed I shall ~~shall~~ accept it gladly. I presume Mr. Riggs had in mind that the Bd. Com. should vote something with which to go on with the work, and not ask me to work ~~simply~~ with private funds alone, but I shall be quite content if you simply accept my proposition. If you give me the opportunity, I will see what faith in God and devotion to the cause of our blessed Master will help me to do. As the power is His, may all the glory be His also!

But if your decision has been adverse, I implore the Bd. Com. in view of Mr. Riggs' clear and candid views, to reconsider their action, and, if possible, to reverse it.

Yours very sincerely,

M. P. Parmelee

Rev. M. P. Parmelee
Treasurer Board, Jan. 27, '85.
Recd. Feb. 19.
Noted

Bible House Cowskie –
Jany 26th 1865.

Rev. A. G. Clark D.D.
Boston

Dear Bro.

Referring to the enclosed letter of Mr Parmelee dated 20th inst about 10 Leras Rent rejected some his Dec Charges because not provided for in his Appro. I dont generally feel called upon to enter a defense in such cases but I am unwilling to let the impression go to you & to the Prud Com that I fail to respond to so reasonable a request as the one he claims to have made twice

His statements as to facts are not wholly correct. It is true he wrote me once the first letter reaching him shortly after my return from Abingdon who will explain my delay in replying. then he wrote a second, – just a few words, asking for a reply to the first – then both letters were answered at once. In neither letter does he ask for "the Appro as they are in my hands" but in his letter he refers to his estimates which he had in hands & to the reduction of 9% Leases by the Prud Com exactly as my appropriations are. in fact the impression gave rise that he had the items, he did not ask for items – our Correspondence was on the Totals – and the amt he asked Chg. up to Dec
This was answered fully – The Appro. dont provide for Rent at all –

Respectfully
W. H. Lee

Rev. Mr. G. Clark
Secretary

Erzerum, Jan. 20, 1885.

My Dear Dr. Clark:

In Mr. Peet's account for Dec. 31, which has just reached me, he does not allow my charge of 1000 p. cent, because, he says, he finds no such item in my appns for last year. When my estimates for last year were acted on by the Eastern Turkey Mission, I professed to cut off the retrenchment item of 97½ per cent, the form of a percentage than to attempt in advance to determine where the cutting down should be done. I expected, however, afterwards to cut off where I could best spare the money. As, however, in my transfer to a new Mission I feared some misunderstanding, I wrote Mr. Peet, before making out my December account, asking him to give me a copy of my appns as they stood in his hands. He replied giving me simply

the total to which I was entitled. I wrote him again saying that I feared some item ~~might~~ in my account might be thrown out unless I knew the items as they stood in his hands. This I especially feared as one item had been similarly thrown out in my June account. But as I heard nothing further from Mr. Peet I was compelled to make my charges according to the best of my knowledge, but taking care to keep within the sum, as a whole, to which I was entitled. Now, it seems, what I feared and tried to avoid has happened, and I am deprived of 1000 p. to which I was clearly entitled. I regret to trouble you, but I see no alternative but to ask you to see that this 1000 p. sent money is credited back to me.

Yours very sincerely,

M. P. Parmelee

Mr. M. Peet — Recd Oct. 16.85

I want a copy of Mr. Pettibone's statement accompanying the first action of the Com. ad Interim has been sent me. If not, please see that it is sent. If I must go back to the mission with this question I must have ammunition for my artillery. Mr. P. Parmelee

Fabiyand, Feb. 21, 1885.

My Dear Dr. Clark:

I have yours of the 28th ult. in which you acknowledge the receipt of my letters proposing the new plan of going on with the house, and inform me that the whole subject has been referred to your sub-com. on Finance. You say the Com. "are slow to make changes in reference to ~~changes~~ conclusions deliberately and carefully reached," as if there were not much hope of their changing their action. I do not suppose that you intend me to understand that the Com. is unwilling to consider candidly facts and circumstances that show that their action is impracticable, and that, if practicable, it would be exceeding disastrous, both pecuniarily and spiritually. Such facts I have presented at considerable length, and in various forms, and it is amazing

to me that they have not made a deep impression. You express surprise that we should be living in an unhealthy house. Have I not been trying to impress on the Com., and on all concerned, the fact that no suitable house could be rented here, and therefore we needed a house especially provided? Since coming here in Dec. 1882 we have lived in three different houses, all bad. And now, if this case is really going against us, we shall be quite in despair. Two cold-blooded financiers, with no children of their own, came up here as a Com., but failed as you might suppose, to take in the situation. Mr. Riggs dropped in on us for a day, and he, the big-hearted father of six children, saw at once the practicable, the sensible, the humane, the Christian, way out of the dilemma. That way he has kindly pointed out to you. My amaze

ment will be greatly increased if his words fail to move the committee.

I would thank you heartily, for myself and my wife, for your hearty expression of sympathy. That your sympathy is genuine is evident from the fact that you favor a practicable plan of relief.

I returned only yesterday from visits at Ardro and Kenaston. I have much to tell of interest, but I have not the heart to-day to write of these things. This house question is so interwoven with all my work, and especially so as pertaining to plans for the future, that I can have little courage for any thing until I know how ~~the house~~ it is coming out. The load that ~~weares~~ now carrying is the more severe, because my wife and I, for the sake of the cause, and for that matter, for the good name of the American Board,

have not yet mentioned this action of the Com. to any native friend. If the last ray of hope is finally cut off, if the Com. hold rigidly to their original action, I cannot now guess what may be the effect on us personally. I am praying daily for grace to bear whatever may come — but I must say no such strain as this ever came on me before, and whether I can endure to have the last ray of hope cut off is more than I can now tell. I trust the Committee will spare me this additional strain — and spare the work — and spare those immortal souls whose eternal welfare may be bound up in this decision!

Yours very sincerely,

M. P. Parmelee.

Rev. M. P. Parmelee
Feb. 21-1885
Springfield, Illinois
Recd March 16

Circular Letter, No. 9. [illegible], Dec. 3, 18[illegible]

The following is a comparative view of the prin[illegible] of our Fabrica New for the past two years:

	1883	1884	Increase.
In Schools,	82	108	Nearly 32 per cent.
Protestants,	205	236	15 per cent.
Average Congregations,	180	210	Nearly 17 per cent.
Benevolent Contributions,	$306	$323	5½ per cent
Bibles, Testaments, & portions sold,	411	550	Nearly 34 per cent.

It will be seen that there has been an ad[illegible] in every respect. The reason for the small advance in Con[illegible] is that our Ordos friends could not [illegible] the extraordinary standard which they reached the year previo[illegible]. Efforts to pay for the house which serves for a chapel and school-house, still tax their benevolence last year, very [illegible] considering their poverty and their losses by the great fire.

The average of 34 p. ($1.50) for each man, woman, and [illegible] in the community, or nearly 75 p. ($3.30) for each adult male. [illegible] was nearly 39 p. ($1.72) for each Protestant, or 114 p. ($5.[illegible]) for each adult male of the [illegible]. The average benevolence for the field was 31 p. ($1.[illegible]) for each Protestant, or nearly 71 p. ($3.10) for each adult male. The system of weekly offerings, [illegible] 10th.) of all that was, and which [illegible] 7. [illegible] Under this system no one objects to [illegible] giving to act as treasurer, and it [illegible] satisfied at the small salary [illegible].

[illegible] first in Ordos, there have been fifty members, of whom 27 name, are still on the rolls. [illegible] scattered in other places, others have so fallen away as to be a [illegible] rather than a help. [illegible] are trying to fan the smoldering wick into a flame of light and warmth. [illegible] last year on [illegible] profession of faith, and [illegible] the year before. There other, who [illegible] examined for membership.

While visiting Ordos last November, 25 candidates [illegible] with a view to organizing a church, and receiving one a pastor. It is hoped that before [illegible] of this year this happy result may be [illegible].

M. [illegible]

Trebizond Mar. 3. 1885.

Rec'd. Mar. 30.

Tabiznds, Mar. 6, 1885.

My Dear Dr. Clark:

Yours of the 13th ult. rec'd to-day. I would thank you for your kindness in writing even, though you have nothing to communicate, for you must realize that the suspense we are now under is very great. But I am glad the committee is not acting hastily. I think my cause will gain rather than lose by delay. Yet if I am to be permitted to do anything I should know the decision as soon as possible.

You express surprise that so much should be said of the damage to our work if the sale of the house is pressed. I must say in response that I am surprised that such a point should require the least argument with you. You see the strong place given this argument by Mr. Riggs, and I do not think any of those who may now favor the sale of the property — from among the missionaries I mean — would deny that the moral damage to our

Recd Mar. 3. 1885.

work would be very great. You say "our work does not depend on brick and mortar evidences of prosperity," as if you supposed I thought that it did. I have no such thought, and I am very sorry if all I have written has failed to make plain the ground on which I base my argument. The putting up this building never had, nor does it now have for its object the giving the natives an impression of our prosperity; that would be a very low and very unworthy motive. The house was planned and has been built thus far because it was needed. It is still needed, and this argument holds good for finishing it. If it should not be completed, the work will be greatly crippled for lack of suitable premises. In this way the work will suffer great damage. But you cannot deny, I am sure, that the moral effect of a retreat from the point we are now at, would be very damaging. You say, "The native Christians will be disappointed ...., but more sensible men [than our native Christians] will appreciate the importance of secu-

ory in such matters." If by "native Christians" you mean our native Protestant community, I would say that I do not say that any of them would go back to their old church in consequence of our vacillating policy, although they would be so discouraged as not to be able to attempt any aggressive work. I do not know who the "sensible men" are to whom you refer. Perhaps you could hardly expect any native here to take a broader or more enlightened view of this question here than I do, and I confess I fail to discover the "economy" of throwing away seven or eight hundred lives, and destroying all that we have been struggling to build up during the past two years. Besides the doubtful "economy" of such a procedure, what are natives to think of the intelligence of those who thus plan a work and then go back on themselves? The <u>great</u> evil is the destroying of confidence in us by such a vacillating course. Mr. Riggs gives

his opinion very clearly on this point. He says "the abandonment of the enterprise and sale of the building in its present condition would be fraught with serious danger to the most vital interests of the missionary work in this region." Mr. Riggs, you see, is more impressed with the danger to the work than with any pecuniary economy that might be gained by the sale of the property. Now see, too, that it is not "personal disappointment" that leads to his view. Now cannot expect an ignorant people — I refer now to those outside the Protestant community — to be influenced by high spiritual motives. Many of them may be attracted towards us by some low motives, and we are glad, for we hope to lodge some seed of truth in their minds which, nourished by the influences of the Holy Spirit, shall bear fruit unto everlasting life. But if while they are approaching us in this manner they are turned back and lost by some wrong act of policy on our part, the case is very serious. This is what I have had in mind, and what Mr. Riggs so clearly sees. — The enclosed circular shows the healthy, growing nature of our work as it now stands. Let us beware of checking it.

Yours &c

M. C. Parmelee.

Rev. M. C. Parmelee
Tientsin, China
Recd. Mar. 30.
Ans. Mar. 6, '95.

Carolina & Trustees are hardly in earnest in saying this matter is not seriously before the Committee

Erzingan, Mar. 14, 1885.

My Dear Dr. Clark:

I have your of Feb. 18, announcing the action of the Prud. Com. as to the house. Perhaps with the 200 liras voted the absolutely necessary things may be done to ~~make~~ "secure the property and make it habitable". If that is all the Committee is willing to do, then we must agree to that, volens, volens. My question, however, remains unanswered, why the Committee should refuse to provide suitable mission premises here as they are doing ~~well as~~ at Erzroom, Sivas, Marsovan, and every other station in Turkey. My proposition would have been better than this because with that I could little by little, as the grass moved on, have completed the house. Nor do I think my proposal to take the property, when rightly understood, was open to objection. I did not mean that the property should be, in any sense, mine,

Rev. Mr. P. Parmelee

nor that it should be at all removed from the control of the Mission and the Board, but simply that I should be permitted to go on with the building, subject, of course, to such regulations and limitations as the Committee might see fit to make.

You say that Dr. Helm says that ~~the~~ a copy of the report of Messrs. Baldwin & Pitt was sent me. Very true, I have that, and what I now want is a copy of the action of the Board, or that Report together with a copy of Mr. Pettibone's accompanying statement. Would you kindly see that these are sent me. Mr. Pettibone has given his assent to my receiving them.

Your misunderstand about the 1000 p. sent money. It did not pertain to my own house rent, - it was an appropriation for rent at outstations, which was voted my last year, and which I used and charged, but Mr. Pitt did not allow my charge because he said he did not find the item in my appn. Why it was not there I do not know, but "I was clearly entitled to it and I am now out of pocket under it - is bitter me again.

Yours &c M. S. Sarmiento

Inclosed, Oman 14. 1868
Recd. Apr. 6th
ad. int.

Fredericksburg, April 18, 1885.

My dear Dr. Clark:

I have your favors of March 13 and 16. In both of these letters you advise me to drop discussing the house, as if I were still pressing the case even after the second action of the Bd. Com. You will please recall that what had reached you before your letters were written, were sent from here long before I had heard of the action of the Com. and with the hope that what I sent (especially Mr. Riggs' letter) might influence the result. Since hearing of the decision of the Com. I have not thought for a moment of agitating the question further unless ~~further~~ "future events" which you ask me to await, should providentially lead to a reopening of the question. For the present I regard the discussion as closed. If time sets its seal of approval to the present

Fredericksburg, Va. April 18, 1885

settlement it will be final, otherwise it cannot be final, for as Wm. H. Seward once said, "nothing is settled that is not settled right." I believe that I can easily afford to leave the question to the arbitrament of time.

It would seem from your second letter that some of the missionaries had been complaining to you of some things I may have written. I do not profess to be perfect, and human frailty will show itself inevitably under such pressure as has been on me the last year. Yet I believe that in all my letters, with one or two exceptions, I have limited myself to a discussion of the points of the case, concerning which no one could take exception. In one or two letters of a semi-confidential nature I unbundled my heart more freely but none to single out individuals. The burden of my complaint was that the mission and the Com. ad Int. should act as it did — why should they

be so unwilling to do anything for Tarbizund while doing so much for other places? The last case in point, to which I alluded in writing Mr. Bartlett, was the authorization lately given Mr. B. to buy additional property in Smyrna. If any of my brethren would kindly show me wherein the case of Tarbizund differs from other cases, it would be better, I think, than to complain of me to you. I am grateful to you for your kindness in calling my attention to the matter. I am naturally very frank (which is not always pleasing to others) and I bite it in others. I am glad you alluded to my expression alluding to the Com. that came up here. The expression was too strong I admit. I should have said "professional financiers" which would more nearly have expressed my thought and been free from objection. I have never, I believe, any where else al-

luded to them in a similar manner.
I have never doubted ~~any~~ the motives
or intentions of my brethren, even where I could not
see how they could do as they were doing
with the best interests of the work at
heart. The whole thing is a mystery to
me. You speak of my not alluding
to this horrid question at the next
Ann. Meeting. The possibility of avoid-
ing the question at the Ann. Meeting
is what I have most earnestly
desired, and I was beginning to
fear that the Com. and Ext. would
so delay action as to throw it into
Ann. Meeting. I am most happy to
think, now that the Com. and Ext.
has acted, that there will be no oc-
casion to ~~allude~~ call up the question.
I am extremely embarrassed to know
how far I may venture to lay plans for
work before the Mission. I cannot very
well go forward without the approval of the
Mission, and the experience of the past year
makes me very shy of asking help and co-
operation, for fear of non-approval. But I
will always try to have the Lord for my helper.
Yours very sincerely, M. C. Parmelee.

Rev. M. C. Parmelee
Shefogondi, Cyprus
Received May 11
April 16 1885
5

Trebizond, May 23, 1885.

My Dear Dr. Clark:

I have twice, I think, referred, in writing you, to a charge of 1000 p. per cent, which I made in my account of last Dec. but which Mr. Peet did not accept because he did not find the item in my appⁿ. As I had never received a copy of the appⁿ from Mr. Peet I was obliged to arrange my charges according to the best of my knowledge, being careful not to exceed the limit placed on me by orders that came from Boston. I think I was clearly right in making the charge, and as the money had been spent, not for personal ends, (as one remarks of yours seems to indicate) but for stational work, I am now out of pocket to that amount, and I repeat my request that the Prud. Com. make me good by voting me this sum.

I have just returned from Annual Meeting, and there are some

Rev. Mr. S. Pinnell Clark
Boston
Mass.

matters of which I may speak at some future time. At present I would like to allude to one thing as it affects one of this station. You will see that Mr. Chas. Dwight's salary was left blank, as he felt he was entitled, under a rule mentioned to him by you, to 2/3 the amount of salary given a married man. The Mission was not aware of such a rule and therefore left his salary to be adjusted in Boston. I would only say here that if there is such a rule and Mr. Dwight's salary is adjusted in accordance with it, it is but natural and proper that the same rule apply to Mr. Seelye's salary - i.e. that he have 2/3 of 275 - liras instead of the sum now assigned him.

Yours very sincerely,

M. P. Parmelee

Pelgonnoc, Mary 23, 1885.

Rec'd June 22nd

Tabizond, June 19, 1885.

My Dear Dr. Clark:

It seems necessary to call the attention of the Prud. Committee to the estimates for this station for next year, and to ask for action by way of relief.

When I came here and was authorized by the Committee to open this station anew and to start up a new work, it was well understood that new and increasing expenditures would be called for. This fact was distinctly recognized by the Committee when Mr. Sulge was sent out to spend a season in Smyrna, and then, where he could lay a good foundation for a knowledge of Greek, and afterwards come here and begin a new work among Greeks. It was fair to infer that the Committee, in thus locating us here, intended to sustain us in carrying out the work that came to our hands. Meanwhile this station

was transferred to the Western Turkey Mission, and, incidentally, when the Mission came to act on Mr. Sulyi's location, it met the question also of this increased expenditure. The brethren hesitated somewhat in view of the need such that each station must come within a certain limit, and the remark was made, "if increased expenditure at Erzerouni must be met by cutting down elsewhere we cannot favor such expenditure." But the matter was finally arranged, and Mr. Sulyi's location here was endorsed "with the understanding that the Prud. Com. provide sufficient means for the efficient work of the fields outside of the sum assigned to the Mission." (I have not the resolution before me and may not give every word exactly, but that is the substance of it.)

In view of the position thus assumed by the Mission, and the fact that our estimates of last year were passed without reduction, I was encour-

aged to believe that advance steps in our work this year, when Mr. Sedgwick was to begin his work here, would be endorsed by all. I therefore introduced new estimates, such as were approved by the Conference of native brethren, who spent more than a week in going over the whole ground and carefully considering the propriety of every estimate. In this way our estimates for next year were nearly double ~~what~~ the appropriations of this year. But as the sum named by the Board for the whole mission ~~we~~ for next year was less than the appns of this year the Mission could not allow an increase in our estimates without taking it out of their own. They very naturally felt disinclined to do this, and therefore it came about, as you see, that our contingent estimates for next year are nearly as large as the regular estimates. ~~for next year.~~ But the fact that nearly every item of our original estimates passed the meeting either as regular or contingent, shows

that
the Mission recognizes the policy of advance and endorses our plans for enlarge= ment. This is further shown by two resolutions passed by the Meeting looking directly to the enlargement of our work here. The first of these runs as follows; "In view of the uniform and steady advance all along the line in the matter of higher edu= cation, and in view of the hopefulness and increasing demands of the work along the Black Sea coast, we approve of steps being taken in Inbizond station for the organization of a High School for boys, as soon as practi= cable, with the understanding that no expenditure be made for the support of students, and for the present there be small expense for the rent of buildings." This resolution was drawn up by Mr. Riggs of Marsovan, and was supported from the Com. on Education, and received the unanimous endorsement of the brethren. The first contingent item looks to the carrying out of this resolution. You will observe another resolution which ~~look~~ gives special weight to all our con=

tingent items. That resolution is as follows: "Res. That as Tubigond station is now about to be reinforced by the addition of Mr. Seelye, the attention of the Prudential Committee is especially invited to the latter clause of the resolution of the last Annual Meeting designating him to that station, that he may have ample means for carrying on his work." This makes it clear that the Mission is heartily in favor of going forward to meet the urgent demands of our work here, and would readily have voted our estimates in full if the limited sum at its disposal had permitted it. I trust therefore that our contingent items will receive your special attention and that all or nearly all of them may be placed in the regular appns. Now see the urgency of the matter of a High School. The Bible Reader estimate is equally important, and pressing, and the estimate for a Greek Evangelist is an appropriation

for this year, to throw out which is a back=
ward step. Besides such a laborer as an as=
sistant to Mr. Sedgwick is almost indis=
pensable. Then there is the estimate for the
chapel at Cedrow, an indication of the rap=
id growth of the work there. Such crowds
are coming to the services that some=
thing must be done to accommodate
them or the work must suffer harm.
The people are all poor, but out of their
poverty they give most liberally for cur=
rent expenses, and agree to give for this
purpose 30 liras, as 80 liras in all are
needed. This estimate, then, seems to be of vital
importance. Then we have a most inv=
iting opening at Gurmish Kharach
where 30 liras are asked, and where
a house is ready for our use free
of rent whenever we are able to begin
work there. At Gooklah also 10 liras
are asked on condition that the people
pay 10 also. I trust the Committee
will be able to enter all these contin=
gents into the regular list and
pass them as appropriations. If it=

soon possible also I would ask that early and special action be taken (not waiting for the usual time of action) that we may know what plans to lay. This is specially urgent in regard to the Greek evangelist and the estimate for the High School.

In regard to the specials for this year I think you will not hesitate to grant them. The two ordinations will be a most desirable and useful consummation, and the expense of them is unavoidable, and a very valuable expenditure. Of the 15 lines asked for Mr. Seelye's language teacher 8½ have been already expended, and the balance will be needed. The small grants asked for chapels at Semen and Chambashi, I think you will see the propriety of allowing.

We shall wait with anxiety, and yet with confidence, to hear what action you take on our contingents. I think I have shown that they are not ordinary contingents, and that the

Mission desire you to treat them with special favor. I trust that our hearts may be cheered by hearing, not long hence, of your favorable action.

Mr. Seelye went to Erzroom a few days ago, but was taken sick and was obliged to return. He has now quite fully recovered, but it will probably not be prudent for him to attempt further touring until he has become acclimated and the hot season has passed.

Rev. E. M. Bliss reaches us to-day, returning to Constantinople from a long tour among the interior stations, and next week we expect the Brownes, Dwight and Thomas on their way to America, via Erzroom and Samsun.

My wife is not at all strong, and does not get much chance to gain strength with her three little children all under three years of age.

Yours very sincerely,

M. P. Parmelee

Rec'd. No. 116. C. Parmelee
Enlisted June 19, 1885.
Rec'd. July 13.

Erzerum, July 10, 1885.

Dear Dr. Clark:

Your kind favor of June 13 came to hand to-day.

You ask to know what arrangements we may make for our work. We can do little with definiteness until we hear from Boston as to the manner our contingent estimates are received. If they are appropriated we shall have something to work with and can go on hopefully. But if they are not appropriated we shall be much embarrassed.

I believe Mr. Seelye has already written you something of his arrangements for the future. He is boarding with us, and we are trying to make him as comfortable as possible. As the 200 liras allowed me on the new house was not enough to enable me to fit up my side of the house, having no place

Rev. M. S. Clark

for a guest, Mr. Sulye has generously come forward with private funds to fit up a room for himself when I hope he will be reasonably comfortable. If Miss West should be able to visit us next fall to work among the women here I do not know where we could put her. But I will not anticipate difficulties nor complain. If we are permitted to remain in the new house, I believe that all problems will be duly solved.

Mr. Sulye is devoting his time to the study of Kurds, and as soon as the cool weather of autumn will permit him to go out again he will begin touring and active work among the people. He promises to be a very useful man.

The same mail that brought your letter, brought also one from the Ordoo preacher. He is now at Chambashi with his family, a place high in the mountains where a large part of the Ordoo people go for the summer. There the schools are trans=

fessed, and it is for the congregation there that a chapel is needed for which a small appropriation is asked. Besides the preacher and two teachers now in those regions, two colporters, one Greek and the other Armenian, are working for the summer among the mountain villages.

The preacher, Hagopos Der Kalousdean, speaks very enthusiastically of the work in those parts. In Semen, he says, the interest is very remarkable. One of the teachers visited the place for a Sunday and returned with such a glowing account of his reception that two others were sent out who spent four days there. During this time they were occupied almost incessantly reading and expounding Scripture. On Sunday the throngs of men, women, and children were very great, and they refused to disperse when the hour of service was ended, so that

for eight hours, these brethren alternating, ~~these times~~ the service continued with almost no intermission. And still the people were not satisfied. Nor ~~ext~~ is this awakening confined to Semen. At Bey Alan, a new place, the brethren are reported in a very zealous state. And at Sinanli ~~two~~ ~~seen~~ persons have lately declared their interest in the truth. In short, it is said, that in nearly every village in that vicinity there is evidence of the spreading of the light of God's truth. And at Chambar the brethren are reported to be filled with new zeal, and new faces are constantly seen at the religious services.

Mou. Mc. V. Parmelee,
Telegram, July 10, 85,
Rec'd Aug.

This is the inviting work that is opening up before Mr. Seelye, and it only remains for him and me to be supplied with the means to reap the ~~inviting~~ abundant harvest. For these means we look hopefully to you.

Yours very sincerely,

M. P. Parmelee

The expect Dr. Thom and Miss Pratt next Wednesday. They were detained at Bahkesir by the sickness of the family of the children.

Tabiguic, July 22, 1885.

My Dear Dr. Clark:

In view of what you wrote me March 13th I felt authorized to charge 250 liras on the house account. Mr. Peet declines the 50 liras on the debt because my last balance sheet did not show so large a debt. I supposed from your letter that it was not your purpose to draw the line sharply, but to give me in round numbers 250 liras to pay the debt, and to do what I could with the remainder. As a matter of fact, after settling the outstanding claims, the debt on the house before the new work began, will very nearly if not quite reach 50 liras. Already the figure stands at 4270 p. and some claims still remain unsettled. I trust therefore that the Com. will not hesitate to allow me the 250 liras in full.

Rev. H. G. Jessup

If this is not allowed I shall be all the more pressed, because after arrangements had been made to use the 200 liras, a heavy rain threw down the front garden wall and a new expense of some 25 or 30 liras was involved. Of course this will set as a debt on my personal account, but I trust that I may have the full benefit of the 250 liras.

May I call your attention once more to the item of 1000 fr sent which I have asked to be made up to me. I called your attention to the matter in ~~your~~ my letter of May 23, and perhaps you have already acted ~~on~~ it. ~~the matter~~ If not, I would ask you to do so as soon as convenient.

Yours very sincerely
M. B. Parnell

May 22-23

Zubizoroa, Aug. 5, 1885.

My Dear Dr. Clark:

Since writing you July 22 I have heard from Mr. Put that I am credited with only 3066 p. on the house debt because that happened to be the figure in the balance sheet of last December. This is so obviously erroneous that I am compelled to bring this matter before you once more.

You are aware that the debt has always been put down in round numbers at 50 liras, and your letter of March 13 I understood as authorizing me to charge that sum on the score of debt. But as Mr. Put took a different view, and your action has been in accordance with his view, I must now ask you to make up the exact figures of the debt. The figures in the balance sheet represented that part of the debt which had been settled and stood as a deficiency on the treasury. But besides the settled accounts there were others, open accounts, that were waiting

the issue of our appeals for a further grant. These old accounts have now been fully settled, the line being carefully drawn between old accounts and new ones. The sum of the old debt, estimated with rigid exactness, stands exactly 4499 p. or 1433 p. more than the sum you have allowed. This debt, be assured, is entirely distinct from any new operations under the 200 lira grant — it represents exactly and legitimately the original debt which you ~~granted~~ vote evinced and I am sure you will not hesitate to make good to me the add^{l} 1433 p.

I do not know whether I need to allude again to the 10 liras of rent, of which I spoke in my letter of July 22. I trust that that as well as the balance of the Brown debt may be arranged at an early day.

Yours very sincerely

M. P. Barnum.

We are in doubt what to do in planning for the future until we know what action has been taken with your special and contingent estimate.

Recd. Sept. 1 1865.

Inhizond, Sept. 2, 1885.

My Dear Dr. Clark:

Yours of the 5th ult. came to hand yesterday. I wish to thank you and the Prud. Com. for the kind interest you have taken in my requests, and for the items that were voted.

I am somewhat surprised at the numerous words of caution and proviso which you use. The implication is that I am backward in the matter of self-support and need to be stirred up. You cannot have had in mind the statements of my last annual report. You will see that I claim there that the Inhizond Station field gives more than any other field by from 70 to 100 per cent. That statement was made at Ann. Meeting in the presence of the brethren of the mission and was challenged by no one. Mr. Fowle, in his report, expressed great gratification that the average of benevolence in the Cesarea field

had risen during the last 22 years (I think that was the ~~[illegible]~~ period) from 9 piastres to about 18½ p. to each Protestant. The average of our brethren in Cadoa last year was 34 p. in Trebizond 39 p. and in our whole field the average was 31 p. In places where the income of boarding schools is reckoned, ~~the~~ as the Home at Constple, Mr. Pierce's school at Bardizag, &c., the average might rise higher. But for corresponding work in other stations I claim that the statement of my Report is substantially correct. I believe that these brethren whom I ask you to help are already helping themselves far beyond any other community in this mission — and I think I should be safe in saying in all Turkey. I mean to keep ahead in this matter if I can, but I should like to see money saved in some other directions. For instance, young men without families in the publication dept at Constple

do not need 12 and 14 lines a month salary. And when are the people at Kodosto going to pay more than 24 out of 96 lines a year ~~towards~~ towards the salary of their pastor? And how long is it going to be impossible for a congregation of 400 (or thereabouts) in Burma to pay one half the salary of their pastor? I was glad to ~~know~~ learn at Ann. Meeting that you had spotted some of these tough old places, and had written the missionaries of the different stations about them. It was gratifying to me that you were able to find nothing to criticize in this field, and so I had not heard from you. In my judgment a great deal of judicious pressure (not endless) should be brought to bear on these old places, and that the work in the new places, while it is being established on a right foundation as to self-support, should also be encouraged with judicious help.

This is what I aim at always - judicious help, and if I thought for a moment, that anything I was asking would have any other effect than to stimulate the people to greater exertion, I would be the first to vote their application down. I mean "offer" not even "suggest" help ~~unless it is~~ in advance.

I have heard of a man in one of the near villages, Bey Alan, of the Cledon region who has engaged a teacher for his village paying the salary, 500 p. a year, out of his own pocket. This is more gratifying to me than it can be to you, and certainly I shall encourage such things as far as I can. But it does not follow that that village will never need help. If the work prospers there, they will come to us for help, and we shall be obliged to admit their need, whether we supply them or not. Increased enlightenment always creates increased necessities, and while the people remain in their present poverty

they will need help. So we have before us the alternative, of leaving the people in their ignorance and degradation where they desire nothing from us, or of lifting them out of their degradation with the expectation of helping them to such schools and preaching as their newly awakened appetites demand. This is the inevitable, as your experience has already taught you, and it is of no use to shut our eyes to it.

So much in general. Now a word in regard to particular items. The expenditure at Seneca is not to build a new chapel. It is to pay the difference between a small and a large house, being practically an enlargement of premises necessitated by the newly reviving work. There will be no subsequent accounts and the people are paying their share promptly, and it is expected that no further expense will be needed for many years, ~~if ever~~ and I hope never, from the Board.

In voting the 60 liras ~~you~~ for a first Evangelist you seem to have hope we may get a man for his. I am sure we would both be very glad to get a man for much less, but my chief fear is that that will not be enough. We saw a very good man in Constpl last May, but he wanted some 100 liras a year besides the expense of moving his family from Athens. Of course, we could not employ him. But we still hope to find a good man for that sum or less.

The item of 8 liras which is asked for the Chapel at Chambashi, is, you are to understand, to finish that expense. It is not sent which is to come around every year. Chambashi is a summer resort for people from Ordoo. Some of ~~the~~ our brethren are there and the preaching and teaching, and a school is kept up there during the summer. Preaching services there would call in outsiders more than similar services in the city, and hence

the expenditure would be largely for an outside floating population from whom you could not expect help, and with this view the preachers asked to have the Board pay the whole 10 liras. But I presented the two liras on our brethren there, although they are already carrying a very large burden of expense in Erdoo itself. I have learned from Constipli that the Com. has lately voted 40 liras sent for the house vacated by Mr. Peet to be used in Mr. Schneider's work. I suppose the Com. did not hesitate to vote this sum because his congregation assumed no part of it. Why then hesitate in voting a much smaller item, where the people assume a share, and which does not come around every year? I trust the Com. will, ~~not hesitate to~~ cheerfully allow the 8 liras.

In regard to the 30 liras asked for the expense of two ordinations, - it is only planned to cover the travelling

expenses of delegates, and is not at all excessive, when you consider that the nearest churches to us are at Erzroom and Marsovan and Constph. I had hoped to get some one — perhaps Dr. Constantine — from Smyrna, and it would be pleasant to have the Cesarea field represented. These delegates would require from 4 to 8 liras apiece for expenses, so that not more than six would be provided for. I should expect the people to meet all incidental expenses, and to make up deficiencies, for I am sure the 30 liras would come short. No one at the Meeting called the sum large.

As to the principle of allowing such expenditures, I think you have often admitted ~~the~~ ~~is~~ that in paying the expenses of native delegates to Union and other gatherings. I find that it is a standing item in the estimates of most of the stations of this mission — expense of delegates to the Meeting of the Union. In voting such estimates

you agree to the principle as it seems to me. To vote this seems less objectionable, because it only occurs occasionally, and on exceptional occasions, while the other is regular, recurring every year. After churches have begun to thicken around us, there will be no further need of such help. I fear if help is withheld the ordinations will need to be delayed indefinitely which will be unfortunate.

I will not refer to other items of our contingent and special lists, except to express the hope that they will receive your favorable action.

In alluding to the house you say, "the Com. feel desirous of selling out the property and taking a new start as soon as may be." Would it be asking too much to request that you give me 1st the reason of this desire of the Com. and 2d that you explain to me the "new start" — i.e. in what direction this start will be, under what auspices and with what means it will be inaugurated, how it will differ from

the old start, &c, &c. It seems an unhappy state of things that ~~so long as~~ while I am working in this field I should be quite ignorant of the policy of the Committee in this important particular.

Mr. Seelye went up to furnish Khanek last week returning Saturday. The Preacher accompanied him but has not yet returned. He reports the people as very ignorant and superstitious, but as coming to him in large numbers, and listening eagerly to the words of truth.

I hope to be able to do more towards the coming year than I have hitherto done.

Very sincerely yours,

M. P. Parmelee

Received, Sept. 28, 1885.
Sept. 28.

Yakima, Oct. 3, 1883.

Dear Dr. Clark:

You must know something of the trying nature of our circumstances, personally. For two years and a half we were here entirely alone except as Miss Van Duzee spent a few months with us during the winter of 1882-3. Finally, last May Mr. Seelye arrived to become our associate, but, unfortunately, he came unmarried. This was a great disappointment, especially to Mrs. Parmelee, who had hoped for some congenial lady society when our new associate arrived. You are aware how delicate is Mrs. Parmelee's health, and can realize how great a strain on her are the cares of her house and her little children. She greatly needs the assistance of our oldest daughter, Addie, now in Oswego, N. Y. It has occurred to me that, if with us, she would be of so much assistance to the work incidentally, that the Committee would be willing to assume her travelling expenses.

You will recall that last year Miss Bartlett's travelling expenses were paid under quite similar circumstances, and I hope the Bud. Com. will consider favorably this request. Her support, while here, would, of course, rest on me.

Six Greek young men now come to Mr. Sulze for English lessons, paying tuition, and he has begun a regular Greek service in the chapel. Teaching English is not, of course, the spiritual work for which we are here, but as a means of access to individuals and families, of breaking down prejudice, and of bringing in attendants on worship, it is invaluable. We regard it also as the germ of the High School which the Mission favored, and for which we ask an appropriation, which we trust you will grant.

We expect Miss West here in a few days to spend a month or two with us, and work among the women.

Yours very sincerely,

M. C. Pinkerton.

Presbyterian Rec'd Oct. 3, '95. Oct. 26.

2.

Zubizgoed, Oct. 21, 1885.

My Dear Dr. Clark:

In sending me notice of the approval by the Bmd. Com. of 9½ liras for a chapel in Smyrna, and 60 liras for a bank evangelist, you did not definitely specify whether they were designed for this year or next. In our lists the 9½ liras item was a special for this year, but the other was a contingent for next year. I wrote Mr. Post asking him how he understood the matter, and he replies that the two items are put to our credit for this year. I wish now to ask you to correct what seems to be an error, and enter the 60 liras as a regular appropriation for 1886. As this year is closing it is evident we can do little or nothing with it this year, but it will be pressing needed next year.

Before this reaches you, you will have heard of Mr. Seelye's thoughts of not

remaining here. It would seem that before coming on here last spring he had begun to feel great hesitancy about coming on here, as he says, because of his unmarried state. He craved more society than could be found here. Since coming here he has suffered a good deal from what seems to be a form of dyspepsia, acquired apparently in Athens. His views and feelings have not been normal, and it is a pity our work here should suffer from causes entirely outside of itself. Mr. Lulye is still here, and has not fully decided what he may do, but I suppose he will not stay here. Our personal relations have been perfectly cordial, and if he had a good wife, I think our early hopes of him might be realized. The reason for the back work which must be put back some years if it is not entirely hindered by this course of affairs. We hope, however, you will give all needed assistance in engaging native evangelists and preachers and other workers so that the work may suffer as little as possible. In due time I shall ask for a man to fill Mr. S's place.

Yours very truly, M. P. Parmelee

Received Oct 21, 80.
Reply Nov. 16.

Tabizond, Nov. 3, 1885.

My Dear Dr. Clark:

In your shorter letter of Oct. 5 you ask about the items in our school estimates — what proportion is for girls etc. I supposed that was indicated, but as the estimates do not seem to be written as I supposed, I will explain. In Tabizond you see there are estimates for two schools. One is a boys' school for which one-half (20 liras) is asked. The other is a girls' school for which one-half (12 liras) is asked. The rest also for which 20 liras are asked might properly be divided equally between the boys' and girls' schools. {In Cedro the schools are mixed about 1/4 being girls.

You ask also about the proposed High School — how much we are likely to realize from tuition. This is wholly problematical. We are now receiving tuition for English scholars at the rate of about 100 p. a month. But this may not continue so through the year, and in any case there is

a vacation period of some three months in the year when tuition is not collectable. For this year therefore we shall not probably realize more than 8 liras. What may be realized next year will depend largely on the arrangements that we make. If Mr. Sulze leaves, we shall have all the more need of a first class Greek teacher. Such a teacher would cost a good deal more than 60 liras a year. The principal of the Greek schools in this city has 220 liras, and the lady teachers in the Greek girls' school have received from 60 to 84 liras a year. You see then that the 60 liras we ask for Greek teachers (25- of the 85- is for rent) will not be enough and if you choose you can write it down as 5/6 of 72 which will be nearer - on the supposition that we shall realize ~~at~~ 12 liras from tuition. I trust the 60 liras will be granted and the 25- liras for rent.

Yours very truly, M. P. Parmelee

P.S. I see that Mr. Pitt has accidentally omitted to mention, in asking for 50 liras help for the Cedro chapel, that the people are to give 30 liras making 80 in all. I have just visited Cedro and by hitting upon a little different plan the contemplated enlargement can be done for perhaps 60 liras. If you give 30 liras, therefore, I hope the desired object may be accomplished. In six or eight years they will need an entirely new chapel but ~~until then~~ by that time I hope they will be able to do much more for themselves than now. I trust that at least this amount of assistance may be granted.

Yours as ever M.P.P.

Mr. S. Barnes —

Rehearsal Nov. 3 '83.

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Exit Schools

Lubigrand, Dec. 12, 1885.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,

Dear Bro:

Your letter in which you speak so kindly of our daughter was received a few days ago. We would thank you for your words of sympathy. The considerations you mention had not escaped our notice. But there are considerations of an opposite nature to which you do not allude, the chief of which is that nothing can fully supply the place of parents in the training of children. But I do not wish to pursue the subject. It would at best be several months before our daughter could reach us, and we will hope that the circumstances of my family will so change for the better that the need of our daughter will partially pass away. We are greatly enjoying the new house (though as yet unfinished) and we are confident its dry and healthful location and plan will do much for us. If the sword of Damocles, which now

hangs over our heads, could be removed we should be greatly relieved.

I trust that any letter of Nov. 6. will give you a more correct view of this house question, and that the proposition of Miss Hurst will prove acceptable to you. It seems a practicable way out of the dilemma. Certainly Miss Hurst's testimony must have weight with you to convince you that no extravagance has been indulged in. I can only reiterate my often repeated wish that the Committee will reverse the suicidal course it proposes to take, and agree to some practicable plan for using this valuable property in the work.

You will have heard before this reaches you that Mr. Sulze has left us for good, to join Mr. Brook, in Const'ple. I will not comment on this result except to say 1st that his leaving was not due to any lack of harmony between us, either personally

or as to policy. Nor was it due 2d to any lack of work in the field. Hundreds of thousands of Greeks were before him and all around him, ready to receive the word of truth. A young work among Greeks, was already under full way in Ardro and vicinity, and here the prospects for growth were most favorable. No more splendid opportunity ever presented itself to a young man full of missionary zeal. But he failed to see it because he had a bad digestion and no wife. That is the whole thing in a nutshell.

The problem now is, how is our work here to be done? I am at present overwhelmed with the work that has already started up. The Greek young men still come to me for English lessons. Another applied the other day, but I was obliged to decline to receive him. Thus it is that so long as I am alone I shall be compelled to

shut my eyes to openings that present themselves. And precisely what step to take to supply Mr. Sulgi's place, I am not quite clear. The greatly need, that is, the work demands, a Greek-speaking missionary. But as a three years' effort to secure such a man has resulted in having us return we began, it is rather discouraging to make another attempt. The need lady teachers also, but can we get them? We are considering, and praying, and looking for light as to the proper move to make.

The name of Mr. Leonard has been suggested, and if it is not likely that we could get a Greek-speaking missionary we would gladly welcome Mr. Leonard and his most efficient wife to our work.

I feel sure that we shall have some sympathy and aid, but whether all will look favorably on our plans is not altogether certain.

Hastily but very sincerely yours

M. P. Parmelee.

This letter has gone to Ordos for a few days.

M. P. Parmelee
Ordos, China
Feb. 17, 1886.

Book sales for 1888.

The cash receipts for books sold for the year were 764 piastres or nearly $210, an advance of nearly 50 per cent. over last year. The whole number of books sold this year is 1352, against 1249 last year. Of these, 604 were Bibles and portions, against 550 last year, and 748 other books, against 699 last year. As 33 months of colporteur's work were expended this year against 21 last year, a much larger increase would naturally be expected. One reason for no greater increase of sales is, that a greater proportion of time was spent in small and remote villages. Out of 38 places visited only five were cities, while last year out of 29 places visited 11 were cities. It will thus be seen that though the sales are proportionally less, the Word of God has been more widely scattered and many dark corners have been merely penetrated.

Of the scriptures sold, 69 were Bibles, 61 Testaments, and 274 portions. Classified according to language, 178 Armenian scriptures, 202 Greek, 112 Turkish, 42 Armeno-Turkish, 54 Greco-Turkish, and 16 of other languages were sold. If the Armeno-Turkish copies be added to the Armenian, and the Greco-Turkish added to the Greek, we find that 220 scriptures passed into the hands of Armenians, and 256 into the hands of Greeks, — also 112 into the hands of Turks. The other languages represented were Russian, English, French, Italian, German and Persian. The close of the year in most departments has thus been very encouraging and such as to stimulate new efforts for the future. Pray for the work in Turkey.

Smyrna, Dec. 17, 1888.

M. P. Parmelee.

M. S. Sarmelee, M. D.,

Trebizond, Dec. 17. 1885.

Rec'd Jan. 12, /86.

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Dr. Clark

Inhizond, Dec. 19, 1885.

My Dear Dr. Clark:

I have your kind favor of the 14th ult., in which you announce the action of the Committee with regard to my estimates for next year. I am much pleased that you should see your way clear to vote, not only the regular estimates, but also so large a proportion of the contingents. It seems to indicate that the Committee intend to push the work here to the best of their ability. Until I received your letter I was in doubt what move to make for next year. I ~~feel~~ now feel encouraged to go forward with definite plans. I am sorry you cut down the High School estimate, for that I regard as perhaps the most important of the estimates that look to the opening of new work. But I shall go forward on the fifty lines, for I feel now that I have the sanction of the Mission and the Committee to the establishment of such a school, and as long

as the principle is admitted, the necessary funds will, I believe, be forthcoming. At the same time you will understand that I shall work economically, realizing all that is possible from tuition. Now if the Committee will kindly consent to Miss West's plan for fitting up the opposite side of this house for school purposes, our happiness will be little if any short of perfect. That will be the link to complete the chain of means by which our hopes may be realized. May the Good Lord, for whom we labor, favor that which shall be for His own highest glory.

Yellowood, Dec. 17, 1865,
Rec'd Dec. 22, 1865.

Miss West has not yet returned from Ordoo. The steamer in which she was coming was due here yesterday. But it is delayed, perhaps by the storm which is fiercely raging to-day. But I trust she is in some sheltered harbor, if on the water, and will arrive in due time. Yours very sincerely

M. P. Parmelee

Trebizond, Dec. 26, 1885.

My Dear Dr. Clark:

Your favor of Nov. 28 is rec'd. I have no objection to your handing my letter to Mr. Browne for reply. I shall hope soon to hear from him. If I had known my letter was to be referred to him for reply I should perhaps have written somewhat differently. He does not understand the case as you do and if he is to take up the controversy he should be informed of many things of which he is at present but partially informed.

Besides I should decline to regard anything he said as final in any sense. If you ask his view in the matter you should also ask Mr. Knapp's, Mr. Dodge's, Mr. Riggs' and Dr. Thomson's. These all have had equal opportunity with Mr. Browne to form a judgment, and their combined opinions might be valuable. Why I spoke of Mr. Browne was because when he first caught sight of this city the burst

Trebizond, Dec. 17, 1885.

out with an exclamation of surprise and pleasure at the brilliant appearance of the houses of the town as contrasted with the "mud huts" of the interior. Afterwards while standing in the room planned for our parlor and reception room in the new house, in size about 15X17 feet, he exclaimed "this is a very large room." I was surprised that he should so estimate a room of (I am sure you will admit) very moderate size for the purpose, and when you spoke of "being informed" that I was planning an establishment suitable for "a merchant prince", I immediately thought of him.

If, then, you are anxious to ask the opinion of Mr. Browne, I beg that in fairness you add the gentlemen name. And I beg also that you explain to them the nature of the "new start." That the first step proposed is to sell out this property at a loss of 30%, or a total of 5-38½ liras, that you will then build at a cost (as you suggest) of

say $3500 or 7951/2 liras. Adding these sums together you would have an expense of 1334 liras. For this sum, thrown away and expended, you would have simply one missionary house. But I have incurred great blame because I have expended 750 liras on one missionary house — wherein is the matter bettered by throwing away this house, and securing another at nearly twice that sum in doors and expenditure? And this, with no estimate of the moral effect of such an extraordinary procedure. What estimate would the public have put on men capable of such strange backing and filling? What influence could we hope to exert after going on in this way?

Now if these brethren are to give an opinion on this subject, please let them know that the main question before us — indeed the only practical one before us — is whether to push through the suicidal plan above

indicated, or to go forward and utilize this splendid property for missionary purposes. I shall be extremely surprised if they do not unanimously advise the latter rather than the former course. We are now, comparatively speaking, almost out of the woods. With such encouragement as you might easily give, this whole property would be made available for school purposes or for missionary residence. And because Mr. Sulze has left us, it seems too bad to think of waiting for another man (it may be years) before we go on with the High School. Bright and promising boys are waiting to begin. We need them for helpers at the earliest possible moment. If the Lord helps us to a suitable lineal Preacher, I see no reason why we may not make a beginning next year that is in Sept. May the Lord favor this plan for His glory.

Now can, if you think best, show this to Mr. Browne and to the others named, with my warm regards, and we will await the result. Yours very sincerely,

R. P. Parmelee.

Rev. R. P. Parmelee, M.D.,
Medical, Oregon,
Dec. 26, 1885.
Recd. Jan. 18, '86.

Lebanon, Dec. 29, 1885.

My Dear Dr. Clark:

I have received Mr. Brown's letter and I am to-day sending him a suitable reply. I am very much pleased at the final statement of his letter, which is in the following words: "I am free to say that however I may deprecate the excessive expenditure at T. I am far from being persuaded that the best issue — the wisest disposition of the building — is the one proposed, and I am still in hopes that something better may finally result." I could not reasonably ask more than that from one of Bro. Brown's radical views. And when all my missionary brethren, and the Bd. Com. come to that view, the controversy will be ended. I trust that even before this reaches you the Committee will have agreed to Miss West's plan or to some other equally satisfactory.

Yours very sincerely,

M. P. Parmelee.

Rev. M. P. Parmelee, M.D.

Trebizond, Dec. 29, 1885.

Rec'd Jan. 18. /86.

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News Notes, No. 11.

Trebizond, Jan. 22, 1886.

"Our week of prayer has this year been attended with more than usual interest. In previous years it has been customary to hold but one meeting daily. This year the plan of an additional meeting was adopted with some hesitation, and with the fear, on the part of some, that it might prove a failure. But, greatly to our gratification, the morning meeting, a half hour long, has not only been very interesting, but also very fully attended, the school children being present in a body. After each morning meeting the sisters remained fifteen or twenty minutes to have a meeting by themselves. The evening meeting, continued an hour, has also been very interesting, outsiders coming in more than to the morning meeting. The average attendance has varied from 50, to eighty. That is, about as much Sunday audience. The brethren and sisters are much aroused, some new voices have been heard in prayer, and some have asked prayers for themselves and their families. So great has been the interest that on Saturday it was decided to continue the meetings another week, with the following subjects: "Prayer," "The Holy Spirit," "Repentance," "The Bible," "Love," and "Fruit." These subjects, with the passages of scripture to be used, have been lithographed and distributed, and the meetings, in a day or two, are now in progress, the attendance and interest being well kept up. Much of this interest is due, under God, to the reading of tracts and prayers. Perhaps that which is with us. See the results of the meetings may be lasting." ~~[illegible]~~

M. P. Pomeroy.

Tubizuela, Jan. 16, 1886.

My Dear Dr. Clark:

I have your kind favor of the 16th ult. I thank you that you have noticed the 10 lines sent money.

I am glad to know too that Miss West has succeeded in giving you a more accurate idea of the house than you had before gained from me. Her statements, coming from an impartial witness, naturally carried more weight with you than mine.

You ask if Miss West's estimate of $600 would finish off the other side of the house for school purposes. Her estimate was a somewhat rough one. You will remember that in my letter to you of Nov. 6, I said it could probably be done for less than $1000. I have asked Mr. Zenope Felician, who has always been of great service to me in building, to give me a carefully prepared estimate of the cost.

He has, this morning, handed me a care=
fully prepared table of estimates in
which he makes out that a few pianos
less than 200 liras, $800, will be needed.
His estimate rests on prices as they now
are. It is barely possible that in the sum=
mer we shall be able to buy more fa=
vorably and thus save something, but
this is problematical. If we have 200
liras I know that every cent of it can be
turned to good account, used econ=
omically and judiciously. But if we
have less, say only 150 liras, $600, we
shall do the best we can with that,
and if prices should prove favorable,
we might do nearly or quite what
is now estimated at 200 liras. I
would therefore suggest an appropria=
tion of 150 liras, and I will do the
best possible with that, and I should
hope to be able to do so well with
that that I should not be obliged for
many years, at least, to ask for any=
thing further.

In regard to the High School

itself you ask a very extraordinary question. You ask, "is there any call for such a high school?" This question was answered by the Mission when at its last meeting, it voted a resolution in favor of a high school. That resolution you can find in the minutes of the meeting and also on the fourth page of my letter to you of June 19 last. The question is also answered by the Bmd. Com. in their appr. of 50 lines for a high school here this year. To take up this question now would be to go back at least a year, and open up a matter that has been settled. I do not see any occasion for that. You ask if "tuition fees would pay the salary of a competent teacher?" I should say not. And until you can name some place in Turkey where a high school has been started with no expense to the Board except to provide a place, I shall not cease to be surprised that you should suggest such a thing here. The expect

to collect tuition from all who are able to pay, we shall ask nothing from the Board for the support of students, but for teachers it is probable we shall be obliged to ask appropriations from year to year. And I am sure I can see no reason why such appr.ns are not as suitable in Erzerjund as in Marsovan or Erzroom or Harpoot. You ask, too, about the amount of my time that such a school would demand. That would depend on whether I have an associate or not. But whether I spend little or much time in school (as circumstances may demand) should I not in this way be performing legitimate missionary and evangelistic work? In the Congregationalist for Dec. 10 the aim of the Am. Board is said to be "to plant churches and schools, and to raise up a native agency equal to the task of permanently maintaining Christian institutions." This statement is official - probably came from your pen - and is therefore authoritative. What I propose here is exactly in harmony with this aim of the Board. But without the high school this aim cannot be realized. — As precious time is rapidly passing I shall hope soon to hear what you are willing to do to fit up the house for a school.

Miss Hurst is not well to-day and may not be able to acknowledge your letter to her. You did not say to her whether you were willing or not that she should raise money in England with which to finish off the house. It is desirable that she should know as soon as may be.

You will see from the enclosed "Notes" that we have been much occupied. As measles are prevailing in our community, our school is broken up and many are confined at home from sickness. The meetings however, thus far have been well maintained, and a good many outsiders have come in latterly. We shall probably be obliged to give up daily meetings next week, but we hope for permanent good from these two weeks of prayer.

Yours very sincerely,

M. B. Parmelee

Trebizond, Jan. 16, 1886.
Rec'd Feb. 9.

Tuskegee, Feb. 16, 1886.

My Dear Dr. Clark:

Your favor of the 20th ult. is at hand. In regard to the High School, I wrote you quite fully in my letter of the 16th ult., and I hope you may be inclined to act favorably on the representations of that letter.

I do not know whether I need to add to the statements of that letter or not. You ask to know about the prospect for scholars and tuition. As I have already written repeatedly, we can only say that, like every other enterprise that is well founded, it must grow up from small beginnings. How small will be the beginning and how rapid the growth will depend chiefly on our manner of beginning. If we have the means to pay for the right kind of a teacher, there is no doubt but we shall have a prosperous school. But if we are cramped for means, or fail to

secure a suitable place we shall be obliged to go limping along as best we can. And as to income - of course that also depends entirely on what we are able to offer, and also on the kind of effort we make. For instance, English, French, Music, and the like are the studies which draw the most tuition. If our attention is turned to these and similar studies we might, before long, (probably not at first) get one-half the current expenses out of tuition. But if our attention is turned chiefly to raising up helpers and useful Christian women we cannot expect so much money income.

But the question before us is not, as I understand it, whether there shall be a High School, for that has been settled by the action of the Mission and the Bd. Com. The question now is whether the Committee will make an appr. to fit up the other side of this house

for school purposes or not. It seems to me we shall fail to make headway in our operations if we are constantly going back to questions that are already settled. The Mission has distinctly and unanimously endorsed the project of a high school here - the Bond. Com. has also voted 500 liras with which to start. So far it seems fair to consider the question settled. Now we have the question of a place, which it seems to me to be a simple question that I trust even before this reaches you will have been settled by an appn of the 1500 liras named in my letter of Jan. 16.

We are laying plans for two ordinations this spring, which by God's blessing will give a new impulse to the work.

Yours very sincerely,

M. P. Parmelee

Mr. S. Parmelee Esq

Tekonsha

Feb. 16, 1884

Tubizond, Mar. 9, 1886.

My Dear Dr. Clark:

I have received from Mr. Peet the items of the contingent list that has been granted this station for this year. One item, however, which had been voted and which is included in the list you sent me in your letter of Nov. 14, I do not find in Mr. Peet's list. That item is 60 liras for a bank Evangelist. In your letter you say, "In other words, £193 of your contingent estimate in all, including the bank evangelist." But Mr. Peet gives me a total of only 133 liras. It would seem that the 60 liras, having been voted earlier than the other items failed by oversight to get into the list. I suppose you will only need to notify Mr. Peet of this omission in order to have the error corrected.

Yours very sincerely,

M. C. Parmelee

Rev. H. G. Clark, D.D.

Trebizond, Mar. 9, 1886.

Rec'd Mar. 31.

P. C.

Parmuhi 2d

Rev. H. G. Allen, D.D.

No. 48.

Ordou, Mar. 16, 1886.

My Dear Dr. Clark:

I wrote you a few days ago from Trebizond calling your attention to the fact that your vote of 60 liras for a Greek evangelist had not been duly reported to Mr. Peet so that he could incorporate it in his list of contingents. At least I did not find the item in his list, and I sent my letter to you to him in order that he might correct the mistake, if possible, without troubling you with the matter. I should have added another matter in the same letter which he has not corrected though I called his attention to it some time ago.

Dates of Mr. Peet's 19/85 & 1/86 letters.

You will remember that we asked 8 liras help towards building a summer chapel at Chambashi. This was a special for last year. Instead of giving the 8 liras you voted 5 liras and so reported to me in a letter to which

was voted on appropriation was 5 but reported to Mr. Peet as 8 L.S.W.

I cannot more refer as it is in Jubilee. This item, too, has been matched one through Mr. Burt. I do not know whether he would allow my charge or not, but if it is not too much trouble to you I would ask you to call Mr. Ward's attention to it, who will no doubt, at once notify Mr. Burt to put it to my credit.

As the Post is just closing I must defer any allusion to the work here until another time.

We are now holding our annual Station Conference. Our friends are bringing forward largely increased estimates for next year's work, which must be cut down. More and more expense is called for — I am sorry that this difficulty is likely to postpone the day of self-support. The brethren give liberally but cannot meet these increasing demands.

Yours in haste,

M. C. Pe[illegible]

Mr. Ward

Mr. Ward

Chaplin, Reid
Mon. 16, 1886.
April 12.

Rev. M. J. Vanneter. 92

Trebizond, April 2, 1886.

Rec'd Apr. 26.

My Dear Young Friends:

Having just returned from a visit to Ordoo, a city about one hundred miles west of this, it has occurred to me to tell you something about it and our work there.

Ordoo is very prettily situated on the slope of a steep promontory which pushes well out into the sea. To go there we take a steamer at sunset, and generally at sunrise the next morning we disembark at Ordoo, but on this trip our steamer was delayed so that we did not arrive until near night. There are no wharves to which the steamer may come. It must anchor out in deep water, and we must go down the side of the steamer by a stairway, and stepping into a little boat, be rowed to the shore. Sometimes the breakers dash so fiercely on the beach that landing is a very difficult undertaking, and often it is necessary to be carried through the surf to the shore on the shoulders of men. Then we are greeted by a crowd of our friends who escort us to our lodgings.

In the morning we go to the house which has lately been refitted for a chapel and school room. On the first floor are three rooms for

schools, two of which were occupied by Greek boys and girls and the third one by Armenians. The rooms, especially those for Greeks, were packed as full as they could hold. Some of the Greek children were learning their Alpha, Beta, Gamma as you learned your A., B., C., while others were learning Geography and Arithmetic, and the oldest of all were reading Xenophon and Homer as some of you may be doing now in your schools. Some call the Greek language a dead language, but if you could have been with me in this ~~school~~ school where the sweet tones of this language flowed from the lips of children as their mother tongue, you would say "though dead it yet speaketh". The teacher had lately received a new singing book from Athens, and as he could not read the notes himself, he wished me to teach some of the tunes to the children. So while we were there I taught them Luther's grand old hymn and tune, "A mighty fortress is our God", and several others. You would have been delighted to hear their sweet voices roll out the rich tones of this beautiful classic language.

The Preacher and a delegate from Trebizond were with me to consult with the Cardoo brethren as to what

so much needed to carry on the Gospel work in all this seacoast region. We found that the work called for more preachers and teachers, if we would carry the word of life to those that are waiting for it. It was especially touching to receive a petition, signed by fourteen Greek women of the Protestant community of Ordoo, asking for a Greek preacher, or a Greek Bible woman, to work especially among them. At present the Preacher at Ordoo is an Armenian who preaches in the Turkish language which both Greeks and Armenians understand, but which the Greek women understand very imperfectly. So, as they said in their petition, "we have left the old church where we could understand nothing, and now as Protestants we are but little better off." I beg you to pray the Lord of this harvest-field to send forth laborers into the field, and I am sure, when your prayers are answered you will gladly send your money to support them.

In the evening we attended the regular prayer-meeting where the brethren, filling the time with brief remarks and prayers, told how we are saved by faith. It was pleasant to hear their earnest responsive "amens" to the petitions

in the prayers. On Sunday, the chapel, which occupies the whole upper story of the school-house, was well filled with some 250 eager listeners to two sermons, one in Turkish and the other in Armenian. If the Lord continues to prosper the work, as we earnestly pray He will, a larger chapel and larger school-rooms will soon be needed. How they are to be provided is a question that constantly presses on us. The people are full of zeal and give all they can, but they are poor, and must be helped if their needs are to be supplied.

We visited many houses of the brethren, enjoying their hearty hospitality, although in nearly every place we ate from a common dish in the centre of the table. We helped to reconcile two brethren between whom a coldness existed, and finally, after a stay of some ten days, returned home praying that the Holy Spirit might abundantly bless our labors.

Will you not join us in hearty prayer and earnest labors for the advancement of this good work.

Very sincerely yours,

H. P. Parmelee.

Toebizonk, April 3, 1886.

Dear Dr. Clark:

I enclose you a lithographed letter designed for S.S. use. It may not be of value to you but the Strong may make some use of it. I wish here to add some of the evidences of the cheering prosperity of the work there.

And first I would allude to the respectability which the work has attained with all classes. I did not myself call on the chief man of the Gregorian Armenians but some of our party did, and he returned the call, a thing hitherto unknown. Our call on the Governor was also returned a thing quite unprecedented.

But these are only some of the outside reflections of the internal growth of the work. Since my visit there last November the chapel and school-rooms have been made as large and commodious as the capacity of the house will permit. The size of the chapel has been increased fully fifty

comfortably seating 250, or 300 when packed,
per cent. Though the lack of funds com=
pelled the people to leave the ceilings as
they were, which are altogether too low
for large audiences, and the ventila=
tion is consequently very bad. But
the congregation has increased so as to fill
the enlarged accommodations. I could
see many new faces; and some old ones
who had drawn back for a season are
now ~~coming back~~ returning. Old sores that have
at times been an offence and a hin=
drance to the work are being healed,
and a hearty and genuine union
is being cemented. The increase in the
attendance of women is very marked.
The bitter hostility of some wives of the
Greek brethren has passed by, and most
of them are ready to attend the chapel
and conform to the more intelligent
faith of their husbands. But unhap=
pily these women know so little Turkish
that they get little instruction from the
church services. It is gratifying however,
to see from the petition which fort=
teen of these women sent our

Conference asking for a Greek teacher in bible-reading, that they are beginning to be conscious of their needs. May the Lord help us to supply these needs.

The schools too are rapidly growing and immediate provision must be made for larger quarters, if we would retain the advantage we have already gained. The problem of teachers, too, is a serious one since the community consists of two nationalities. At present three teachers are employed, two Greek and one Armenian. But no separate provision is made for girls. Five teachers are urgently needed, and the brethren in the Conference struck for seven next year in view of prospective growth.

Another gratifying feature of the work is the increasing demand for the Word of God. Last fall a book shop was opened in the market of Erdeo, and, as near as I can gather from the reports in hand, during the first

three months of this year 24 bibles, 60 testaments, and 47 other portions of the scriptures were sold in this book-shop, or 131 copies in all. If you were to attend one of the prayer meetings in Ordos you would see that the bible is not only bought but that it is read and studied. The Preacher opens the meeting by giving out a hymn. He then calls for a prayer without naming any one in particular. Without a second's pause a voice is heard in prayer. After the prayer the Preacher calls on ~~any one~~ the people to propose questions. Instantly a brother is on his feet - perhaps more than one - testament in hand, and reading a ~~brief~~ passage, in a few brief sentences, proposes the point on which he seeks light. Promptly, one after another, the brethren rise and give their ideas, all showing familiarity with the Word of God, and warm interest in the subject. Last of all the Preacher rises and adds his views, and such exhortation as the passage suggests. Other questions are raised in a similar way inter-

spread with singing, and finally the meeting is closed with several crisp and earnest prayers. Surely it is not surprising that the "sword of the Spirit which is the Word of God," wielded in this way, is conquering all opposition in Ilsdro. Besides, every man goes armed with his pocket testament and it is no uncommon ~~sight~~ thing to see a brother reading the testament and preaching to some one in his shop or by the way. Thus as they go they preach.

Finally I would say that the prophets giving keeps pace with all their other forms of growth. Their burdens are very heavy, and must continue to be until they are provided with suitable chapel and school premises. They must be helped — and certainly we should be glad to help those who are so ready to help themselves. If you could see some of the willow basket huts in which they live — where a family of 8 or 10 occupy one apartment — if you knew how the brethren were

obliged to go off to Russia or to distant cities in Turkey to struggle in exile to ~~bring~~ get together enough to support their families — you would be less inclined to press them to give than we are.

These are the points which may most interest you and which Dr. Strong may find useful to stir up interest in our cause through the columns of the Herald.

Hastily yours as ever,

M. P. Parmelee.

Recd'd Apr. 26.

Stockport, Apr. 3, 1886,

P.S. Mr. Brooks calls my attention to two Greeks now in America as possible candidates for employment here. One is Christaki Derebey now in Hartford Seminary, and the other is Stephanos Vaitsis and his wife Calliope now in Boston. We want a man who could teach ~~and~~ in a High School here a part of the time, and preach Sundays. What would you say of one of these men for our work? Could a suitable salary be arranged? {Would the man at Hartford need to be a semi-missionary?}

Erbizond, May 12, 1886.

My Dear Dr. Clark:

You will be pleased to learn that a Pastor was ordained and installed over this church last Sunday the 9th inst.

For nearly three years Mr. Garabed Kullukdjian, a native of Cesarea and graduate of the Marsovan Seminary, has been preaching here. He has proved himself a most excellent preacher and a very judicious pastor, in this field where there have been, unfortunately, many inharmonious elements. Before he had been here a year, an unanimous call was given him, by the church and congregation, to become their pastor. Many things have entered in to delay, for more than two years, the consummation of this desire. But meantime the desire of the people has not in the least abated, and on this occasion all united heartily in greetings to their newly ordained pastor.

Erzingan, Apr. 3, 1886.

The council met on Saturday the 8th inst., and consisted of Dr. Farnsworth of Cesarea, Moderator, Rev. Hagop Tashjean, and Mr. W. H. Chambers of Erzroom, ~~Rev.~~ Mr. Smith of Marsovan, and Mr. Sirvon Babaimean, delegate from the church in Marsovan, besides the missionary, and a delegate from the church in Zebizmah. The examination of the candidate was very satisfactory and it was voted to proceed with the ordination on Sunday morning.

~~It~~ The chapel had been neatly decorated for the occasion, and arrangements made to seat the largest number possible. But as our chapel is small admission was only to be secured by tickets, 250 of which were issued and ~~sent to such persons as would be~~ distributed in a manner to secure as intelligent and representative an audience as possible.

"The Chapel was full to overflowing, many standing about the door and windows, and many turning away. No doubt, a thousand people would have assembled if there had been a

place to receive them. The respectful and sympathetic attention of the listeners during the service of more than two hours was occasion for special remark by members of the council. One member in particular, who was here during the great stir of three years ago, ~~could~~ mentioned in what a marked manner the hostility of that time had passed away, and in its place ~~there~~ appeared now ~~met with~~ only a ~~sense of~~ friendliness and interest which it is pleasant to see."

Mr. Smith preached the ~~ordination~~ sermon, Dr. Farnsworth made the ordaining prayer, the Pastor from Ezgroom gave the right hand of fellowship, Mr. Chambers gave the charge to the Pastor, and Mr. Babasinean, preacher at Sansvon, gave the charge to the people.

In the afternoon, the Lord's supper was administered by Dr. Farnsworth and the newly-ordained Pastor, both giving stirring addresses to an audience scarcely less in size than that of the morning. We hope and pray that the ~~influence of~~

interest aroused by this occasion will not ~~[illegible]~~ be evanescent, but that from this time ~~[illegible]~~ will date a new and more promising era in the work in this place, and that the pastorate now established may prove a long and useful one.

Yours very sincerely,
M. P. Parmelee.

Rev. M. P. Parmelee, M.D.,
Richfield, May 12, 1886,
Recd. June 1.
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Constiple, June 2, 1886.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,
For. Sec. &c. &c.

Dear Bro.:

We are ~~now~~ making arrangements to place our daughter Isabella (now nearly 14 years old) in the Home School next September. This will necessitate a yearly expense for School charges, travelling expenses, books, incidentals, &c., &c., of nearly or quite 55- dollars. To meet a portion of this expense I know of no other way than to ask an addition of 30 dollars to my salary. Trusting that this request will receive the kind consideration of the Prudential Committee, I am,

Yours very sincerely,
M. B. Parmelee

Rev. M. B. Parmelee, M.D.

Approved by the Mission, June 2d '86.

C. A. S. Dwight
Sec.

Corinpele, June 2, 1886,

Rec'd June 21.

N. C.,

Constiplo, June 2, 1886

Trebizond, June 19, 1886.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,

My Dear Bro.:

Yours of the 27th ult. has just come to hand. As I am just back from Sub. Meeting and am very busy with S.S. account, and other matters, I can write but a word.

From Constiplo I sent you a request, endorsed by the Mission, that 30 liras annually be added to my salary to pay in part the expenses of our daughter whom we have arranged to place in the "Home" school next Sept. Nothing was said in my request as to when this increase was to begin. I would now request that the time be fixed at Sept. 1, as that will be the date of the beginning of her school expenses. I am sorry to make a request of this kind, but I find a balance against me now of more than 20 liras, and with additional expenses, what can I do without additional help? I was obliged to take

my wife to Constantinople this year for dentistry, involving heavy costs. Some of the brethren, you will notice, have asked special help for similar expenses. I shall avoid asking special help whenever possible, and shall hope to do so if this request for an increase of salary, to commence with Sept., shall be granted.

Yours very sincerely,

M. P. Parmelee

Received June 19, 1906

Mr. Parmelee

Erbizroud, June 25, 1886.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D., Sec. &c.

My Dear Sir:

I would like to call your special attention to the action of our late Annual Meeting asking for an associate for me to engage in the Kurd work.

When Mr. Seelye left here, I might naturally have written on to you asking you to take immediate steps to supply his place. I preferred, however, to wait until my appeal could be backed by the Mission. I did not wish to go to the Com. ad Interim — a thing always to be avoided where possible. I desired this all the more, because the Western Turkey Mission had had no share in the initiating steps of organizing this station anew, and I wished the Mission to have opportunity before taking this step, to suggest some different plan if it chose to do so.

Rev. G. H. Hamlin

You will see from the minutes of the Meeting how heartily the Mission endorsed my appeal, special mention being made of our necessities in the missionary letter. I doubt not the brethren were moved to take this action in view of the representations in my report, to which I would call your attention. I do not suppose you need to be convinced of the importance of securing a man, but you may need arguments to induce some one to come here. Those arguments I think you will find sufficiently developed in my report. I hope you will see that they are placed in the hands of any possible candidate. If any one should know that Mr. Sulze came here and left after a few months, and hesitate to come for that reason, it could be said in reply that Mr. S. made the mistake of coming out unmarried, and was therefore homesick, and can hardly be said to be fit for work anywhere

which he remains in a single state. We hope whoever comes here will come married, and that he be a practical, common-sense man, ready for pioneer work, and stimulated to a burning zeal at the sight of thousands of souls perishing without any adequate knowledge of the truth. Such a man need not call it "dull" here — he will find plenty to do, and by God's grace will see blessed fruit of his work.

If the book you speak of at Andover is likely to be a useful man I hope you will think favorably of sending him this way. When will he finish his studies? Will he bring the so-called "progressive theology" with him? I think I should prefer a theology that rested firmly on an immovable rock to one that is travelling around.

I trust you will be able to do something to secure an early supply of our needs.

Yours as ever,

M. P. Parmelee.

Rev. M. P. Parmelee, M.D.,

Trebizond, June 25, 1886,

Rec'd July 19.

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Lubizonds, Aug. 12, 1886.

My Dear D. Clark:

I have your kind favor of the 14th ult. in which you inform me that in accordance with a rule of the Board I am allowed $120. towards the expense of keeping my daughter at the Home school. You do not say whether this is to be treated as an addition to my salary that I am to introduce into my yearly estimate, or an allowance that I am to ask of the Committee yearly and that is to be sent in a lump as a similar allowance for a child in America would be sent. I shall hope to know how this is, in due time.

I am expecting Mr. Lechler here to-morrow to join me in a tour to Urdvo, and the region among the mountains back of Urdvo. He suggested the plan of this visit; and he even at one time proposed to remain here through the winter.

Rev. J. D. Parrette, N.C.

But I think this last proposition was not favored by the Constiple station, nor ~~did~~ was I able to see that a temporary stay of this kind would be of much use to our work here. Besides, so far as I have been able to judge of Mr. Seelye's views of missionary work, he is radically wrong. He was unwilling to help me here at all in the line of education for Greeks. Mr. Brooks invited him to join him so that, by his assistance, his two Greek schools in Constiple might gain a permanent foothold. But instead of that, we see at the end of a year, the Greek girls' school transferred to the "Home" (a change on which I at present offer no comment) and the Greek boys' school broken up. Mr. Seelye wrote me that he supposed if he had been willing to go on with the school it would not have stopped. To my mind he was assuming a very serious responsibility in taking such a course. Sometime last winter he wrote

me that the Committee did not wish him to devote his time to school work. Of course, we all know how jealous you are of missionaries giving their time to school work. At the same time we know that in looking besides 345 common schools to which missionaries devote more or less time, there are 26 high schools and colleges, and 19 female seminaries, in every one of which from one to five or six missionaries, male or female, devote a great part or all of their time. We know, too, that after voting thousands of dollars to establish these schools you are yearly voting money to support missionaries to carry them on. After doing this much to support other missionaries in school work, what special reason should there be to refuse to allow him to engage in school work? I cannot imagine. To my mind there are many special reasons why Mr. Seelye should engage in school work. You know that of all these 45 high schools and colleges

not one was distinctively Greek except these two schools of Mr. Brooks, and this boys' school of which Mr. Sulze was the head last year was the pioneer in the line of education in the Greek work.

To me it ~~was~~ is a most painful thing that Mr. Sulze can allow this school to go down. The mission voted its continuance, Mr. Sampson, a Presbyterian missionary working among the Greeks of Salonica, most eloquently plead for the continuance of the school, and I am sure if you could have fully understood the case you would have urged Mr. Sulze to go on with this school. A school so largely self-supporting, opening up a new work among the Greeks, and already beginning to be felt as a power for good, - I am sure you could not wish to see it stopped. If you did really approve its discontinuance, I should say that consistently you should move to close every one of the remaining 43 high

schools and colleges in Turkey. But as it is impossible that you should favor the latter it is inconceivable that you should favor the former.

It is not surprising that you should favor "Evangelistic Work." But you mistake if you do not regard school work, when properly conducted, as the highest form of evangelistic work. And among our schools it is the boarding schools that are more especially evangelistic. We scrimge at the great cost of these schools, but they are worth a thousand fold more than they cost. When children go home at night, to be for 16 hours of the 24 under the influence of unevangelized parents and their worldly companions, the good impressions of the six or eight hours of school is, too often, more than neutralized. But when the boy or girl is for the 24 hours of each day under the direction and influence of devoted

Christian teachers, constantly breathing the atmosphere, and feeling the influence of warm hearted spiritual instruction the character is moulded, and substantial Christians are formed. ~~What if~~ Suppose an artist who was painting a picture should allow such boys free access to his studio, and they should every night put on hideous daubs of paint over this artist's delicate shadings — what sort of a picture would come out of such an ordeal? So the teacher artist must have full control of the picture he is painting, of the statues he is moulding, until his work is ready to go out to the world. Look for proof of my position, to the reports that reach you almost daily of special religious interest in boarding schools. Are they not fairly entitled to be called nurseries of piety? And can you, for a moment, deny that such school work is ~~the~~ one of the highest forms of evangelistic work? There is this dif-

fence between the evangelistic work of the preacher and the teacher. The preacher sows broadcast, by the roadside, in the hedges, on the rocks, on good ground, and on bad, where it is prepared, and where it is not, in the hope that some of it will grow. The teacher sows his seed in a garden, he carefully prepares the ground, he waters the seed, if it does not come up he sows again, and when the plants appear, he cultivates them so that they are splendid specimens to be transplanted, and to scatter superior seed wherever they go. Now this garden culture is what is especially needed in this country. And what is the Greek work to do without schools in which to raise up helpers?

I trust that Mr. Seelye may change his present views on the subject of mission schools, and that you will be able soon to send me an

associate who will take a correct view of this question and will take hold vigorously of the work of training up men for the Greek work. I am very impatient of delay — would that the work were to begin at once. What better place for a boarding school for Greeks than this important Greek centre?

Yours very sincerely,
M. P. Parmelee

Mrs. P. Parmelee, Mt. D., 6
Kerrigoral, Aug. 12, 1886,
Rec'd Sept. 6.

P.S. I have read the greater part of this letter to Miss Fritchen who is now here on a visit; and she fully agrees with my view that schoolwork is an indispensable form of evangelistic work, and she is prepared to enforce it with many instances from her own experience, where schoolgirls coming from unevangelized families, have become most reliable spiritual members of the Protestant community. M. P. P.

Tubizond, Sept. 5, 1886.

My Dear Dr. Clark:

On returning from a tour in the mountains back of Ardvo, accompanied by Mr. Seelye, I found your letter of Aug. 3, in which you ask explanations of my contingent list.

I returned from our annual Meeting this year with a feeling of discouragement because I foresaw that in order to secure the necessary funds to carry on my work I must not only carry my estimates through the annual Meeting, but also have an earnest struggle each year over a contingent list. I had hoped for something better than this. I had supposed that such contingent items as were voted in Boston, that were of a permanent nature, would naturally be incorporated in the regular items of the succeeding year, and that little by little the necessity for contingent items would disappear. But Mr.

Mr. S. P. Lawrence, M. D.
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Pitt took the view that this construction would not be allowed in Boston, and hence the large contingent list of this year. And so long as our work is a growing work, the tendency will be, as ~~you~~ reductions are made by the limitations you put on our regular list, for the contingent list to increase. For this year you voted me 307 lines regular and 193 contingent, making 500 lines. But as 25 lines of this was for building purposes, I claimed that 475 lines should be my starting point for next year. Reducing that 6 per cent., necessitated by your limitation, and I should have had 448 lines for my regular estimate figure for next year. The sum of my regular and contingent lists for next year is 514 lines or only 66 more than the 448 above named. That is, if my understanding had been carried out, I should have only needed 66 lines contingent instead of 161. I think this is the fair way of arranging it. Dr. Farns=

worth agreed with me in this view, and it may be that this is the intention of the Prud. Com. If so, you would do well to so inform Mr. Peet.

You will see that my regular estimates were increased from 307 for 1880 to 353 for 1881 lines. This was done by Mr. Peet and approved by the Mission, because all felt that the need work here demanded more rather than less, and that Erzerum should be placed on a different scale from the other stations. The items of the contingent list would also have been cheerfully admitted if the limitations of the estimates had permitted it.

You speak of the proportions paid by the people of Ordoo and Semen as too small. Once before, you have alluded to the benevolence of our people as if you thought I was not sufficiently alive to the subject, or as if you thought I encouraged our people to ask for help. I think I may naturally feel somewhat surprised

that my efforts in the line of self-support are not better understood or appreciated. Can it be possible that you do not read my Annual Reports? In my Report for last year I stated that the benevolence of my people was from 70 to 100 per cent in advance of that of any other station in the Mission. In my letter to you of Sept. 2, 1885, I called your special attention to this unchallenged statement. In my Report of this year I come back to the subject in the following language: "In regard to the contributions of the Protestants of our field it may have seemed to some who heard our reports for the past two years, that the standard of benevolence for those years was exceptional and would not be maintained. But it is to be observed, that while Protestants this year have only increased 20 per cent., contributions have increased 26 per cent., - that is, while the average for each Protestant in this field last year was 31 p. ($1.37) it

was this year 32½ p. (#1.43). But the advance is really much greater than this, for the increase in the number of Protestants has been chiefly in the coming in of the wives and children of men previously reckoned Protestants. So that while the average for each adult male last year was 71 p. (#3.10), the average this year is 88 p. (#3.57). It is plain therefore that the figures of last year were not exceptional, but that they represented a healthy state of zeal and consecration on the part of our people which it is most gratifying to see. ------ In my last year's report I used the following language, in regard to the benevolence of the Tredizunda Station fields, 'This average so far as I am able to learn, is from 70 to 100 per cent. above that of other similarly situated stations of the Mission' — that is, where no moneys received for pupils in high schools are reckoned in. This statement was challenged by no one last year, and so I suppose it was tacitly agreed

to as correct. If it were correct last year, a similar statement is more surely correct this year." So much from my Report, which was read publicly before the Mission, and a second time passed unchallenged. I think I may honestly claim that Yozbizond is in the van on the self-support question and I mean it shall keep there.

Now I claim that the arrangements for Ordoo and Semen are quite consistent with this advanced state of self-support in our field. The sum put on the people at Ordoo this year is 54 liras. The sum for next year, including contingent items, is 71 liras, an increase of more than 31 per cent. I am sorry that I was unable to get any part of this increase on the preacher's salary, because the two nationalities, Armenian & Greek, necessitate such large expenditures for schools. But the people will probably increase the preacher's salary, as they feel that he needs more, and I expect that their contributions next year will rise to 90 and perhaps to 100 liras.

But do not think, because they are likely to be so liberal, that it would be well to cut down the ~~figures~~ estimates as they are before you. If you could know what struggles I have had with the people to induce them to moderate their requests — how I have fought their figures down, and urged them to aim more and more of their own burdens, and have succeeded at last in getting their figures into their present moderate shape — you would not, I am sure, think of disturbing them. There are many objects for which they have sought aid, but which have been thrown on them and which will more than absorb all their contributions, be they ever so large.

So also at Sermon. I have just been there and arrangements have been made for a teacher for which there is no estimate, and for preacher and teacher (both but very imperfectly fitted for their places) and some necessary re=

pairs on their chapel, &c. &c., — ~~involving~~ their expenses will rise above 30 liras, of which you are only asked to give 14 liras. The contributions of the Protestants at Semen were last year $31, but according to this programme they will next year be at least $70. Can you therefore hesitate to assist them to the extent asked? Remember, as I have many times assured you, that my motto and guiding star in this matter of estimates, is and has always been "judicious help" — neither too little nor too much, but just enough. Remember, too, that the work in Urdu and Semen is a young and vigorous work, and that there is good hope that in a few years it will grow to vigorous and independent manhood. I am trying to keep that feature before the people and I believe they so understand it and agree to it.

Now to take up the items of my contingent list — I cannot see why I need speak at length on them. As I have shown, the necessity for such a

list is due to Mr. Peet's interpretation of the rule that should determine the basis for ~~the~~ regular estimates. If that interpretation should prove incorrect the greater part of these contingents should at once enter the regular list. But look for a moment at the items. The item for the Greek Evangelist has already been for two years voted, and the onus of proof should fall on those who would argue its discontinuance. It is the one essential means for the opening up of the Greek work in this city and in towns like Kessabon ~~on~~ the coast. As to a Bible Reader, you must see, after the work of Miss West here, how important it is that such work be continued, ~~here~~. The Woman's Board would naturally assume this item and cannot, I am sure, hesitate to vote it. The three items ~~items~~ pertaining to Ordoo – for a girls school for Armenians, for a Greek girls' school, and for rent for a suitable building for these schools,

are very urgent ones. There is at present no school for girls at Ordoo, and they are greatly needed for both nationalities. The effect of such schools, in the hands of Christian women, would be very great on the general work among the women. The estimates are very moderate, the people paying a part. I trust the Woman's Board will cheerfully take these items on itself and that we shall have this additional means with which to work. The items for Gumish Khaneh and Gooklah are similar to those voted for the same places this year. At Gooklah we are hoping to revive an old work which was originally started by Mr. Bowen, but only on condition that the people take earnestly hold of the work. At Gumish Khaneh we have the offer of a house free of rent in which to begin our work, and it is a large and important centre for a numerous Greek and Armenian population. I trust

this item will also be voted. The figure has been increased from 30 to 36 lines because it was found that at least that sum would be needed.

I would add also that there are many other places in our field where the work is starting up. Nothing has been asked for those places as yet, but before the end of another year it is more than probable some of these places will ask for help. If, perchance any of the money here asked for should not be needed, it would be a fortunate circumstance, to be able to meet sudden and pressing cases.

Excuse my troubling you with such a long letter – it was not of my seeking. I would much prefer to write you of my tour, which was a very pleasant one, and in which I was very glad to have Mr. Seelye's company and help. Of this tour I may write again.

Our daughter left yesterday for the Home School in Mr. Seelye's company. In a day or two we expect Mr. R. Chambers + family and Miss Mott from Erzroom, also Miss Powlison from Constp'le. We are in about our usual health. Yours very sincerely, M. P. Parmelee.

Rev. M. P. Parmelee S

Trebizond, Sept 8, '86.

Recd Oct 4.

Estimates

Trebizond, Oct. 23, 1886.

My Dear Dr. Clark,

I hear nothing from you in regard to an associate for me. I see Dr. Smyth says in the Congregationalist, that there are few candidates offering, giving that as a reason why you should not be so very particular about the theology of the men sent out. It seems to me there is reason for being a little more particular than usual just now, since there is a persistent effort to flood the missionary field with those whose presence cannot but produce controversy, division, confusion and heart-burnings, to say nothing more. I can see no possibility of the old and new ideas working harmoniously side by side. If the new is to come in, the old must go out. Thus much among the missionaries themselves. Then look at the melancholy spectacle to the natives of two theologies taught by representatives of the same society. And worst of all, think of the souls the Devil will capture while Christians are thus wrangling with each other, and how many more will be lulled to perdition by the mystification, to say nothing of the absolutely false and soul-destroying nature of the new ideas. Far better no more men in the field, if they must be those wielding the new doctrines.

From the above sentiments you will understand that I could not welcome a man here who leaned in the least degree towards the new doctrines. At another time it might be possible for one to entertain a vague, undefined thought in the direction of the new departure, and

still go on harmoniously. But under the present agitation, with the lynx eyes of Andover resting on one, it would be impossible for him to keep quiet. He would not simply be emboldened, he would be forced, to agitate. I see no safe way for the Board but to hold firmly and steadily to the old way which has already proved so good and true a way. I do not suppose we can keep the new doctrines out of this country. It seems there are two Armenians and one Greek at Andover. No doubt they are there because they sympathize with the new ideas. Of course, the Board will have no hand in sending them back here. But they will come, the friends of the new theology will see to that, and the agitation will begin. But, with an unmistakable backing at home, we shall be free to oppose the heresy, and I know the Lord will defend His own everlasting truth. We are hoping soon to hear what action was taken at Des Moines.

Very sincerely yours,

M. P. PARMELEE.

P. S. In writing the above it did not occur to me to say, in so many words, that I was anxiously waiting and watching for an associate. That seemed to go without saying. I know the agitation to which I have referred must make it much more difficult to find good and true men for our work. Still I have hope that you will constantly keep the needs of this place in view, and that you will, before long, find a man, sound theologically, and fitted in every way to do a good work here. We especially want him to bring a good wife. M. P. P.

Rev. H. P. Parmelee. S

Trebizond, Oct. 23, '86.

Recd Nov. 15.

New news &c,

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Trebizond, Dec. 2, 1886.

My Dear Dr. Clark:

I am very sorry to see from the papers that you have been seriously ill since the meeting in Des Moines. I hope you are well recovered before this, or if not able to attend to your correspondence, that some one will act in your place.

You are aware that it is my earnest hope that I may, before long, have an associate. But I recall that in 1868 when I was looking for associates for Erzroom, you asked me for information of the field which you could lay before young men. I then gave such information as helped to secure Messrs. Cole and Pierce. At present I have given you valuable items in my last annual report, where I earnestly plead for an associate, my plea being endorsed by the Mission. Also in a letter written on the 3d of last April I give you valuable items of the work in Ordoo. Many things have conspired to delay a report of my tour last summer to the mountain region back of Ordoo. I will now give you a report of that tour, which will place in your hands additional material for securing me an associate.

At my invitation, Mr. Seelye came from Constantinople expressly to accompany me on the proposed tour. We left here Aug. 19, reaching Ordoo on the morning of the 20th. I had never before visited Ordoo in the summer season, and it was a new experience to find the town so empty, and to meet so few of my friends at the steamer landing. Several of the Armenian brethren had not gone back into the mountains, and it

was very gratifying to observe that among these few was a man whom I had never met before as he had newly joined the Protestant Community. I questioned him closely as to his motives in changing his religious connection. He said business reverses first turned his thoughts towards religious things, and he found there was no satisfying or lasting comfort except that gained from the Bible. He said he had come among the Protestants because the Bible was duly honored and taught there. And it was noticeable that in the book-store, where I often met him, he always sat with the Bible open before him. Only one Greek brother remained in Ordoo. He was a boatman, and necessarily his business kept him by the sea. This "Boatman Todor" was an inferior looking young man and would scarcely impress one favorably at first. But a little acquaintance shows that he is mighty in the Scriptures. All his spare time he spends in the study of the Bible and in preaching it to others. He is familiar with all the different editions in the Greek language. He had even discovered in Dr. Constantine's Commentary on the New Testament a typographical error which gave him great uneasiness, as he thought it would be caught up by cavillers as an evidence of inaccuracy in our publications. I was able to quiet him somewhat by saying that in later editions the error had doubtless been corrected.

After a delay of only a few hours in Ordoo we mounted horses and started for the mountains. Our road lay for about an hour on the macadamized highway lately built from Ordoo to Sivas. We then left the carriage road, and fording the Millet Irmak, a river of considerable size, struck up the face of the mountain, coming out on the summit of

a ridge which we followed a long distance, greatly enjoying the charming views that opened up on either hand as we gradually ~~rose~~ ascended higher. Just at night we reached a khan at a place called "Bakajak," or Prospect. And certainly it seemed rightly named, for it commanded a most extensive and charming view in every direction. Our accommodations were of the rudest kind. Our animals and ourselves were lodged in a large apartment, with only rubble walls at the sides, a shingle roof overhead, and the ground underneath. A few boards were, however, furnished on which to spread our beds. An immense wood fire was built in the centre of the room, the smoke being left to get out at the crevices in the roof, as it best could. We had risen some 3500 feet and we found here many villagers living in huts, and pasturing their cattle for the summer. One of their number had that day been struck down with paralysis, and Dr. Jermagean, who was one of our party, was sought out to help the sufferer. It was little, however, that he or any one could do for him. The next day we easily reached our friends at Chambashi, which has an elevation of about 6000 feet.

Chambashi is a summer city of some five or six thousand inhabitants. The houses are built almost entirely of wood, a frame of light timber being put up and covered with thin boards, only fit for summer use. On a little elevation are grouped together the shops which constitute the market. Here all sorts of business are found in active operation. I was able even to find a watch tinkerer, who put a new hand on my watch, which has faithfully served me since. On market day, which occurs every Monday, the streets are thronged, and all sorts of articles

rapidly change hands. It was noticeable that traffic in wool formed a good portion of the business of the place. The name "Chambashi" indicates Pine-summit, and I naturally looked for a pine forest. There was no forest, however, nor were there trees of any kind in the immediate vicinity of the place. On inquiry I found that the timber was long ago burnt up to smelt iron ore from a mine in the vicinity. A beautiful turf covers the surface of the ground, which undulates with summits and valleys, through which flow rivulets that rise from cool, refreshing springs. At such an elevation it was natural to find it pretty cold, and much of the time ~~we found~~ a pot of coals was an agreeable companion. Here the Mohammedans have their mosque, and the different Christian communities have their churches which serve for school-houses also. Our Protestant brethren have lately secured a comfortable place for school and church services, and we found everything moving on as in the city. The teachers were working on with their scholars, and on Sunday the meeting place was thronged with eager listeners to the truth. In the changed and freer neighborly relationships ~~formed~~ in this picnic town many new people are brought into the meetings and a new stimulus is given to the work. At the Sunday services we found men present from distant villages, to whom the privilege of hearing God's Word preached was a rare and greatly-prized luxury. I was much impressed with the great advantage to the cause of the truth that the zealous community of Ordoo should be thrown into the mountains for four months each year. They are like a beacon light on the mountain top. On the Sabbath Mr. Seelye preached in Greek and I in Turkish. It is not surprising that Mr. S. found the language of this mountain region

very different from that which he had learned in Smyrna and Athens. He was very eager to learn the provincial dialect.

" As our time was limited, we were obliged to hurry on to Semen. This is a village of some 150 houses, situated in a warm valley ten miles distant from Chambashi, and 600 feet lower down. But as all the ground for a considerable distance from the village is cultivated, the people are obliged to go, in summer, to what is called a "Yailah," to find meadow and pasture land. We passed directly through the deserted village, and began the sharp ascent of 800 feet that brought us out on the beautiful plateau on which the Semen Yailah is built, and which is only a half hour distant. Here we found a second village, only that the main village is built of logs, while this is built of rubble-stone with no arrangement for housing animals. On every hand are beautiful meadows and pastures, and along the rocky ridges grow raspberries, huckleberries and blackberries, and here we enjoyed a dish of mountain trout that carried us back to our Vermont experiences. And it was indeed a surprise to find spruce gum for sale in the market of Chambashi.

" About ten miles distant from the Semen Yailah is the Kara Geol (Black Lake) mountain, whose summit, with a glittering bank of snow, had long been in view while we had been approaching. Accepting the proposal of some of the brethren, I joined a party to visit the summit of this mountain. The day was bright, though a few straggling clouds hung somewhat threatening over the mountain top. Mounting fresh village horses we dashed rapidly over the high plateau and began the mountain ascent. At a point 8700 feet high we found the pond or small lake of dark colored

water which gives the mountain its name. A little above the lake and at the lower edge of the small glacier was a beautiful meadow of mountain grass, honey-combed by a hundred little streams that trickle down from the snow. The water was so chilly cold that I could take but a sip of it at a time, and when I remonstrated with one of my companions for swallowing a cup full at a draught, he said, "Oh! we are used to it." But he remembered what I had said when during the next night he was violently sick. Numerous pilgrims were sacrificing sheep by the waters of the lake, as an act of devotion, and sharing the meat with the poor who had followed them there. ~~as an act of devotion.~~ On every hand stones had been put up in imitation of graves. At each of these symbolical graves a man had ~~measured his length~~ lain down on the ground and the grave had been made of his length, so that, ceremonially, he would rest so much nearer heaven when he died.

Leaving our horses, and such of our party as did not care to climb the mountain, at the grass plot, we began the rugged ascent. I found I could not climb so easily as I could when, as a boy, I used to go to the top of Mount Mansfield. But by working on slowly and taking frequent rests, sometimes, however, almost despairing of reaching the summit, I at last succeeded. Sitting down on the very pinnacle, which commanded an unobstructed view in every direction, ~~I examined~~ my aneroid barometer, and found that we were 10100 feet above the sea-level. Unfortunately, the air was so hazy that I could get but an indistinct idea of the prospect, and while I was writing in my note book great flakes of snow began to fall, which thickened so rapidly that it was

necessary to begin our descent without delay. The storm of snow and rain increased, the rocks became wet and slippery, and it was at considerable risk as well as inconvenience that we made the descent. But a kind providence favored us, and in due time we were again at the grass-plot, and after a little rest and refreshment, mounted our horses to return, arriving at the Yailah in a violent shower of rain.

The next day was the Sabbath, and as Mr. Hagopos D. Kalusdean, the Ordoo Preacher, and Dr. Jermagean were with us, all took part in the services, and we had three rousing meetings. The brethren had, this summer, rebuilt and enlarged their Yailah chapel, so that, with crowding, it would accommodate 250 or 300 people. It was packed to its utmost at each of the three services. During the day we called at every Protestant house, spending only a few minutes in each place. In this way we found there were thirty housesof well established Protestants, besides many individuals in other houses, and also a general permeation of evangelical ideas through the whole village. Even the old priest of the village showed great friendliness. At his request, we undertook the task of a reconciliation between him and one of his parishioners. This was happily accomplished, so far as externals are concerned, and the ecclesiastic's gratitude was unbounded. All these things show a great advance in the work within the last two or three years, and if we all work together wisely and zealously, we may win the whole village, and many other villages of that region for Christ. At present, Semen has no preacher except a zealous, but uneducated, brother of the same village. And for a teacher the best they can do is to employ a boy about fifteen years of age, who needs to

study rather than to teach. The brethren pressed me to send them a suitable preacher, but I could do nothing for them. The teacher also was most anxious to go away to school, as also the Ordoo teacher, but as there was absolutely no one to fill their places, they were persuaded to hold on another year. If my plan for an associate had been successful, we might by this time have brought forward some of these young men. At present I can only urge the speedy forwarding of a man to help in this work.

In the vicinity of Chambashi there are some eight or ten Greek villages, some of them of considerable size. In two of these there are already Protestant brethren, and in nearly all there are enquirers after the truth. On our return we visited one of these villages, Bey Alan. Here is a brother who has for years been studying the Bible, and whose meat and drink it is to learn new things from God's Word. He attended the services at Chambashi, three hours distant, and remained over to escort us to his house. He too, was at a Yailah, the paths and greensward near his house being brilliant with crocuses of a most delicate shading of purple and white. A shelf in his rude hut was filled with different editions of the Bible and Testament, well smoked, and well worn, with many leaves turned down at places which had attracted his special attention. The life of these villagers is a hard one, but where such a light has entered in, the rudest hovel becomes a Paradise. From Bey Alan we visited Kerez Deresi, an Armenian village where our Colporter had located for the summer. Our limited time permitted us to spend but one night there, and that after a long and wearisome ride in rain and mud. But our room was thronged until a late hour in the evening with eager listeners to the words of

the Holy Book. All seemed disappointed that we were not able to remain longer, and we shall, another time, plan to make alonge r stay.

"From Kerez Deresi one day's ride brought us to Ordoo. We were constantly hearing stories of robberies, and it was evident that the large number of refugees that had settled in the region since the war with Russia, and also the deserters from the soldiers that have lately been called out for operations in Macedonia, have filled the country with a lawless class, which the Government cannot easily restrain. We therefore kept a guard with us all the time, and from Kerez Deresi several of our newly found friends escorted us some distance on our way."

I trust this tour will result in great good, and I was very glad of Mr. Seelye's company and help.

Very sincerely yours,

M. P. PARMELEE.

Trebizond, Dec. 2, '86.

Recd Dec. 27.

Trebizond, Jan. 20, 1887.

My Dear Dr. Clark :

I was glad to receive your circular letter of Dec. 23, and to know that you were able to resume, to some extent, the duties of your position. You ask for correspondence to bring to your notice any matter that may have been overlooked in your absence. I have written you twice in regard to an associate. The letter dated Oct. 23 you may not have seen. But as I return to the subject Dec. 2d, and you probably received that letter while at your desk, you do not need to take the trouble to look up the other letter. I think you cannot refer to me when you speak of "expressions of censure" and "severe criticisms" that some have sent you. I have tried to work up my case on its own merits, and it never crossed my mind thatany partiality was possible at the Rooms. As you saw from my letter of Dec. 2, my feeling has been and still is, that my success in securing an associate depends largely on the showing of need that I can make. I intend, too, that you shall hear from me often enough so that it will be impossible for you to forget me or my necessities. Beyond that I am most happy to leave the issue in your hands, under the direction of Providence, confident that you will do the best you can for me.

I regret as much as it is possible for you to do, the theological agitation which is affecting the number of missionary candidates, and must also affect, more or less, the income of the Board. But I do not see how the Prud. Com. could have done otherwise than it has done. And now, in view of the distinct instructions given at Des Moines by an

Received Feb 28, 1887

overwhelming majority, certainly the Committee are bound to continue their former cautious course. You are pained, as am I, that by this course some promising young men are lost to the cause. But the fault of this does not lie with the Committee, but rather with those who, turning away from "the great essential truths of the gospel" and "the things plainly revealed," to which you so happily allude, distract the minds of young men with "speculative questions" and "hypotheses of ingenious minds" which not only have no foundation in revealed truth, but are of dangerous tendency. As a missionary I would gladly heed your advice to keep clear of theological discussions which ought to be settled by theologians at home, but the question has been forced on missionaries and the Board by the agitators of the new doctrines, and I can see no manly or Christian way of meeting it, but by quietly and firmly sticking to the good old standards that rest immovably on the rock of God's everlasting truth. This course will, very likely, cause temporary losses, but, as Dr. Thompson very happily says, "It is always safe to do what is right." And I might add that it is always dangerous to lean, even seemingly, towards the toleration of error. May God help us all to a right view of this question, and bless His own cause in the world!

I am contemplating a letter to you in regard to a lady teacher, or rather an unmarried lady missionary, for our work here. At present I will close by expressing the hearty wish that your life and health may long be spared to continue in the good work, so dear to us all.

Very sincerely yours,

M. P. PARMELEE.

Rev. M. C. Carmelec S

Trebizond, Jan. 20, '87.

Recd Feb. 21.

CIRCULAR NOTES, No. 13.

BOOK SALES FOR 1886.

The cash received for books sold last year in the Trebizond station field was 6909 piastres, or $304, against $210 the previous year, or an advance of nearly 45 per cent. The whole number of books sold was 1947, against 1352 the the previous year. Of these 788 were bibles and portions against 604 sold in 1885, an advance of 30 per cent, and 1159 other books against 748 the previous year. This very marked advance has occurred though only 32 months of colportage were expended in place of 33 in 1885. Thirty-five places were visited by colporters, some of them several times.

Of the scriptures sold 101 were bibles, 327 were testaments, and 360 other portions. Classified according to language, there were sold 230 Greek scriptures, 205 Armenian, 130 Greco-Turkish, 117 Turkish, 57 Armeno-Turkish, 19 French, 9 English, 4 Arabic, 4 Bulgarian, 3 German, and 2 each of Persian, Russian and Servian. If the Greco-Turkish copies be added to the Greek, and the Armeno-Turkish be added to the Armenian, we find that 360 copies passed into the hands of Greeks, and 262 into the hands of Armenians, and 117 presumably into the hands of Turks.

These are the brief and dry statistics of this important branch of our work for 1886. But I am sure we shall have the prayers of our friends that many souls may be saved through the precious Word thus scattered abroad.

M. P. PARMELEE.

Trebizond, Jan. 21, 1887.

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M. P. Parmelee,
Circular Notes, No. 13.

Trebizond, Jan. 21, '87.

Rec'd Feb. 21.

Trebizond, April 4, 1887.

My Dear Dr. Clark;

I have your kind favor of Feb. 25th. I am much encouraged at the hope of an associate which you hold out. I see from the Congregationalist that twenty new men are under appointment, from which I infer you are not without candidates, and I hope my turn to be supplied will come before long. You speak of a man's coming here who is specially interested in the Greek language and literature and in modern Greeks. It is natural that such an one shouldthink particularly of coming this way, nor is there any harm in gratifying such a taste, provided there is a genuine missionary consecration which would make the candidate willing to go any where else, provided he were providentially called.

There is another thing. When Mr. Seelye came out it was your suggestion to him to spend some time in Smyrna or Athens in order to perfect his knowledge of Greek. I was not pleased with the suggestion at the time, and the issue proved that my fears were well grounded. Mr. S. told me that if he had come directly here, he probably would have been contented to remain here. I do not very much regret Mr. S.'s leaving here, as in my opinion, his idea of the missionary work was a radically mistaken one. But I should be very sorry to have a man of high promise turned elsewhere by an unlucky move at the start. The fact is a new missionary should give the place where he is to labor the first warm outburstof his zeal and sympathy. Let him throw out the stream of his sympathy in advance of his coming and follow that sympathy without allowing his attention to be diverted either this way or that. Nor

is there any difficulty in one's learning the language here. A Greek master, well versed in the best Greek, could be engaged to give lessons, and at the same time there would be an opportunity to get the colloquial language. Mr. Seelye was very weak, while he was here, because he could neither use nor understand the language of the people. If he had come directly here at the outset he would soon have been free from this embarrassment. Hence, it seems very clear to me, that in every respect it is better that the new man and his wife should come directly here. And I do not, I think, need to press the personal consideration of our being supplied, at the earliest possible moment, with associates, after nearly five years of patient waiting. I may say, however, that the events of the past few days have impressed the urgency of this case on me. A young man, brother of our oldest Greek Protestant, has lately come out a Protestant. He joined the Protestants four years ago, but at that time he was not sufficiently rooted to endure the persecution, and went back. Lately he has been carefully studying the Scriptures, and has begun attending our services again. Persecution has opened on him, his wife having been taken from him by her friends. But this time he remains firm, and refused to obey the summons of the bishop when called to answer the charge of heresy. This incident has produced a new stir in town, not the blind rage of four years ago, but a spirit of discussion. Nearly every day a group of young men gather in our bookstore and have a discussion with the bookseller. He is a Greek, but has only a common school education, and is unable to hold his ground, oftentimes, with these young men, some of whomare so well educated that they can raise

very knotty questions, and then go away to boast how they discomfited the Protestant. Some of these young men have been and are my scholars in the study of English. If Mr. S. had remained here and continued to teach these boys as I desired him to do, he would now have a splendid opportunity to preach Christ and make an impression here. His mistaken idea seemed to be that he had come here to find a congregation over which he was to be pastor, and not as a missionary to build up a congregation, sometimes by long use of various means besides the direct preaching of the gospel. I could foresee this opportunity which was likely to grow out of giving English lessons, but he could not, and thrust the chance away, not knowing what he did. One young man has continued with me so long that he can discuss very well in English, and almost daily, when he comes for his lesson, we have pleasant talks on some religious topic. He is very zealous for his church and earnestly protests that he will never leave the bosom of the "Orthodox" communion. I do not ask him to do that, but try in as many ways as possible to lead him to independent and prayerful study of the bible. The conversation turned the other day on the intermediate state, and I could but reflect how unfortunate it would be to have a man here who leaned in the least towards the pernicious speculation about a future probation.

How exceedingly weak we are to seize this opportunity, with no Greek-speaking missionary, nor Greek evangelist. Numbers of these Greeks come into our chapel; but when they find the language is Armenian, of which they understand nothing, or Turkish of which they understand little and for which they have no taste, they go off. Would God we had a

Rev. M. P. Parmelee, Mt. Gilead, O.
Presbyterian, Apr. 4, 1887,
Rec'd Apr. 8.

Greek-speaking preacher that could, not only hold these, but draw others until our chapel is full to overflowing. May that day be hastened.

The work in Ordoo is ~~is~~ moving rapidly forward. I agree with you that Dr. Jermagian is a good Christian. He has his weak points, however, like the rest of us, and these have been more seriously tried in the intimate relationships of his native place than they probably ever were while in America. As a result he has had differences, first of all with the Ordoo preacher, (which have now been happily settled,) and now I hear that a coolness has sprung up between him and his father-in-law. I hope, however, this trouble may soon be arranged like the other. He always means well, but unfortunately his views are apt to be somewhat narrow. I am glad you were able to write him. Your letter will give him great satisfaction, and encourage him in the right way. I should not wish you to indicate to him that you had heard anything of him from me, as he might misunderstand my intention. I value him highly, and I hope he will be very useful.

My wife started for Constantinople last week to bring our daughter home, as she seems too unwell to continue her studies, and to get some dentistry attended to. She was able to go alone as she went in a good English steamer. I am left in charge of our three little people, which, in addition to other duties, keeps me pretty busy, especially as the pastor is away on a trip to Marsovan.

Yours very sincerely,

M. P. PARMELEE.

Constantinople,
May 27, 1884.

My Dear Dr. Clark:

I have your favor of April 29th. You speak of "criticism" in my letter of April 5th. I do not remember what I wrote at that time, and I am sure I intended nothing as a criticism.

Nor do I recall mentioning 100 liras as a sum with which I could complete some rooms in the new house. I wrote you later speaking of different sums ranging from 300 to 150 liras. Although we have been here more than a week, the time has been almost wholly occupied by the Conference, and I do not yet know what I may hope for for the new house. The Conference will, I suppose, close to-day and we may go forward with our Mission meeting work. You will hear from others of the work of the Conference so I need not say much. The first report of the Committee looked to the strengthening

of Marsovan Seminary, and only looked to the possibility of a Seminary here at some future time. After nearly a week's discussion it became evident that those resolutions could not pass especially as several missionaries ~~see~~ professed themselves converted or partly so, to the plan of a Seminary here. Among these were Dr. Riggs, Dr. Farnsworth, Mr. Pettibone, Mr. Bartlett, and perhaps others. My own mind came to view the matter differently especially as the Bmk work seemed inspiratively to demand a Theol. School here. The question was therefore referred back to the Committee yesterday and a new report has been presented to-day. On this com. are Dr. Farnsworth, Dr. Nutick & Mr. Pierce, and Pastors Alexandre from Adapazar, Keoshe of Cesarea, Prof. Tomasian of Marsovan & Dr. Constantine. The new report provides for a ~~standing~~ Com. of seven (two missionaries, three Armenians and one Bmk) whose business it shall be to arrange for the organization of a Sem. here. In the new Sem. the Board is not expected to do anything towards the support of students, and it is hoped the churches will do something more than provide for the support of students.

this action only binds the members of this Conference as individuals and is subject to the endorsement of the native churches on the one hand and the Board and the home churches on the other. These last resolutions have not yet been adopted, but they probably will pass this afternoon. Hokanson Missionary is not a voting member of the Conference but he has taken an active part in the discussions. And now that a common basis of action has been hit upon, although so favorable to his views, he still sticks at little points, such as the clause that pledges the Conference to sustain Marsovan until the new Seminary is organized.

This action may surprise you, but it is in the line of co-operation. It became very plain that our native friends would not send students to Marsovan

and if we would secure men for the ministry and the aid of the churches in supporting them, we must have respect for their wishes. Besides, there seemed weighty reasons for having a second school here.

I trust the Conference will have the good effect also to produce a better feeling between the missionaries and our native friends.

Yours very sincerely,
M. P. Parmelee

Encl. to Rev. May 27, 1885
Sept 26 c. Epw

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Trebizond, June 25, 1887.

My Dear Dr. Clark ;

I would acknowledge your two favors of the 2d and 16th ult. You refer to a misapprehension on my part as to the number of candidates offering for the missionary work. It would seem, however, that while the young men are quite scarce, the young ladies are more numerous. This feature of the case is opportune at the present moment, as the Mission, at its late meeting voted in favor of our applying for two ladies to locate here. I last winter asked the Com. ad Interim to favor such an application, but they thought it better to bring the question before the Mission. And now that the request has been endorsed by the Mission, I hope you will find less difficulty in granting the request than in giving us an associate.

It may be asked, "Why apply for two ladies?" Personally we would be very thankful for one. But it is well known how trying is the position of a lady who has no one so intimately associated with her that she may always freely unbosom her heart to her. There is also plenty of work for two. What Miss West did here demonstrated that the door is wide open for Christian effort among women in all parts of the field. As we have no high school to absorb the efforts of ladies, they could devote themselves to direct evangelistic effort. They would naturally devote considerable attention to the children in our schools, and perhaps would be able to introduce kintergarden and other useful methods into the schools, everywhere, in school and in the family, working directly for Christ. One of the ladies should learn Greek, the other either Armenian or Turk-

ish. I wish that special attention might be given to their qualifications in the line of music. I have always felt that too little attention has been paid to the musical qualifications of missionary candidates, and I am greatly rejoiced that Dr. Tourjee has taken up the matter, and is offering facilities to missionary candidates to prepare themselves in this respect. I wish that the ladies sent here might have the benefit of Dr. Tourjee's training. At the very least, let one of them be trained in both vocal and instrumental music, and the other should at least be able to lead a meeting in singing when occasion required. I feel very strongly on this point, and I trust my wishes will be heeded, as far as possible. Some knowledge of drawing is very desirable, and the ability to use French is a great convenience here, and often enables one to do service that is otherwise missed. Two ladies, located here as I propose, would naturally, at times, spend a month or two in Ordoo and other large towns of our field, doing and superintending Bible work among women. Two could do this sort of work easily and successfully, while one would be almost wholly confined to this city.

Of course, it will be understood that, in speaking of certain qualifications, I do not exclude others, such as a thorough general education, high culture, ~~and~~ experience, and above all, piety and consecration. To two ladies, qualified as I here indicate, and full of zeal for souls, I can offer an ample and promising field, and a most cordial welcome. I do not know that I need to add more at this time. If there were one or two thinking of joining us here, we would be happy to be put into direct communication, when we might answer any questions that might

arise. I trust that we shall not have long to wait for a successful response to this appeal.

You ask particularly after Mrs. Parmelee's health. She is never strong, but has on the whole, I think, been better the past year than at any time previously for four or five years. We are grateful for the privilege of working on uninterruptedly in the field to which we have been sent. May the good Lord give abundant fruit.

Very sincerely and faithfully yours,

M. P. PARMELEE.

Trebizond, June 25, '87.

Recd July 18.

Trebizond, Aug. 26, 1887.

My Dear Dr. Clark;

It is time that I explained to you the items of the contingent list in my estimates. I say the "contingent list" because I take it for granted that the items of the regular list will pass without question. When you fix a limit beforehand and ask us to keep ourselves within that limit, I understand that up to that limit you are practically pledged to vote our estimates. Of course, I allow that some unforeseen catastrophe might so cripple your resources that you would be unable to make up the limited sum. But such a contingency would be so rare as not to enter practically into the account. I therefore pass by the regular items of my estimates, taking it for granted that they are sure of being appropriated.

Among the contingent items you will observe two, those for female teachers at Ordoo, to be exactly the same as last year. I had supposed those items would pass into the regular list, as you kindly voted them, and therefore I added them to the other regular items, and in accordance with the present system of station conferences, notified the Ordoo people how much they might expect for next year, of course cutting off the uniform percentage of reduction from the total for this year. On this basis they were limited to 135 liras of assistance. Their ideas ran much beyond that figure, but I held them to that figure, feeling confident that I could safely promise them that sum. But when I went to the Annual Meeting Mr. Peet informed me that nothing of the contingents of last year could be admitted into the regulars of this year. That is,

that in making up the limited sum in Boston no contingents had been admitted. You will at once see the embarrassment into which I was thrown. I had substantially pledged the Board to help the people in Ordoo to the extent of 135 liras whereas the Mission could only back me to the extent of 114 liras. You may say that I should not have made such a definite pledge. Perhaps not. But when I knew that the uniform reduction throughout the Mission was only about 3½% how could I explain to the Ordoo people that their allowance was to be cut down more than 25%? The inconsistency of this attitude is so apparent that I felt quite safe in assuming that the items referred to would be included in the regular items. And I am sure now that your attention has been called to the matter, that this inconsistency will be avoided in the future. And the more, as you will observe the request in the Mission letter that "such of these (contingent) items as are appropriated by the Prud. Com., (that is, permanent items that need to be repeated from year to year,) be added to the regular appropriations, and form a part of the lump sum assigned to the Mission the following year." If this request is granted the two items for Greek and Armenian Female Teachers will at once be placed in the regular list and appropriated. If they should fail of appropriation, I should not only be greatly embarrassed in view of the pledges that I have made, but the work would also be seriously crippled. Besides, you will observe that, including these items, 8 liras less are asked of the Board, while 9 liras more are put on the people. This, it seems to me, is fair progress. Indeed, as I have often said before, there is not another congregation in Turkey that is doing as well as

this Ordoo people. I trust you will encourage them to keep on in their forward march.

It may strike you with surprise that I have so many contingent items. I notice that some others do not put in such items because they have no hope of getting them. I intend always to bring before you our needs, whether they are supplied or not. And in this growing field I expect that my contingent list will grow longer from year to year unless by transfers to the regular list our needs are supplied without a resort to the contingent list. In accordance with this policy you will find Bey Alan written down for 15 liras, two-thirds of which you are asked to give. This contemplates the support of a teacher who could also act as preacher. There are two brethren now at Bey Alan who have this year put up a schoolhouse at their yailah, and will also provide a place in their village for use in the winter. They will also give, as you see, one-third of the expense of a teacher, which is about the proportion that the Ordoo people give this year. I trust you will not hesitate to vote this item.

Next we come to the contingent item for teacher at Semen. For ~~pre~~ preacher and teacher there only 45 liras are estimated, one-third of which the people will pay. On a visit which I have just made Semen, the people made up a subscription which was likely to come up to the 15 liras of their proportion, more than 50% in advance of any previous year. I trust that this item will pass, so that those zealous mountaineers may have such help as they need, and so that the work may go forward vigorously among those that are without.

Next I will take up the item for Bible Reader at Trebizond. The

person now employed here as Bible Reader is Kohar, who is spoken of in one of Mr. or Mrs. Wheeler's books as "the little hunchback." She was for some years in the Erzroom field, from which she was taken last year by Miss West, to be her assistant in Constantinople. When the arrangement with Miss West was discontinued she worked awhile in Constantinople and then came on here, where she is supported by a contingent item of last year which was voted. She works well and finds a good degree of success in the houses she visits. I think the ladies, to whom you will naturally refer this item, will vote it at once. She is receiving 2 liras a month, which seems about the necessary amount to secure her a fair support.

For a Greek Evangelist you have two or three times voted 60 liras. This sum has not proved sufficient to secure a man from Athens, fitted to take a commanding position among the Greeks of this field. This year our friends in Ordoo have proposed to add 20 liras to the 60, provided he should be located at Ordoo so as to teach and preach there. They have also had some correspondence with a man whom they hope to be able to secure ~~provided~~ if the money is appropriated. The item is therefore brought before you in this form. I have no doubt the carrying out such an enterprise would give a great impulse to the work in Ordoo. Still, I should much prefer that such a man be located here, where in my judgment, ~~that~~ he would be more useful than he could be in Ordoo, where there will otherwise be, if you vote all that I have previously asked for that place, a fair supply of workers.

The item of 18 liras for Kerasoon is put in in the hope that by employing a student for a few months a good work might be started up.

It is a large and ~~very~~ important place and it is a matter of great pain that I can do nothing there. There are two or three young men there who are thoroughly interested in the truth. If the work should start up ~~there~~ in that place, these young men would form the nucleus of a Protestant community. If, however, it is impossible to take up new work of this kind, you will necessarily cut off this item.

You will see the item of 12 liras for additional to the Trebizond school. You know that the Mission and also the Prud. Com. have repeatedly voted in favor of a high school in this city. I had hoped that such a school would be under missionary direction and that it would have a boarding department. My hope in this respect has not been realized, chiefly because I have failed thus far to secure an associate. Meanwhile the Mission has been inclined to encourage the native brethren to raise the standard of their community school so that it might take rank as a high school, and be a means of spreading gospel light and truth in this community. The brethren here prepared their estimates for next year in the hope of carrying out an enlarged plan. But the inexorable necessity of bringing their figures within the limit compelled the cutting off of 12 liras of the estimate for school, which is placed in the contingent list. I hope it may meet your approval.

The item of 20 liras for rebuilding the chapel at Semen, I am sure, will not fail of your approval. If you were once to bend down nearly double in order to enter the low door of the dingy, smoky log house that has thus far served for chapel and schoolhouse there, you would at

once agree that the house needed to be rebuilt ~~at once~~ without delay. The plan is to build schoolrooms in the lower story and prepare a large audience room in the upper story. The plan is a capital one, and I expect it will cost considerably more than they estimate. But I have guarded against any loss on our part by getting their pledge that the whole shall be completed before the last half of the money shall be paid them. I am sure that our portion of the expense will not be more than one-third, though it is written one-half. You should also recall that last year this same people built a chapel at their yailah without a para of assistance from us. They have also this year built a preacher's house at their yailah without asking ~~a para of~~ any help. In the more substantial chapel in the village money will be needed for glass windows, for lumber, &c. It is only a part of the ready cash which they ask of us. All the rest they will give and do themselves. I am sure you cannot deny their moderate request.

The item of 300 liras asked for an additional chapel and school-building at Ordoo is a more serious one, as you are asked to give 8 liras to the people's one. I feel as much troubled as you do at such large figures. But I can only say that it is the prosperity of the work that calls for such expenditures. At present the people have only a house, the lower part of which has been divided into three school-rooms, which are overcrowded with scholars. And as the ceilings are low, the air is exceedingly bad. For the girls there is no place whatever. The upper part of this house is thrown into one room which overflows every Sunday with the congregation. There too the ceiling is low

and the ventilation bad. The present plan is to provide more suitable and enlarged premises for the schools and the congregations. Ultimately it is probable these separate premises would serve for separate congregations, one Armenian and the other Greek. This is a division which must come sooner or later, and if the way could be prepared for it to be brought about amicably and gradually, it would be well. I have no doubt the expenditure will prove a good one. You will naturally ask that the people give more. I too wish they might. Their first estimate put only 50 liras on themselves, but I told them it would be utterly useless to send in the estimate in that form. They therefore consented to the figures as they now stand. They will not be able to raise this sum at one time, but I shall take good care that the Board's money does not pass into their hands faster than they raise their own share. If you feel that you cannot vote this item as it stands, I would prefer that you should pass it by throwing a larger proportion (say one-third) on the people rather than to throw it out entirely. I trust that you will be able to do something of this kind.

Finally, we have the 9 liras of touring money which was thrown out because after all the other cutting down we were still a little over the limit. If you vote it I shall have the same as in other years to tour with. If you throw it out I shall necessarily limit my movements to the sum given. The decision is in your hands.

Since beginning this, your favor of the 3d inst. has come to hand. I am sorry you cannot hold out more hope of a reinforcement this year. According to your method of argument it would seem that we are never likely to be reinforced, for it is probable you will always be able to enumerate many places that are in urgent need of reinforcement, and if

Trebizond must always be put off till the last, its turn will probably never come. It does not seem to weigh with you that we have been waiting five years for some form of reinforcement. You will remember that it was a distinct condition of my locating here that I should have an associate. And now, after so long waiting, I wish you might feel more deeply the importance of sending us one or two lady associates, since it is so difficult to secure another missionary.

Thanks for your kind allusion to the prospects of our daughter. The young man she is to marry seems to be a genuine Christian, as well as a leading business man of the town of Milford, Neb., and I hope that together they will make a Christian home from which shall go forth good influences to benefit that new country.

We are all in our usual health. I have just returned from a tour in the mountains of which I will speak more fully at another time. Mr. R. Chambers and family are spending some weeks here, and I am doing what I can for Mrs. C's health. She seems to be improving and they will be able, before long, I trust, to return to their work.

Yours very sincerely,

M. P. PARMELEE.

Rev. M. P. Parmelee
Aug. 26, 1889
Received

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Trebizond, Sept. 3, 1887.

My Dear Dr. Clark ;

Your kind favor of Aug. 10th is received. In regard to Miss Brooks' coming out here, I would call your attention to my disappointment at her first appointment five years ago. She did not possess the qualifications I was looking for, and I regretted that she had been appointed for Erzroom. I see no reason to take a different view of her case now. It seems to us she would not be useful here, and therefore we could not invite her here. I hope that we are not influenced in the least by "prejudice," but solely by a desire to do the best thing for the work. Personally also we are actuated by the kindest feelings towards Miss B., and we hope that in America she will find occupation, such as will give ample scope to her talents and zeal.

Yours very sincerely,

M. P. PARMELEE.

Rev. M. P. Parmelee

Trebizond

M. P. Sturmelee
Trebizond
Sep. 3 '87.

Trebizond, Oct. 4, 1887.

My Dear Dr. Clark ;

I have just received from Mr. Dwight an extract from a letter of yours written Sept. 14, in which you caution the mission not to hope that many, if any, of the contingent items will be granted.

In my letter to you of Aug. 26 I discuss at considerable length the items of my contingent list, and I trust that the considerations presented in that letter will command your careful attention and thought before you act on them. You will see that I regard the three items for a Greek Female Teacher at Ordoo, 18--6=12, for an Armenian Female Teacher, 12--3=9, and the item for Bible Reader, as fairly belonging in the regular list, inasmuch as they were voted for this year, and work is going forward based on them. If this view is well taken they should pass, not as contingents, but as regulars, and should be incorporated in that list.

As to the other items, the only ones which can fairly be called contingent, I would place first the item of 20 liras, 40--20=20, for ~~the~~ the chapel at Semen. When I visited Semen, and carefully examined the whole matter, I became thoroughly convinced of the desirableness of the expenditure, and of the propriety of assisting to the extent asked. And I felt so confident that you would not refuse so moderate a sum, that I encouraged them to go right on to build, as they desired to do, with the expectation that the money would be forthcoming. If you should fail to vote this item, one of two things would result, either a terrible blow would be given to the interesting work at Semen, or I must

assume the burden personally, and wriggle out of it as I best can. But I trust you will not force me to adopt either horn of such a dilemma, but that you will be able to vote the item.

I would also call your special attention to the item, 15--5=10, for Bay Alan. It is a new place and a new item, but when you can begin a new work by giving only two-thirds, the families, only two of them, making up the balance, it seems to me you ought to vote the item, if it is possible to do so.

Of the remaining six items of my contingent list I will add nothing to what I said in my letter of Aug. 26. They are all important, especially the large item for additional premises at Ordoo, but I can do no more than to leave you to act as in your judgment may seem best and necessary.

We recall that you are about assembling at Springfield, today, to hold one of the most important meetings that has ever been held by the Board, and we earnestly pray that you be divinely guided, and that a final and happy settlement may be reached of all troublesome questions. With kind regards from Mrs. Parmelee, I am yours very truly,

M. P. PARMELEE.

Trebizond, Oct. 4 - 1887

Rec'd Oct. 29. 87

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Trebizond, Oct. 5, 1887.

My Dear Dr. Clark;

Since writing you yesterday, your favor of Sept. 14 has come to hand, in which you acknowledge my letter of Aug. 26. I regret if anything I may have written has given you the impression that I was "exacting" in regard to supply of ladies for this place. I have tried always to keep in mind the needs of other places, and also your circumstances as called upon to supply different fields. The case you cite of a missionary from Japan giving you only two days to send out a young lady does not seem at all in point. I certainly feel a very warm sympathy for you personally, carrying such a load of perplexities as you are obliged to do, with your imperfect health, and surely I should be very sorry to add needlessly to your burdens.

In regard to voting contingents, you seem to have two reasons in mind for not doing it, first, the probable falling off of funds, and second, that you must get out of the bad policy of giving so much.

It is possible, though by no means certain, that funds will fall off on account of the present theological controversy. They will most surely fall off if the Board yields to the clamor of the New Departure men, and begins to send out men of unsound theology. But if the Board holds firmly, (as I believe it will) to a clear and sound Biblical theology, this storm will, I am confident, soon blow over, and we shall again be sailing in calm waters.

As to your second reason, there is much to be said, more than I shall be able to say today, and more than you would be able to read.

I feel mostly keenly the danger of too much assistance. At the same time, I feel that there is a serious danger of discouragement by too little assistance. And if a radical policy of indiscriminate cutting down is to be entered upon, the work will suffer seriously, in many places it will be broken up, and at least temporarily, there will be great loss. What may be the ultimate issue, we cannot foresee. All things are possible with God, and He may so bless even our blunders that His work shall still go forward.

To my mind the question is, what constitutes judicious help ? and how may reductions be judiciously made ? The system which now exists works badly in some respects, though it may be the best it is possible to have at the present moment. You send notice that only so much can be depended on for the coming year, which is generally less than the sum for the previous year. Mr. Peet estimates the percentage of reduction, and notifies each station. With some stations the reduction is easily made, perhaps more being left than is really needed. In other fields , where the work is growing, and new necessities are constantly arising, the greatest embarrassment is occasioned, and the work suffers because more is needed rather than less. Thus the burden bears unequally.

Again, the station conferences have not assisted in the manner that it was hoped they would. It is our proper mission to open new work, to enter new fields, to carry the gospel into places where it was previously unknown. But the native members of our conferences come forward with such a programme of work in their own fields that little or nothing is left for outside evangelization. And this feature is aggra-

vated in some places, (as Cesarea and Sivas,) by only preachers and pastors being admitted as members. Such members have not only an interest in getting as much as possible for their respective communities, but a direct personal interest in keeping their salaries as high as possible, and of having as large a portion as possible come from the Board, as it is then much more secure. Our missionary friends in the above-mentioned places would, doubtless, protest that the plan of having only preachers for members did not have the evils here indicated. But it is inevitable that the evils named should result. Preachers must be made of angelic stuff not to be influenced in the ways I have indicated. I know that here, where there are lay members to help me check the tendency, it is strong enough, and it must be much stronger where the preachers have it all their own way. I have tried several times to get the subject of station conferences up in our Annual Meetings in the hope that a uniform system might be hit upon. But it has been ruled out on the ground that the memorandum from Boston left each station free to organize its conference in its own way.

Another evil is that when the estimates prepared by the conferences come before our Annual Meeting, there is now much less freedom of action than there formerly was. If an attempt is made to modify or throw out an item, it is urged in reply that the item was carefully considered in conference and was deemed very important, &c., and it is generally allowed to pass. So that practically a large part of the work formerly done by the mission, is now done by the conferences. This I believe to be a great evil. I have tried sometimes to so delay the prog-

ress of the estimates in our Meeting ~~=~~ that may we act more intelligently. But others have shown impatience at delay, and have set it down as a good stroke of work when the estimates of a station were disposed of in fifteen or twenty minutes. I think I saw some improvement this year over last in this respect, and it was arranged for each station to be supplied with copies of the estimates for the whole mission which will prepare the way for a closer scrutiny of items next year.

Finally, another evil of the conferences is that the people insist on knowing whether their requests have been granted or not, and whatever the sum that has been voted in Boston so much they will plan to spend. Formerly we were not accustomed to inform the native brethren just how much we had in hand for any particular place, then if circumstances did not favor so large an expenditure, we did not use it, or it was used to do a similar work elsewhere. Of course, I know that it is our duty to withhold money which is not needed, and it would be absurd to give money to the people which they were not using. It is not that I mean. It is this. When the people see they have so much to use, without reflection it seems sufficient for a great many nice projects they have in mind, and so, unless they are held well in hand, they will lay out a great deal more work than the money warrants, and they will be sure to spend all there is to spend. This, too, is an evil of the conference system.

Still, I do not say that I despair of conferences accomplishing good in the long run. The only hope, however, is some uniform system, and after the people have attained a much higher standard of education

than they now possess. I wish the brethren of the mission would be willing to discuss the system.

Now, in regard to your action this year, may I be allowed to suggest that you deal as leniently as possible with us, and that next year your plan be somewhat modified. For instance, ~~could you not~~, instead of sending a notification to the mission of the lump sum that the mission might expect, could you not send your notification to each station and department, making varying percentages of reduction in Boston as may seem to you best? Could you not also recommend that lay members be admitted into all conferences ?

If you were to adopt this suggestion, and grade your pressure on the stations in proportion to the benevolence of the people, I should have no fear of the result in this field. You know that I have shown over and over again in my annual reports, which have never been challanged when read in the mission, that the average of benevolence in my field was and is some two or three times higher than in any other field. You say you "have had great hopes that you (I) should be able to develop better methods in your (my) field." But have I not done so ? Is it not a better method when my people give twice and three times as much as any other people ? What more can you ask ? If you fail to recognize this fact, and cut down my estimates as you do all the others, then all stimulus to effort in the line of self-support will be cut off. It seems to me those who are doing so well should be encouraged to do still better. In regard to the sum asked for Ordoo, you should bear in mind that the community there being made up of two nationalities, pro-

vision must be made for two sets of schools. This is what necessitates a much larger expenditure than would otherwise be necessary. I regret it, but it cannot be helped. The Greek brethren there have to be held back in order to keep the expenditure where it is. Just now, somewhat annoyed that I should hold them down to expending only the money in hand, the Greek teacher has gone to Constantinople and Smyrna in the hope of raising money from other sources. Do not suppose, by any means, that what I ask is all the people desire, far from it. I could not conscientiously ask for more than I thought would be useful and that was greatly needed.

Lastly, let me earnestly request that the requests of my letter of yesterday, (if no more,) be granted. I do not believe they are harmful, on the other hand I confidently believe they are necessary to a healthy development of the work. This is not Japan that you should expect such a standard of self-support as exists there. You must be patient with us. I cannot speak for others, but I can promise that I shall always continue to be found in the future as in the past, in the the very front ranks, abreast of yourself and the Prud. Com, in the matter of self-support. And may God hasten the day when the desperate poverty of the people may so far pass away that our most sanguine hopes may be realized.

Yours very sincerely,

M. P. PARMELEE.

Nagasaki, Oct. 27-1887
Recd Oct. 29-1887

Trebizond, Dec. 3, 1887.

Rev. Judson Smith, D.D.;

My Dear Brother ; We have learned with regret that Dr. Clark has felt obliged to pass over the Turkish Missions to another. We have expected that he would be obliged to lighten his work before long, but I had a feeling that he would hold on to our missions till the last. We must however submit to the inevitable and adapt ourselves to the new arrangements. As my work began under Dr. Anderson's administration, you will belong to the third generation of Secretaries during my day, and I find it hard to realize that I have been so long in the field. I trust you will live to see me and many younger than I retired from their work, and that you will live to see the work in Turkey much nearer a self-supporting standard than at present. But if you assume the Turkish mission under the impression that that standard may be reached in the near future, say before 25 or 30 years, you will, in my judgment, be laboring under a serious and injurious error. Unless some great political and material revolution is wrought in the country, the time of self-support will be postponed to indefinite future centuries. The Board may indeed withdraw, but the work dropped by the Board will not be taken up by the starving and oppressed people, it will simply stop. In saying this I do not forget that all things are possible with God, and He may, in what way by His mighty workings, surprise and delight us, we do not know. We will therefore work on, hoping and praying for the best.

Dr. Clark writes me that he passed over to you two of my letters in which I pleaded that my contingent estimates, or at least some of them might be allowed. If I had known that my arguments were for the eye of one

Received Oct. 3, 1887

less familiar with the field than Dr. C., I should have written somewhat differently. But as action has now been taken on the estimates, I need not dwell on that point.

Through the secretary of the Mission you ask for information of our work. I enclose one of my brief circulars from which you can judge of the rapid growth of last year. I call your particular attention to the liberality of our people. In this respect I have not yet been able to find any others to come up to them. In fact, if you will kindly take the trouble to read those parts of my Annual Reports for the last two years which refer to the Tabular View, you will see that I challenge the other stations of the Mission to disprove my statement that the benevolence of the Trebizond field is from 70 to 100% in advance of that of any other field in the Mission. My challenge, though reiterated a second time, has never been taken up. Be assured that we shall work towards self-support as rapidly as possible. And whenever I plead for more help from the Board, be assured that I am convinced that it is needed as an encouragement and healthy stimulus, and not as relaxing and enervating.

With best wishes, Yours very sincerely,

M. P. Parmelee

Since writing this I have rec'd my appn for '88, and I see all my contingents are thrown out except for Bible Reader. I am very sorry and I shall take occasion to write about it later. Is this cutting off because of the probable falling off of receipts? M. P. P.

Presbyterian, Dec. 3, 1887.
Rec'd Dec. 27.

Trebizond, Dec. 29, 1887.

My Dear Dr. Smith;

Since my letter to you of the 3d inst. I have visited Ordoo, and in introducing what I have to say on the subject of my contingent items, I may best give you a report of my visit, as bearing directly on that subject. I dare say you are aware that the benevolence of the Ordoo people is not equalled by that of any other place in the Western Turkey Mission outside the Trebizond field. You are aware, also, that the Protestants of Ordoo are part Armenian and part Greek, about one-third being Armenians and two-thirds Greeks. The preacher has always been an Armenian, the present one, Hagopos Der Kaloosdian, having been there the greater part of the time for 13 years. Of course, the language has always been, necessarily, Turkish, the only common language of the two nationalities. Thus far this compromise as to language has worked very well, especially as the preacher has worked with impartial devotion for both nationalities. But it has been impossible to unite the schools on one language. The expense, therefore, of providing teachers in the two languages has been very great, and though the gifts of the people have swept so far ahead of those of other communities, we have still been obliged to ask for a good deal of assistance from the Board. We have always been able to foresee, also, that some day the two nationalities would need to separate, when, for a time, even greater assistance would be needed. The desire for a Greek preacher has gradually been strengthening, and you will see in our contingent list the item of 80 liras for such a preacher, the people assuming 20 liras. I had hoped that this item would be voted by the Prud. Com., especially as the great impor-

Trebizond, Dec. 29, 1887.

tance of at least one Greek preacher in this field where there are so many Greeks, (there is none now,) has been so deeply felt that for several years money was voted by the Prud.Com. to support such a preacher, and we should have had the preacher if a suitable man had been found. Last Sept. the Ordoo Greek teacher visited Constantinople, Smyrna and Athens, and in the course of his travels found a preacher, Bandilli, by name, now located in the Smyrna field, who is well recommended, and who expressed a willingness to come to Ordoo. Soon after my arrival in Ordoo the Greek brethren invited me to an interview in which they expressed their strong desire to secure Bandilli as their preacher. I told them the contingent item for a Greek preacher had been thrown out and I saw no way for them to have a second preacher. They then proposed a change, as they had so long sat under the ministrations of an Armenian, could not their Armenian friends sit for while under those of a Greek ? I told them this was possible, but could not be brought about at once, as we could not ask the present preacher to leave until work was provided for him elsewhere.

The next day when the Armenian brethren heard of the plan of changing preachers, they rallied around their preacher and said they would separate rather than let him go . This idea I began at once to discourage, and tried to convince both parties that they could not carry the load which separation would impose on them. A few days later a meeting was held at which the standing committee for the ensuing year was to be elected. As I knew some were waiting for an opportunity to move for separation, I took occasion at this meeting to go over the estimates and to show that separation was too formidable a step to be undertaken at this time. I proposed, however, and favored a separate organization for each community for the

management of their schools. The Greeks asked for two days to consider the whole question, but before the end of that period they announced their purpose to separate altogether. I did what I could to prevent this step, ~~doing what I could to cut~~ cutting off undue hope of outside aid. But they were not discouraged, and to show their sincerity and self-sacrificing zeal they opened a subscription which is likely to reach a figure nearly or quite double that of the previous year. Still, when at the adjourned meeting the Greeks, with only one dissenting voice stood by their decision, and the Armenians also with only one dissenting vote accepted the issue, I felt greatly disappointed and discouraged. That night was almost totally sleepless for me, my anxiety being whether I had not made some false move by which this issue had been prematurely thrust upon us.

The next evening occurred the regular weekly prayer-meeting, at which both Greeks and Armenians were present. It was the most delightful meeting I ever attended. After the introductory exercises conducted by the preacher, the brethren filled up the time in a most interesting manner by brief remarks on the topic that was occupying all our thoughts, interspersed with prayers. They spoke of the separation as only one of ~~the~~ outward form while in heart and work and purpose they were still one. One compared the separation to the swarming of bees; another asked, "why should we all settle down here together to ferment like a lot of sour-krout since by separating we can carry our light into all parts of the town?" Another briefly sketched the progress of the work since he became an evangelical. We were then a little company, he said, now we have increased more than fourfold; we then had no place of worship, we prayed and worked and the Lord gave us

this chapel ; we had no teacher, we prayed and worked for that also, and now we are blessed with good schools for both girls and boys. The prayers were most earnest pleadings for God's blessing on the new step which they were taking for the glory of His name. I was particularly gratified to see the Armenians taking an active part in this meeting. The more impulsive Greeks had generally on former occasions filled the time in the prayer-meetings, and I felt anxious lest the Armenians, left alone, might fall into apathy and their work prove a failure. This meeting convinced me that the separation was the stimulus needed to develop and bring them forward. And at a business meeting held after the prayer-meeting, the Armenians organized their committee and began their subscriptions with a liberality equal to that of the Greeks. And the prospect of Armenian preaching ~~was already~~ immediately began to attract~~ing~~ the attention of outside Armenians, and the ~~prospect~~ hope was, when I left, that the two congregations, reduced in size by division, would soon fill up with new recruits, and that the separation would give a new impulse to the work which is already so hopeful.

If I have succeeded, in what I have written, in carrying you along the path by which I was led, you will be convinced that the action at Ordoo was under the guidance of the Spirit, and that it will prove to be for the best interest of Christ's kingdom. The inclination of our native brethren is not to separate, even where the congregation is so large as to be unwieldy. The congregation at Marsovan frequently rises to a thousand souls, yet instead of dividing and spreading their light into all parts of the town, they are now contemplating means to build a chapel that will hold 2000 or more, whereas it is obvious that dividing would secure tenfold the present efficiency and harmony. This sort of division which others are so

reluctant to adopt has thus been providentially brought about at Ordoo under the most hopeful circumstances, though sooner than we had planned, and cotrary to my protest. I believe it is of the Lord, and in order to secure His blessing we must do what is necessary to do to make it a success. How then about the expense ? Well, the liberality of the people is so abounding that we need not even press the whole of the contingent items. In the contingent list were twelve liras out of ~~21~~ 18 asked for a female Greek teacher. The teacher has been secured, but as none could be found this side of Smyrna the expense will be 30 liras instead of ~~21~~ 18. However I only ask the two-fifths instead of ~~four-sevenths~~ two-thirds as before. And this will serve the purpose provided you consider favorably a part of the contingent for a preacher. For the preacher you were asked to give 60 liras while the people would give 20. But I am able now to modify this so as to ask for only 40 liras while the people make up the other half. Then it is obvious that two congregations need two places of worship. At present a house is rented. But it is obvious that an ordinary house cannot be adapted to the use of large congregations without extensive changes. These changes cannot be made unless there is a prospect of permanency. The house that has been rented is well located in the heart of a Greek quarter and it would be a great gain to own it and fit it up for permanent use. There are even now many opposers that are trying to induce the owner of the house to turn them out. Indeed it was proposed the other day to appeal to the local governor to break up the school. If it were possible to buy the house at once all these movements in opposition would be headed off and new means of progress would be secured. In our contingent list the

item of 400 liras was put down for this building and necessary changes, of which you were asked to give 300. Under the new impulse, together with more careful and rigidly economical estimates, I am able to put the figure at 300 liras one-half of which the people will assume. Thus in tead of 300 liras, I shall now ask for but 150 liras. I would therefore again present my contingent list, modified as follows ;

Bey Alan, preacher and teacher, 15—5=10. I have asked the Young Men's of Ordoo to take this place as their missionary field. I hope they will do so and thus begin their proper work of outside evangelization.

Semen, Teacher, 15--5=10. Under the stimulus of new example of liberality at Ordoo, I expect the Semen people will be able to get on without this item.

a. W.B.M.U. $52.80 Ordoo, Greek Female Teacher, 18—6=12, changed to 30—18=12. According to this the people will give three times as much while you are asked to give no more.

v. W.B.M. $39.60 Ordoo, Armenian Female Teacher, 12—3=9, changed to 18—9=9. These two items for female teachers were voted by the Committee, and I felt so confident that they would be again voted, that I only incidentally alluded to them in the letter I wrote Dr. Clark on the contingent list last August. I certainly hope that they will now pass without question.

Tour, 9 liras, I do not press.

WBMU Bible-Reader, 24 liras, you have voted, for which thanks. Kohar is now working at Ordoo, with the prospect of doing great good.

Greek Evangelist, 80—20=60, changed to 80—40=40. As I have urged this item above, I need add nothing more here.

Kerasoon, 18 liras. This was a tentative estimate, in the direct line of the Am. Board's legitimate work, that is, of carrying the gospel to entirely new places. But I waive the estimate.

Ordoo, Grant-in-aid, 400—100=300, changed to 300—150=150, argued above.

Semen, Grant-in-aid, 40—20=20. The people of Semen have rebuilt their chapel and I have helped them to the extent of 15 liras, which I hope to be able to meet without calling on the Board.

Trebizond, 12 liras addl. for schools, not pressed.

You see, then, that of the 460 liras of my former contingent list, passed in the Annual Meeting of the Mission, but rejected by the Prud. Com., I come back to you for 61 liras for current expenses at Ordoo, and 150 liras for

61 - 21 = 40

211 liras in all,

chapel there, against which the people ~~put~~ put 217 liras, 6 liras more than is asked of the Board. Is not this a work that we should be glad to help? It should not for a moment be lost sight of that the two items for female teachers were voted last year, and that by throwing them out the estimates for Ordoo were reduced more than 20% instead of 3½% which was the average reduction throughout the Mission. I cannot believe the Prud. Com. will hold the Ordoo work to this abnormal reduction, especially in view of the new prospect opening up there. As to the 40 liras asked for a Greek preacher, I would remind the Committee that if Mr. Seelye had remained here, three or four times this amount would have been spent for his salary alone wholly for the Greek work. In his leaving here the appropriations for this station were largely reduced, and I have been left entirely alone in the management of the Greek work. I am sure the Committee cannot deny me the cooperation of at least one Greek preacher, especially when half his salary is given by the people. Further, in regard to this Greek preacher, and also in regard to the grant-in-aid asked for a chapel, it should be kept in mind that this Greek work is a new work, and as such may legitimately derive support from funds set apart [from the Otis legacy] for opening up new work. And again, you are to consider that the Ordoo work is a growing work. Some of the more enthusiastic Greeks feel that in two or three years they will be able to get on with little or no aid from the Board. I am not so sanguine as that, I expect that, if all goes well, we can work steadily towards self-support, and perhaps see that end accomplished in from five to ten years. I was greatly refreshed also to hear one of the younger Armenian Protestants at Ordoo say that it was absurd to suppose that they must always be dependent on foreign aid. Let us do our own work,

he said, as soon as possible, and to show that what he said was not empty words, he raised his subcription from two to five liras. One of the teachers subscribed one fourth his salary, the others and the preacher subscribed one-tenth, and if we could know the income of many of the brethren we should find that they had subscribed even more than a fourth of their income. The harvest this year has been a very small one, and while I was there the tithes-gatherers were oppressing the people, and disturbing trade in a way to greatly damage the income of the people. They are far less able to give than last year, still, you see, they are giving nearly or quite twice as much as last year. I trust that no necessity of retrenchment will compel you to turn a deaf ear to my entreaty. If it is your aim to save money, I think I could point out a good many places where a good deal of the Board's money has been and still is usele ly expended, which might be profitably cut off. Indeed, I have it in mind to make some comparisons of the relative standard of benevolence in different parts of the field, ~~and~~ which I will send you.

And now, finally, may I not ask to have whatever you vote me on my contingent list, that is a regular yearly expenditure, added to the regular list for the following year. That is, the 24 liras already voted for Bible-Reader, and the 61 liras here asked for, if voted, or such part of this sum as may be voted, be added to my regular list for the following year. In which case Mr. Peet must be notified when the limited sum is sent on to him. You will notice that it was requested by the Mission in the letter sent from the Meeting of last May that all endorsed contingents should enter the regular list for the following year. I trust this request may be granted. Excuse this long epistle. I trust I shall not have occasion to return again to the appeals of this letter.

Asking your earnest prayers as well as material aid, I am,

Yours very sincerely,

N. P. Barnum.

Robinson's Letter
Dec. 29, 1882
Received Jan. 2

Trebizond, Jan. 20, 1888.

My Dear Dr. Smith ;

Your very kind letter of Dec. 10 came duly to hand. It has greatly refreshed us to realize that we have your warm personal sympathy and that of your wife. When we came here from America in 1882 to organize this station anew, it was distinctly arranged that we should have associates who should labor especially among the Greeks. In accordance with this plan, Mr. Seelye was secured who joined us here in 1885. But unluckily for us, Mr. S. spent some time on his way hither, at Smyrna, where he became accustomed to more excitement than this comparatively small city could afford him ; and not having the diversion of married life, and withal, suffering from acclimating troubles, he became very discontented and decided to leave. As no one has since been sent us, we are still alone, and much that we had planned to do has been left undone. Incidentally, too, our isolated position, without associates, has kept us under a moral pressure, which we may not be able always to endure.

You ask further information about this field. In my letters of Dec. 3, and 27, I have already given you a good deal of information, and put you in the way of gaining more. But, though I cannot now go into a full statement of the circumstances of this field, I will add a few items.

This city was occupied as a missionary station as early as 1835, and during the succeeding years a most interesting work sprang up among the Armenians of the town. In 1846 a church was organized, among the first organized in Turkey, which is the one still in existence here. In 1857 it was thought the work might be safely left to a native pastor, and accordingly,

from that date until 1882, a period of 25 years, this coast region was in charge of missionaries located at Erzroom. As during the greater part of this period I was located at Erzroom, and for a considerable length of time, that is, from 1866 to 1867, and from 1877 to 1879, I resided here with my family, I have long been familiar with the character and wants of the field. It was doubtless more due to my representations than to any other cause, that the Prudential Committee was led to vote the reoccupation of the place as a mission station. It was evident that from the distance of Erzroom, eight days' journey away, it was impossible to give the needed oversight to the work here. Besides, the pastorate established here had not proved successful, and the work here had fallen into a painful state of decay. It had also always impressed me that this was an important natural centre for a work among Greeks. This you will see from the following statistics. Population of Trebizond station field, 750.000. Of these 610.000 are made up of races that profess the Mohammedan religion. We hope, some day, to be able to work freely and successfully among these races. But at present it is obvious that our direct efforts must be limited to the nominal Christian population, which comprises the remaining 140.000 of this field. Now this 140.000 is divided into Greeks and Armenians, there being 120.000 of the former to 20.000 of the latter. You see, therefore, that as the Greek population is six times greater than the Armenian in this station field, it is natural that we should shape our course to reach this greater population. It was with the hope of reviving the languishing work among the Armenians of this city, and also to open up new work amongst the immense Greek population of the field, that we came here

and to do this it seemed absolutely essential that there should be a Greek speaking missionary. But as you have seen, we have thus far been struggling on alone. My language is Armenian, and my proper work is among the Armenians, but I have been working at Turkish until now I can preach written sermons in Turkish, and can do ordinary business in that language. In this way I have managed to work along among the Greeks.

My letter of Dec. 27, will give quite a view of the work among the Greeks of Ordoo. Besides Ordoo, there is Semen, some two days' journey in the mountains, made up wholly of Greeks, where there is a growing work. At Bey Alan, also, and some other Greek villages, and in one or two Armenian villages the work is beginning to open up. During the four years between 1882 and 1886, the Protestants of this field increased from 170 to 387, scholars in school from 68 to 204, just threefold, considerably more than double, the attendants on worship rose from 100 to 400, just fourfold, and pecuniary contributions from $97 to $536, five and one half fold, sales of Bibles and parts, from 1883 to 1886, rose from 411 copies to 788, or nearly double. These figures will satisfy you, I think, that our coming here has not been a mistake, even though the progress has not been as great as it might have been, had our plans at the outset been fully carried out. This advance has been chiefly in the vicinity of Ordoo and among Greeks. In this city where an unpopular pastor had held the ground until the community was broken into factions, and the cause had become odious to outsiders, it has been very hard to accomplish much. But the old pastor having died, the field was at least clear when we came here in 1882, but there was neither preacher nor teacher, neither school nor regular chapel service, and the community was divided into factions, all spiritual

life had disappeared, and a feeling of desolation and despondency prevailed. Simultaneously with our coming a school was started, now there are two schools in this city with three teachers. Within the first year of our stay here, a preacher was secured, Mr. Garabed Kulludgean, who, after three years' trial, was settled as pastor, in whom the people are heartily united. All is harmonious now, little by little the old troubles are being forgotten, new foundations are being laid, and with Heaven's blessing, we shall yet see a great ingathering in this city. Already we have gained some Greeks, and should gain many more if we had Greek-speaking workers. But you should keep in mind that the Pastor here is an Armenian, that the schools are only for Armenian children, and the congregation is also chiefly Armenian, though for the sake of Greeks and also for Turks who may drop in, much of the preaching is in Turkish. Therefore, whatever progress there is among Greeks is without means. With means, with a regular service in the Greek language, I have no doubt we should see a glorious work among the Greeks of this city.

I think I have now written enough to show you what an interesting, growing work I have in hand here, and also to convince you that there is a field for the indefinite expansion of the work. Obviously, the work is only begun. What are 387 Evangelicals scattered among a population of three quarters of a million of souls? What reason or propriety is there in talking of withdrawing from a field in which you have done so little as this? I use this language in view of the inexorable rule of fixing a limit to the appropriations of each year, always reducing something from the previous year. Some places and some years may bear a reduction, but as long as the scythe sweeps ruthlessly from side to side, cutting down remorse-

rely all that comes in its way, great injury must necessarily be done. Why should the Committee take this course ? Is it their impression that the work is approaching completion and can now be gradually wound up ? Certainly statistics do not justify this view. You can easily count on your fingers the strong self-supporting churches in Asia Minor, and these only lately having emerged from a state of dependence. Is it not preposterous to expect them to take up more the an infinitesimal part of this work of evangelization? And of course the congregations that are still dependent can do nothing worthy of mention in outside evangelization. If, then, the Board even begins to withdraw now, it can not be pretended that the work is in a state of readiness to be left. There are only two pleas that can be offered ; the first plea might be that the work had proved a failure and better be abandoned, like an unprofitable mine, before any more money is sunk in it. I do not think the Committee would admit that plea. It is true the work in Turkey has not had, nor can it possibly have, such a wonderful history as belongs to the work in Japan. If time permitted, I could enumerate some of the reasons for this. But suffice it to say that the Lord has not set any standard of expense that we are to incur, and no more, in the evangelization of a country. It is enough that we were providentially led into this Turkish work, that the tokens of the divine presence and favor have been abundant from the beginning, and that never in the history of the work has as great success crowned the labors of the missionaries here, as during these later years. Shall we then talk of failure ? I should think not. The second possible plea is that you haven't the money. Dr. Clark, I have observed, has been very apprehensive that the theological controversy was likely to seriously injure the treasury. I trust that by the time this

reaches you this cause for apprehension will have passed away. In any case its effect should be only temporary, and great interests, like those involved in this Turkish work, should not be left to suffer for lack of an appropriate amount of funds. After preparing the ground with great care and expense, after putting in great quantities of precious seed, is it to be thought of for a moment, that you are to abandon the field, even partially, when the reapers stand, sickle in hand, ready to garner the ripened sheaves? I cannot believe it. Then why drive this "limit" plan to such a degree?

- Do not let me be misunderstood. I believe in self-support. I believe in pushing it to the last degree. And I am glad to believe that the "limit" plan has forced effort on the part of the people which they might otherwise have shirked. But another result, an unhappy result, has been that all, or nearly all legitimate outside missionary work has been cut off. The limit has only allowed an insufficient sum to keep along the work already started. All thought of new work must be abandoned. Look at my modest estimate of 18 liras for a winter helper at Kerasoon. That was legitimate aggressive missionary work, the very work for which the Board was organized. But the estimate had at first to enter the contingent list, and then with its companions go over board. So with the new work at Bey Alan. Thus the whole of the money allowed me, not enough even then, must go into the three places of Trebizond, Ordoo and Semen, to help out where the people already give a good part, and where we hope they will continue to need less and less. I was at Marsovan when 14 promising young men graduated from the theological seminary last October. I could not invite one of them into my field, though there are important points to be occupied, be-

cause I could offer them no support. Some of those young men are without work, though educated at so great expense, because the inexorable "limit" makes it impossible to employ them, and fields like Kerasoon, hopeful fields, remain uncultivated. Is there not something to be remedied in this state of things? I think so. I would respectfully suggest two things:

First, do not put the limit alike on all the stations of a mission. Let the circumstances of each station be considered separately, and the limit fixed accordingly. A new, growing work, like that in this field, might, in the judgment of the Committee, justify a temporary increase in the appropriations, while a careful inspection of all the fields might reveal some where reductions could profitably be made. My second suggestion is that a certain sum be placed in the hands of the missionaries of each station to be expended by them either alone, or in consultation with the station conference, in wholly outside work, it being understood that this sum is for new work, the station having no authority to use it in assisting congregations. In this way, it is to be hoped, a little of the Board's money would reach its peculiarly appropriate destination. I should hope, too, that, for the present, the rule of steady reduction be not pressed. Self-support will come in its proper time, if we all work diligently towards it. But it cannot be "druv" any more than could Sam Lawson's clocks. We must be sure that we are at the top of the hill before we take our shoulders from the wheels, otherwise, the vehicle, instead of moving forward when we leave it to itself, will start backwards and go downwards to destruction.

One thing more, although I have already said much more than I intended. What hope can you offer me that I shall soon have an associate? And when may we hope for lady laborers in this field, as asked by the Mission at

its meeting last May? If I am left here alone permanently, I shall do what I can, working alone. But this was not the original plan when we came here. If it is difficult to find men, may not ladies be found so that a little effort may be put forth corresponding to the field and work in hand.

My wife is grateful for the greeting from Mrs. Smith, which she would return most heartily. Her health is not strong, and with the care of the three little ones which the Lord has given us, as a sort of aftermath, and the shadow of the possible separation from our daughter, Isabella, who may leave us this year, darkening the future, she finds it hard to keep up all the time. But I trust the grace of our blessed Lord will prove sufficient in the day of trial.

Yours very sincerely,

M. P. Parmelee.

Okolisavand, Jan. 20, 1888
Recd. Feb. 24

Trebizond, Jan. 31, 1888.

My Dear Dr. Smith;

Since mailing my letter to you of the 20th inst., your kind favor of the 28th ult. has come to hand. It is very gratifying that you are able to speak so hopefully of the receipts of the Board. I see by the Congregationalist, that during the first three months of the year there was an advance of nearly $40.000. This is very encouraging. I see, too, that Drs. Smyth and Munger's churches in New Haven are increasing their contributions with the rest. This is better than I expected. I had expected that any weakening towards the new theology on the part of the Board would be very damaging to the treasury, and I expected that holding firmly to the old faith would cause some defection which I hoped might be made up by larger donations on the part of the adherents of the old faith. But I had scarcely looked to see the lions bearded in their dens in this way. God be praised. It is indeed safe to do right, and trust the issue with the Lord of all truth.

Since sending my letter I have heard from Constantinople of your proposed visit to Constantinople at the time of our Annual Meeting. Certainly your presence will add greatly to the interest of our meeting, and we shall be most happy to see Dr. Thompson. The Sec. of the Mission has also told me of the hope you had held out that some part of the contingents might be granted. But after my earnest plea that some part of the contingents for new work might be spared, it struck me how desperately warped the whole question had got to be, when he said that nothing could be hoped for for new work

but that only the old evangelistic work could be kept along. Further he remarked that all my contingents were for new work, and therefore I could expect nothing. This idea of his is a mistaken one, as you know I have repeatedly urged the appropriations for the girls' schools at Ordoo, (Greek and Armenian) on the special ground that they were appropriations which had been previously granted, and for work already in progress. So much I am entitled to under this ruling. But I am not at all reconciled to the view that all the new work must go overboard. I therefore refer you again to the favorable consideration of my contingent list as modified in my letter of Dec. 29 last. I trust that under the more hopeful prospects for the treasury, that list will pass, and that the items that will naturally be repeated another year may hereafter have a place in the regular list, so as to escape the vicissitudes of the contingent list.

As I have written you so frequently and so fully lately, I need not prolong this letter. With thanks for your kind letter, I am yours most sincerely,

M. P. Parmelee.

P.S. Mr. Dwight spoke of your desire to visit us here as well as to go on to Erzrum. I wish you might be able to do so. The interior trip might involve too much time. But if you were to visit Marsovan, as you ought to do, you could turn aside here with very little loss of time. It is the work at Ordoo which would interest you most, but we would try to make you feel that a trip here had not been in vain, and it is possible we could arrange to just look in on the people at Ordoo while the steamer lay in the harbor, without your losing any time. Please give early notice if we may hope to see you here.

M. P. P.

Trebizond, Jan. 31, 1888,

Recd Feb. 25.

Trebizond, March 10, 1888.

My Dear Dr. Smith:

Just as I had mailed my letter to you of the 6th inst., yours of Feb. 9th, from Chicago, came to hand. The notice of the appropriation of the 21 liras had already reached me through Mr. Peet. I am glad that you do not altogether cut off hope of the other items. It would not be surprising if, in view of the analysis of the appropriations which I send you, you should be able to find a way to ~~find~~ get the means to help our Ordoo friends, provided you are convinced they need help. From your language I should judge you were satisfied as to the propriety of the 40 lira app'n for the Greek preacher. As to the app'n for the schoolhouse, 150 liras, you seem inclined to look for some other way. This is natural, and I should be as quick as anybody to study up some other way if such a way could be found. The question resolves itself into two parts, 1st, whether such a place is needed, and 2d, whether the Board need be called on to secure it. As to the first question, you would not hesitate a moment if you were on the ground for a day. The present premises ~~is~~ owned by the community, including both nationalities, ~~are~~ consist of a dwelling house so built over that the entire upper part is thrown into one audience room, where all the large meetings are held of both communities, the hours of service on Sunday being arranged to accommodate each other. The lower story of this building is divided into three schoolrooms and a porch in which is a stairway. Two of these schoolrooms are packed almost to suffocation with Greek boys, while the third is occupied by the Armenian boys. You see that no place is left here for the Gr'k and Armenian girls' schools. As the Greeks have been the first to move in

the matter of establishing a girls' school, they naturally struck on a purely Greek quarter. They have rented a house which is well located and well accommodates the girls' school, and is also used for meetings during the week, and for one meeting on Sunday. You see the building is permanently necessary for school purposes. By holding religious services there, a new neighborhood is reached, and the gospel tidings are spread by so much more. The effect of this is already very striking. The policy of thus opening work in a new neighborhood is the same in any eastern city as in Boston or Chicago. Dr. Constantine was very much impressed with the importance of securing permanently by purchase the premises they are renting. The building could then be fitted up for school or meeting purposes, as the needs of the work demanded. There cannot be a doubt as to the need of the place, and I cannot conceive how one could doubt as to the propriety of purchasing. As to the second point, of need of help from the Board, I showed you in my former letter how the people thought they needed 300 liras from the Board, and how the item passed in that form at the Anl Meeting in the contingent list. I showed you also how I had induced them to moderate their figures to one-half, they pledging a half. You see how much more is now thrown on the people, and how much less is asked of the Board. Certainly, in view of the new burdens our brethren are now assuming, it seem to me they are doing admirably, and deserve the encouragement such an app'n would be to them. May they not hope for the 150 liras for the building as well as the 40 liras for the preacher since the people put the same sums against these figures ?

With kindest regards, in which my wife joins, and with thanks for the permission to send our daughter home, I am yours very sincerely,

M. P. Parmelee.

Trebizond, March 10, 1888.
Rec'd Apr. 2.

Rev. M. P. Parmelee

Rec'd Apr. 2, 1885.

The following table, taken from the Report of the Station for 1887, as compared with that for 1886, shows the progress of the work during the year.

	1886	1887	Increase
Adherents,	387	516	33 per cent.
Church Members,	28	31	10 " "
Average Congregations,	400	450	12½ " "
Scholars,	209	237	14 " "
Contributions,	$536	$712	33 " "
Scriptures sold,	155	402	Decrease 48 " "

It will be seen that, with the exception of book sales, which, for a variety of reasons, were small, there has been steady advance in every particular.

Our Wodoo Greek brethren, now numbering 200, have resolved to separate from the Armenians and to secure a Greek preacher. They have rented a house in a Greek quarter and opened there a school for girls, the only one for Greek girls in the city. The same house is also used for religious services, calling in many from the neighborhood who had never attended before. Dr. Constantinos has lately visited Wodoo, and his stirring sermons have given a new

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[illegible] to the work. It is now arranged that the Sumona Alliance take in charge the evangelization of the Kuki of the Cachar region. It is believed this step will hasten the day of independent self-support.

The Armenians of Cordos, now left to themselves, are taking hold of the work with increased energy, and it is believed they will now prosper as never before.

The Kuki of Semen who were obliged to enlarge their church chapel the previous year, last year did the same to their winter quarters to provide for rapidly increasing numbers. New congregations are separated into two other villages, in one of which the brethren have built a jelaw house, entirely of their own motion.

The following table shows the progress of evangelization since the occupation of Subigrach as a station five years ago.

	1882	1887	Increase.
Villages,	170	516	Threefold
Church members,	26	31	19 per cent.
Young Christians,	100	450	Over 4½ fold
Scholars,	68	257	Over 3½ fold
Contributions,	Rs 77	Rs 112	Over 1½ fold
Scriptures sold in 5 years,			4155 copies.

Increasing in all ways, more than words can tell, these results seem astonishing. When the quarter part of the harvest, the Edition, is yet to come. Pray that it may be abundant, and [illegible] M. W. Sherwood.

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Trebizond, June 29, 1888.

My Dear Dr. Smith;

I hope this will find you at home, and so well through the first pressure of work, that you will be able to bestow a thought on this remote and quiet corner of your field.

On returning from Constantinople I found an unusual stir in this city among the Greeks. It seems that some two or three years ago a plain Greek painter had been induced by one of our colporters to purchase a testament. For the moment he laid the book away in his house, little realizing its value. Being at leisure one day, he took up the book, and began to read a few lines in it here and there. He became interested, and came back to the book at another time, and so continued until he had read it through more than once, his wife also joining in the exercise. He then began to speak of the book to others, and to propose to go where he had heard this book was publicly read and expounded. His friends objected to this, and for a time he heeded their advice, but at last he refused to listen longer, and came to an afternoon service in our chapel. His friends followed him and gathered a rabble which waited at the door with the purpose of stoning him when he came out, meanwhile amusing themselves by shouting and throwing fire-crackers into the open door of the chapel. An appeal was made to the government, and one or two policemen were sent to maintain order, and when the service was over, Nicola, the persecuted Greek, was helped to elude the mob by going out of a rear door and escaping to his house. But even there it was necessary to secure police protection for several days. Since then, for a period of nearly two months, he has regularly attended all religious services, and fully

identified himself with evangelical interests, notwithstanding a steady stream of insult and persecution has been poured on him till the present time. Only a day or two ago some rude fellows came to his house in his absence, and nearly drove his wife to distraction by making believe they were about to carry off her children. At another time he was taken from his house, which is near the seashore, and thrown into the sea. As the first immersion was not perfectly satisfactory ~~they~~ his persecutors threw him in a second time. All these things he bears with a quiet, uncomplaining manner, seeming to say, "none of these things move me." The Protestant brethren have helped this new brother to secure a house outside the Greek quarter, where, it is hoped, he will be free from molestation. This persecution is calling new attention to our work, ~~which calls in~~ and many new Greeks are coming to our services.

"Soon after reaching home I was called to Ordoo to assist in organizing a church among the Greeks, and settling the new Greek preacher over it. The plan for this had been arranged between Dr. Constantine and myself, and he was expecting to come up to Ordoo after the Annual Meeting for that purpose. But when he decided to start direct for America, I was fearful our plan might ~~need~~ to be indefinitely postponed. I was glad, however, when I learned that he was sending on a man in his place, and that nothing prevented the carrying out of our original plan.

"Taking with me the Pastor and a delegate from this place, and meeting at Ordoo Mr. Kombaropoolos from Smyrna, and Mr. Dombalian from Fatsa, a council was formed, and 26 persons were examined for church membership, ~~of~~ of whom 21, 11 men, and 10 women, were accepted, and organized into a church. It was an occasion long to be remembered when, on Sunday the 17th inst., the public ~~exercises~~ services of church organization, installation of pastor, com-

munion, and baptism were held. Great throngs packed the house of worship, morning and afternoon, who were quiet and attentive during the prolonged exercises. The newly-installed Pastor, Rev. Pandeli Philadelphefs, is entering enthusiastically on the duties of his office, and the new relationship, with Heaven's blessing, promises to be a very useful one.

"The Armenians did not unite in this movement, as it seemed advisable that the two nationalities should continue to act separately in this respect, as in all others. There is now a good prospect that the Armenians will be able to organize before the close of the present calendar year."

I am sure we shall continue to have your assistance and prayers in carrying on the interesting and prosperous work at Ordoo.

I am happy to report my family in usual health. With best regards,

I am yours very sincerely,

M. P. Carmelu.

Trebizond, June 29, 1888
Recd July 23

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Trebizond, Aug. 25, 1888.

My Dear Dr. Smith :

As our daughter, Isabella, reached the U. S. on July 7, and her destination in Vermont on the 10th, I am obliged to call your attention to the allowance that will be granted towards her expenses in America. She will attend an economical school in Clinton, N. Y., known as the Cottage Seminary, and through the generosity of the Principal her expenses will be considerably reduced. Still, I do not see how she is likely to complete a year for less than $300. A charge of more than $50 has already reached me of personal expenses, including some clothing bought in London, before reaching America. I trust the Committee will not hesitate to vote $150 as her allowance. This is what was allowed my oldest daughter, and with this help you see I must still make up an equal sum. This I am unable to do from my salary, and must look to other resources or the kindness of friends. I trust that the Committee will not allow a too large weight of anxiety to rest on a missionary in regard to a matter of this kind, and therefore I look for the voting of the sum here named. Please request Mr. Ward to forward the allowance to Rev. C. W. Hawley, Clinton, Oneida Co., N.Y.

From what I hear it would seem that the Turkish missionaries and the Turkish work scarcely had their due prominence in the Conference in London. Is my impression correct ?

Yours very sincerely,

M. P. Barnum.

Trebizond, Aug. 25, 1888.
Rec'd Sep. 17.

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p145.

$150. – Salem Turkey,
for Isabella,
dau. of Rev. M. P. Parmelee
year ending Sept. 1/89

Trebizond, Nov. 13, 1888.

My Dear Dr. Smith :

Your kind favor of Sept. 19 was duly received, I have to thank you and the Prud. Com. for your kindness in promptly and liberally voting the allowance for our daughter. You will be pleased to learn that she is well and happy in the school of our very kind friends, Mr. and Mrs. Hawley of Clinton, N.Y.

Although we are still alone so far as associates are concerned, we are not without evidence of the presence of the Holy Spirit working in the hearts of men. A short time ago, the youngestof three brothers belonging to a wealthy Greek family of this town began attendance on our chapel services, and identified himself with the Protestant community. It seems that he had been reading the Testament for eight years, but had never before ventured to approach the Protestants. If ~~when~~ men in the humble walks of life are violently persecuted, how much more one of the rank of this man. As the youngest brother, whose affairs are subject to the direction of his oldest brother, after the manner of this country, he is of comparatively slight influence. But as the honor of the family was involved, the older brothers sharply resented the affront to their name. They have induced his wife to discard him, and for some two weeks he has been refused entrance to his own house. He was once assaulted and struck in the face when on his way home from an evening service. The excitement has become so general that for two or three Sabbaths great throngs have gathered about our chapel door, waiting for this man, Stephanos, to come out. Until last Sabbath

there seemed no special necessity to call in the police, but last Sunday two policeman were sent by the government and had their hands full to maintain order, as a crowd of five hundred or more was surging to and fro in front of our chapel during the afternoon service. As Stephanos is a Russian subject, it was hoped that the Russian Consul would send his Cavass to assist in maintaining order, and to protect his own subject, But it became evident that he, as a member of the Greek church, was in hearty sympathy with the persecutors, ~~that~~ he the rather rejoiced at the indignities heaped on poor Stephanos, and ~~that he~~ was so thoroughly indignant that ~~he~~ was ready to send him into exile. Yesterday the Consul called him and proposed to him to go at his brother's expense to Batoom, apparently leaving him free to decline going if he chose to do so. But as reliable information had reached us of the real plan of the Consul, it seemed best for Stephanos to retire from the popular gaze for a season, until the excitement somewhat subsides. He seemed brave and cheerful, as he started yesterday, putting his trust in the Master, and ready forthe worst if called to meet it for His name.

"You may have heard from the Marsovan missionaries of Nicolaki of Alacham, who was sent here a prisoner some two months ago. He is out of prison on bail, but has not yet succeeded in getting his discharge. He ~~has~~ was charged ~~been complained of~~ with making a church of his house, &c., by ecclesiastics of the Greek church, and through the patriarchate in Constantinople the government has been induced to send him away in this manner. That is, the old church refuses to admit that he is out of its jurisdiction, and ~~are~~ is thus far sustained in this claim by the government. The question involves, as you see, the very existence of the Protestant community in Turkey. Nicolaki is cheerful and patient, spend-

ing his time in exhorting and encouraging those that are beginning to read the Word. He has been of great help to Stephanos.

"Another of our Greek brethren was assaulted the other evening, while returning from prayer-meeting, and received a serious blow on his ~~left~~ cheek. You see the determination of the Greeks to hedge up the way of the truth if they can possibly do so, and apparently at present, they have all the advantage from a worldly standpoint, but we will see whether the Master will leave His little flock defenseless. We trust not, to Him we confidently look for help.

I wrote awhile ago to Miss Child about sending us one or two ladies, one to be a physician. We have some hope of Miss Gleason, but it may be she will not wish to pass Constantinople. In any case will you kindly work with Miss Child to secure us such a reinforcement ?

We are trying to get to Ordoo for a prolonged stay, but have been thus far hindered. We now hope to get off tomorrow.

Yours very sincerely,

M. P. Barnum

Trebizond, Nov. 13, 1888

Recd Dec. 10

Ordoo, Jan. 3, 1889.

(P. O. Address still at Trebizond.)

My Dear Dr. ~~Strong~~ Smith :

I have only time for a word this morning, and I write so that you may not forget the pressing need of the 150 liras for the Greek premises here. The Greeks found that their work demanded that they should carry all their services to the building which is now rented for a girls' school, and which is in a Greek quarter. In order to make room for the entire congregation one or two more partitions were knocked out, and still the space is packed to suffocation, with danger of the house going down under such a weight. The ceilings are low, and the light is so bad that I have had great difficulty in reading my sermons. And all is precarious, as the house may have to be given up at any time, when the partitions must be restored, and the congregation will be in the street. Remember, you are not asked to assist in building a chapel for the congregation of some future period, but you are asked to help provide for the throngs that press upon us. Be sure that the people will do their part. I think you can trust me to see to that. But they must have a good deal of help if they are to have a respectable place for their Sabbath congregations, and also schoolrooms for their two schools. If Dr. Constantine presses this plea, you may understand that I back him with all my heart.

When are we to have our two ladies, (one a physician,) at Trebizond ? If it is necessary to keep our cry ringing in your ears, we will try to do our duty in that respect. I have responded to Mr. Co-

zad's circular, but I do not know how he expects to supply the field with lady teachers; probably he can do nothing without cooperating with you, or the Ladies' Board.

Very sincerely, yours,

M. P. Carmichael

Fredrizzond, Jan. 3, 1889.
Rec'd Jan. 29.

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Ordoo, Jan. 29, 1889.

My Dear Dr. Smith :

You are aware, I think, that one chief object of our coming here last November was to effect the organization of a church among the Armenians, similar to the one organized among the Greeks last June, and to ordain a pastor over it. Examination of candidates for the new organization began at an early day and continued at intervals for more than a month, in which I was assisted not only by the Armenian preacher, but also by the pastor of the Greek church, and by Mr. Manoug Sivajian, one of the Marsovan preachers, temporarily here. Thirty-five persons, 18 males and 17 females, were examined, of whom seventeen, 11 males and 6 females, were accepted. The limited number accepted indicates the great care taken to lay the foundation with only the best material. Many of those not received seem well prepared for church membership, but were deferred as a means of stimulating them to a higher standard of Christian life. It is believed that these examinations will be very useful in themselves, and the public addresses and sermons that have been called out on the nature of the church and the importance and privilege of membership cannot fail to make a lasting impression.

The people gave their preacher, Mr. Hagopos Derkalousdian, a call to settle over them as pastor. You are aware that the work here, both among the Greeks and Armenians, has grown up almost wholly under the ministrations of this preacher. His little congregation of some fifty

Stationery Jan 29 1889

souls of 1880, had so increased that a year ago some two hundred Greeks organized separately, while one hundred Armenians remained with him. He is, consequently well known to all and beloved by all, and the desire was natural and strong that he should be formally bound to them by the pastoral relation. Partly from personal considerations, but partly also from a conviction that the pastorate, as he had observed it, had not proved very successful, he declined to be installed pastor, but consented to ordination as evangelist, and accepted a call to labor with this people and church so long as they should be bound together by bonds of love, and the Providence of God should favor. Though this arrangement was not quite as satisfactory as a regular installation would have been, still I trust the future will show that we have secured a practical pastorate, while avoiding some of the infelicities which have attached to the pastoral relation in this country.

The exercises of organization and ordination took place on the 20th inst. The church in Trebizond, and the Greek church here were represented by pastor and delegate. The preacher at Fatsa was present as delegate from the Marsovan church. Mr. Seelye from Constantinople was also here sitting on the council and sharing in the public exercises. A great throng filled the chapel to overflowing, many of them standing, and listened attentively to the prolonged but varied exercises. Two young men, brothers, that were received to church fellowship, were baptized. To grow up unbaptized ~~in this~~ is an unheard of thing in the old churches of this country, but the father of these young men, being one of the first Protestants of this place, had held consistent-

ly and bravely to the Protestant rule as to baptism. I trust that from a better world he looked down with joy on the beautiful scene of his two sons kneeling side by side and confirming by their mature faith the religion in which they had been trained. At a second service the communion was celebrated and two children were baptized.

Thus was consummated what we have long been praying and laboring for, and what, we trust, will give a new impulse to the work here.

I am happy to add that the meetings of the week of prayer, as indeed all the prayer meetings, have been and are well attended and interesting. The Armenian community, with some assistance from the Greeks, have made up a contribution of some $12 for the Koordistan work, and the Y.M.C.A. of the Armenians has just started off a young man for the neighboring villages with a pack of books on his back, to preach and distribute God's Word. Last summer this young man, Boghos by name, was, ~~thrust into prison last summer~~ on the charge of insulting in debate the religion of the old church, thrust into prison, ~~in debate,~~ where he lay eighteen days before the brethren succeeded in getting him released on bail. He was afterwards tried and condemned to three months imprisonment. But the judgment was so obviously warped by illegal influences that the case was appealed to Trebizond, where the parties were called a few days ago, and our friend was triumphantly acquitted after an examination that lasted less than an hour. While his experience will naturally make him cautious not to give just cause of offense, he may now go forth with fresh courage to spread the precious truth of life.

Our Greek brethren are also full of zeal and activity. On the 13th inst. sixteen were received to church fellowship, making a membership of thirty-seven. They have opened a coffee-house and "rest," where there are frequent discussions on religious subjects, and where books and papers are to be kept. They also have neighborhood meetings in different parts of the city. Only a day or two ago one of these meetings was stoned by a company of the neighboring women. Some of our Armenian brethren are also holding a special service in a neighborhood at some distance from the chapel, and also have an exercise for the preparation of the S. S. lessons.

The place of meeting of our Greek friends grows daily less able to hold the throngs that gather there. I am waiting anxiously to know what reply may be given to the earnest appeal for 150 liras assistance from the American Board. The Ladies' Board might appropriately assume fifty liras of this sum, as a girls' school and woman's work will be provided for by the new building. Is not this growing and interesting work to be suitably helped so that it may go on to greater conquests ?

I am sorry that my wife's health does not permit her to work as she would like to among the women, and now the time of our return to Trebizond draws near. But I trust it may be said of her that "she hath done what she could."

Yours very sincerely,

H. P. Parmelee.

Ordoo, Jan. 30, 1889.

P.S. I wish to say a word of the case of the Fatsa preacher who was imprisoned sometime at Samsoon last summer. Dr. Barnum in the Congregationalist alludes, I suppose, to this case, as if it illustrated the special and revived hostility of the government to Protestantism. A few words in explanation of his case will perhaps lead to a different view. It was on this wise: An Armenian was for several years employed as teacher of Turkish in Robert College. He was not a Protestant, but his views naturally became very liberal by contact with the professors and missionaries. At last, being no longer employed in the college, he came to Trebizond and taught Turkish and other languages in the schools of the town. But as this form of employment gradually slipped from his hands, he went elsewhere for work. After some months he ~~made his appearance~~ returned there in the garb of a priest. He then began to look around for a flock where he could fulfill his office. Meanwhile, wherever he went he essayed to preach and expound gospel truth something after the manner of ~~the~~ Protestants. But as priests are not allowed to preach, he was complained of, and forbidden to preach by the patriarch. Still he persisted, and started on a tour along the coast, preaching in all the churches as he went. ~~along.~~ Such contumacy led the bishop of Trebizond to send a notice to the various points which this man was to visit, ~~to avoid~~ warning the ecclesiastics against giving countenance to all unauthorized persons. When he was in Ordoo I happened to meet him, ~~when~~ at which time he showed me a notification he had received from the representative of the bishop that he could not be permitted to engage in any church service. In conversation with me he did not hesitate to display a defiant air, to

regard himself as a reformer, and the treatment he received as persecution. He gained some encouragement here from the chief Armenian of the town and also from the local governor, who for different reasons were hostile to the bishop. Indeed, it is believed that these three men concerted to call the attention of the government to a passage in a book published by the bishop, which resulted in the bishop's fall from his office, and his detention at Const'ple. This priest, continuing his tour, visited Fatsa and preached in the Protestant chapel, and afterwards located as teacher in Charshamba, not far from Samsoon. But his agency in the downfall of the bishop exasperated so many people that every effort was made to punish him.' At the request of the ecclesiastical authorities the Turkish government arrested the priest and thrust him in prison, taking possession of his papers. Among these was a letter from the Fatsa preacher in which was found the expression, "Lord's work," which in translating into Turkish was rendered "government's work," which had such a sniff of conspiracy that the preacher was sent for and put in prison to await trial. Sometimes poor fellows in this country wait in prison for years for their trial. The preacher was released on bail after 25 days, thanks to missionary and consular influences. A few days ago the preacher was called to Trebizond, where his case was finished and he acquitted after an examination of some three hours. You see that this matter on no side touches Protestantism in any way, ~~except~~ and therefore it does not seem fair to cite it as an instance of hostility to Protestantism on the part of the government. The same may, I think, be shown of the Erzroom case, and of nearly every ~~case~~ that occurs. If Christians could drop their jealousies and persecutions of each other, I see no reason to complain of the government. It is not surprising that Mohammedans should guard their religion with jealous care, and in doing so that they should oppose as far as possible the progress of ideas hostile to Islamism. But for one I feel very grateful for the privileges and protection we enjoy in this land, and I am sorry that articles like Dr. Barnum's should find their way into print.

M. P. Barnum.

Recd Jan. 29, 1889
Ans'd Feb. 21.

Ordoo, Feb. 27, 1889.

My Dear Dr. Smith :

Yours of the 31st ult. has just come to hand. You will see, from the enclosed letter to Miss Gleason, which please read and forward, how I answer your question as to her. You see we have long been waiting for some gleam of light, which we hope has at last come. If there is no further hindrance, may we not hope soon to welcome Miss Gleason to our station work ?

It is doubtless well that the Mission examine the relations of the Greek Alliance to the station work. I gave the defence for my position with relation to that ~~work~~ organization in my report which you heard in Const'ple. I wish I might know what points in particular the Prud. Com. wish explained. I should be very sorry if the Greeks failed to receive from any quarter the encouragement, to which, it seems to me, their zeal and self-sacrificing efforts entitle them.

Excuse this brief line, as we are very busy getting ready to start back to Trebizond.

Very sincerely yours,

M. P. Barnum.

Ordoo. Feb. 27, '89.

Rec'd Mar. 25.

Trebizond, March 26, 1889.

My Dear Dr. Smith :

I have to acknowledge your kind favors of Jan. 31 and March 1, though I now recall that I must have written you briefly in regard to Miss Gleason, in response to yours of Jan. 31.

These letters seem largely occupied with allusions to the relation of the Greek Alliance to the other mission work, and the desirability or otherwise of the separation of Greeks and Armenians in their evangelical operations. As you very kindly refrain from calling in question my course, but simply discuss the matter in a general way, so I will do, in a few words, in reply. You say, "It has been the desire of the Board to overlook such national lines of separation in its work in the Turkish Empire as far as possible." Let us look at this statement a little. Primarily and fundamentally, it is obvious that it is the desire of the Board to save souls. That is the purpose of us all, therefore the only problem to be solved is as to the best means of attaining that end. Or, to apply the question to ~~question to~~ the case in hand, we are to ask, "Is it better to overlook national lines than to recognize them ?" There may be times when it is possible and well to overlook national lines, but when we find Paul saying, "Unto the Jews I became as a Jew, that I might gain the Jews ; . . . to them that are without law, as without law . . that I might gain them that are without law, to the weak became I as weak that I might gain the weak: I am made all things to all men that I might by all means save some," it is plain that he recognized national lines, and found great advantage in it. It is true that when Paul found the different nationalities jealous and

boastful, and inclined to wrangle with each other, he rang out the doctrine, "There is neither Jew nor Greek, . . for ye are all one in Christ Jesus." Thus we may learn from Paul the proper use of national distinctions, and also how to guard against their abuse.

Now, if you will allow me to modify your statement as to the past history of the Board, I should say it had always been the policy of the Board and its missionaries, intelligently to recognize the lines of separation between nationalities, and to skilfully make use of them, in accordance with the spirit and example of Paul, to the end that by all means we might save some. Did time permit, I could amplify and give proof of the accuracy of this statement. The work of the Board in Turkey has been carried on along national lines, almost without exception. There has been no other possible course. You can no more overlook national lines in the prosecution of the missionary work than can a miller overlook the direction of the flow of water in the stream on which he proposes to build his mill. Nationality clusters around language as the particles of iron cling to a magnet. Without language we can do nothing. The moment, therefore, that we approach a people we must of necessity strike at the very heart of its nationality, for there is the language which is the first thing to be brought into our service. It is true that in some localities the Turkish language has been made a vehicle for conveying the gospel to both Greeks and Armenians, as well as to Turks, as in the Central Turkey Mission, and in Dr. Farnsworth's field, and in some parts of the Smyrna and Broosa fields. If this were possible everywhere, the problem of evangelization would be greatly simplified. But it is not possible. There is no such

thing as satisfying Greeks who know Turkish but imperfectly, as is the case with those in Smyrna, with anything but the Greek language. The same is true of the Greeks here. They cannot be interested in Turkish preaching, but the moment a Greek preacher is announced, they begin to come in. The same is true of Armenians who know and love their own language. While a congregation is made up of a few of each nationality, we are often obliged to compromise the language and use Turkish. But no compromise is ever satisfactory, it is a lame affair at best.

Now a word as applicable to the case before us. In regard to the Alliance, it seems to me that it was perfectly natural and proper, and apostolical, for Dr. Constantine to seize on the national impulse, which is very strong among the Greeks, and riding on its crest, carry the gospel into the heart of the Greek nation. His mission and his work were there. I believe he was as much divinely guided as was Paul when he uttered the words I have quoted, in forming the Alliance which seems to be doing so good a work. You speak of having heard of "a very marked jealousy on the part of the Greeks toward the Armenians" "at different points in the empire." You do not say where the places are that you refer to, nor do you say whether this feeling has been fostered or otherwise by the Alliance, or by such a friendly and careful separation as that at Ordoo. Nor do you indicate the source of your information. Perhaps a full view of the case would show as much jealousy on the part of Armenians as Greeks. I think I have discovered more, and it has occurred to me that the Armenians would do well to emulate the Greeks in forming among themselves something like the Greek Alliance, instead of expending their energies in criticizing the Greeks. Of course, jealousy, wherever discovered, is to be frowned upon.

It seems to me that as a general proposition it is safe to say ~~that~~ there is less likely to be jealousy and discord where the nationalities are separate than where they are together. Under the judicious management of the Armenian preacher, Hagopos Der Kalousdian, the two nationalities got on admirably for a long time at Ordoo. But there were signs of trouble before the separation, which were happily warded off by that event. I do not hesitate to testify in the most positive manner that the separation at Ordoo has worked most happily in every respect, producing greater harmony, greater zeal, and a much more rapid growth than we could have hoped for without such separation.

As regards the relation of the Greek Alliance to the Ordoo work I need not now speak. That question will come before the Mission in due time, when, I trust, some general plan of operations may be hit upon which will be satisfactory to all. I am glad the matter is to be thus formally investigated. I have no anxiety as to the result, so far as I am concerned. When I was forced to take action in the matter at the outset, I had no one to consult but the gracious Master Himself. I went to Him, and I felt that I was directly guided by Him then. I am still clear in that conviction, the clearer, perhaps, because now I have sight as well as faith to guide me. The work is His, and He will care for it.

Our daughter is doing nicely in her school in Clinton, N.Y. My wife is far from strong, and sometimes feels a good deal discouraged. I regret the action of our Mission which cut off the estimates for Anl. Meeting and tours. You know I was not with the majority in that action. It seems likely we shall be deprived of our Annual Meeting in consequence. I had hoped to take my family with me this year, which is a great refreshment to them. Perhaps we may be able to attend the meeting of the E.T.M. at Erzroom.

Very sincerely, and with best regards, in which Mrs. Parmelee joins,

Yours truly as ever,

Special Ordoo. Oct. 23

Circular Notes, No. 16.

The following table gives, at a glance, the progress of the work in the Bizmd field, during the year 1888.

	1887	1888	Advance
Adherents,	516	585	13⅓ per cent.
Church members,	31	84	171 " "
Average Congregations,	450	515	14½ " "
Scholars,	237	279	Nearly 15 per cent.
Contributions,	$712	$782	" 10 " "
Scriptures sold,	402	396	Slight decrease.

These figures show a steady and gratifying progress in the number of adherents, of attendants on worship and of scholars in schools. It appears, too, that the benevolence of our congregations holds well to the previous high standard, even though the increasing poverty of the people at large hinders advance in the book sales.

The exceptional advance in church membership from 31 to 84 is due to the formation of two churches in Ordoo, one among the Greeks, organized June 17th, now numbering 37 members, and the other among the Armenians, organized Jan. 20th, numbering 11 members. Thus we have now three churches and three pastors where a year ago there was only one of each. Of these pastors one, Rev. Sandeli Philadelphos, is an addition

to our working force, he having come on from Baiandir about a year ago to take charge of the Greek congregation at Ordoo. The third pastor, ordained Jan. 20, is Rev. Hagopos Der Kaloosdian, who has been laboring in Ordoo the greater part of fifteen years, and under whose labors the work, both among Greeks and Armenians, has attained such a remarkable growth.

As this division of the congregation at Ordoo on the national line is, in the judgment of some, contrary to the policy of the Board, because, apparently, an unhealthy pandering to race distinctions and jealousies, it may be well to offer here a word of explanation. It is true, Paul says that in Christ there is "neither Greek nor Jew," and it is equally true that the division at Ordoo in no way violates Paul's postulate. It is the rather believed to be an adoption of his principle of action where he says, "Unto the Jews I became as a Jew, that I might gain the Jews. . . . . I am made all things to all men, that I might by all means save some."

For a long time the Greeks and Armenians at Ordoo met on harmoniously together under the judicious management of Der Kaloosdian, using the Turkish as a common language. But when the chapel began to be too strait for the increasing congregation, and another house must be rented for the growing schools, very naturally the thought occurred to colonize, to swarm, simply working on the national line. Was it a sin, was it likely to be sinful, for each nationality to seize this opportunity to secure a gospel in its mother tongue? Was it surprising that the people of both nationalities grasped eagerly at the hope, then held out, of attending services, that would be understood by their wives and children, as Turkish never had been? I think not. And I am gratified that there has been something in this case to break up the tendency to unduly segregate, the reluctance to colonize, which have hindered the work in so many other places. As a Greek brother said, when the question of separation was under discussion, "Why should we stay together and ferment like sour-

front; let us separate and spread our light into all the dark corners of the city?" God grant that other congregations may have something of the same spirit!

The experience of the past year has fully demonstrated the wisdom, or rather the divine leadings, of the separation. We have gained a valuable ally in the Greek Alliance, under Dr. Constantine's leadership, and the Greek work is going forward prosperously. Among the Armenians also, concerning whom at the outset much was feared, the work has gone forward in a most striking manner. It would not have seemed surprising if our friend, Der Kalousdian, had felt grieved and hurt to see two-thirds of the congregation which had been gathered chiefly by his labors, turning their backs on him. But he was not. He had expected such a step as this and was prepared for it. He bade his Greek friends a hearty Godspeed on their way, and turned with new energy to a congenial work among his own nationality and in his own language. We have now the result of a year's effort. Enrolled Protestants among the Armenians of Erzroom have increased from 106 to 1[illegible] and congregations from an average of 60 to 120, rising at times to 180, an energetic Y. M. C. A. is working in the city and neighboring villages, and now the sisters of the congregation are organized for effective usefulness. The greater part of this, and much more which could be told did space permit, is due, under God's blessing, to the separation, inspiring, as it did, new life and energy into all parts of the work. With such fruit and with the most harmonious relations between the two pastors and their congregations, who can question the wisdom of the separation? For my part, I count the best work of the year as due to the separation, and I sincerely wish a similar blessing might fall on all other places where the work is ripe for colonization.

A. P. Parmelee.

Trebizond, April 13, 1889.

Trebizond, April 13, 1889

Recd May 6

Marsovan, Aug. 27, 1889.

My Dear Dr. Smith:

You will see from the above date that we have not yet left the place of our Annual Meeting. Before evening on Tues we had some correspondence about remaining awhile after the meeting, and we have been very comfortable keeping house in the Tracy house. Mrs. Tracy with three children is at the seminary, and Mr. T. with Charley is visiting Cesarea. Dr. Constantine and wife were with us something more than two weeks, and for nearly two weeks they have been at the Riggs: You have learned of Dr. C's illness. After suffering from Erysipelas, abscesses began to develop in the back of his head, and now a carbuncle is running its

Course
at the back of his neck. We were planning to have him last week and he was going also, but he was unable to go, and we are delaying a week on his account. I hope we may all go this week.

You have long ago heard of the action of the meeting respecting the Alliance. Whether the course of things in our meeting or the result reached was different on account of Dr. C's illness I cannot say. As it was, no bitter word was spoken, and the action taken had the support of all. I see no reason why it should not have been so even if Dr. C. had been in his full vigor and present at all the discussions. Beyond a few misunderstandings, which were not difficult to remove, there was nothing out of the way that could be discovered. The manner

of procedure in order to pass over work to native organizations was arranged with perfect unanimity. Nothing was said about national lines because there was nothing to be said. No one could raise any reasonable objection to work's following national lines. If anyone displays undue national zeal, amounting to jealousy of other nationalities, his case seems amply provided for by regulations laid down by Paul and John. I shall hope to hear from you how well pleased you were with our action.

While here I have been sorry to see the unhappy effect of the Pastor's course in having his people for a year or two to raise money for a chapel. Everything seems badly run down, and while they are watching his success in getting others to

help them, their contributions for home expenses are ~~seriously~~ greatly neglected. The pay of their teachers is seriously behind, and their best teacher is discharged, as they have no hope of being able to raise his salary, next year. I cannot but feel that this would not have been the case if the pastor had remained here, or had worked in a different manner to raise money for a chapel. I do not know that we can do anything about it now, only to feel more clear than ever that such a method of raising chapel money is demoralizing.

Recd Sept. 21

We are all in good health, and hope this day next week to enter our own home in Tabiziouda and begin with new zeal the work there assigned us. Very sincerely yours,

M. P. Parmelee

Trebizond, Oct. 12, 1889.

My Dear Dr. Smith :

I wrote you briefly from Marsovan. Since my return here many things have occupied my time, and I had planned at this time to be on a tour to Ordoo and Semen. I think I mentioned to you that Dr. Constantine and I had planned a similar tour together in the summer, which was prevented by his sickness. I regret that I am detained here by ~~something like~~ an attack of something like lumbago. The "dengue" epidemic is prevailing here now, and this may be a mild form of that. The weather is beautiful, and it is just the season to find the Semen brethren in their homes before their dispersion for the winter, as is their custom, so I find it difficult to be reconciled to the delay.

My reflections during this enforced delay brought me round to the contingent item in my estimates for the Greek chapel in Ordoo. There is another item for girls at boarding school which the ladies generally care for. But the 150 liras for the chapel at O. is an item which has been in the estimates for several years, and you have several times spoken hopefully of its being voted. How many more years must it come in before it is voted ? For a work so hopeful, for a people so energetic and self-denying, it seems as if there ought to be this amount of encouragement. As written down this sum is one-third the estimated cost, but it is probable much more will be needed before the community is properly equipped with chapel and school buildings. And this especially as the building which they have been renting, and which the brethren were expecting to buy, has been found to be so under the control of the neighboring old Greek church, that it is impossible

to effect the purchase. They will now be obliged to purchase a piece of land and build, involving a larger expense and greater delay before there will be freedom from rents. Notwithstanding this greater expense, it is hoped that the people, working with the Alliance, will be able to complete the work. I hope this appeal will reach you before the Prud. Comm. act on the estimates, and that this item will receive their favorable consideration. The case is somewhat similar to that of Fatsa, for which a sum was voted last year, only that there are four missionaries at Marsovan to plead for Fatsa, while there is but one to plead for Ordoo. May I not hope that it need not be for our "much speaking" that this contingent is voted, but because it stands in the very front of the worthy claims.?

My family is in their usual health, and Mrs. Parmelee sends regards to Mrs. Smith.

Very sincerely yours,

M. P. Parmelee.

Trebgond, Oct. 12, 1889

Rec'd Nov. 4, 1889

Parmelee Mrs Julia F.

I suppose it is no worse for us to build a house costing 7500 lires than for Mr. Baldwin — the trouble is, there are two houses. Then he had no expense for ground, or boundary walls, or gates, &c. &c., I understand though, of course, somebody had made the expense before his day; the Woman's Board, perhaps. We are very sorry we planned for two houses. But our motive was a good one. You might have directed a change of plan while at C. last year had you foreseen all, which you did not, nor could we foresee the difficulties. The lot, though a very fine one, is irregular in shape, much wider in the rear than in front. We felt that if we put our house where we wished it, in order to get the most sun, and, besides all the city and the sea in front.

O + mountains behind

Sebizgond, Turkey. Nov. 27, 1884.

Dear Dr. Clark,

We suppose this is your Thanksgiving Day, though we have not heard. I trust we are thankful to-day, though not eating too much, as my husband is at Ordoo, and we are deferring our feast. One longs for associates on these national holidays, and I hope we shall have one, at least, by next Thanksgiving Day. We are pleased with Dr. Selye's letters, and anxious for his coming. We have sent him the plan of the new house, and he seems pleased with it; says he does not know that he would suggest any change even if it were not too late to do so. Your despatch was received some days since, and forwarded to Ordoo by post.

Whether it foreboded good or ill to our cause, I can not even guess.

We had not expected you to telegraph unless we were to resume work at once. To tell the truth, we rather begrudge the money that has gone for some thing, of this sort — would prefer to have put it into floors, partitions, &c. &c. However, we mean to be patient.

Mr. Barnum of Harpoot wonders at the "dallying" of the W. F. M. As near as we can judge, they have now tossed the ball back to Boston altogether. Mr. Seelye thinks we shall have no room for him, but if it is not decided to finish his side of the house, we can find a place in our side, having lived for two years in two rooms (and a hall), on the second floor, and

being used to annoy us. Perhaps
if his side of the house is finish-
ed, it will serve him for a work-
shop, and certainly he will need
one; will doubtless wish to open a
little school or two for Greeks.
From what I saw and heard
at the Annual Meeting, I judge
some of the Brethren, at least,
would not be willing to vote him
anything for schoolrooms, &c., unless
you would first promise to give
them <u>all</u> they need at their
Stations. I may misjudge them —
and <u>hope</u> no one takes so narrow
a view of the missionary work.
Our affection for the E. T. M. is
great, and we can not help feeling
that its manners are far less brusque
than those of the W. T. M., yet we
do not wish to be uncharitable.

Mrs. Julia F. Parmelee
Trebizond Nov. 27-1884
Recd Dec. 22

N. B.

This letter is not of the slightest consequence — can be laid aside for a spare moment, if such ever comes in the busy life of our Foreign Secretary.

the finest views, the coming man — we never dreamed he would not have a family — would think we had been very selfish, and not left him a good site for building, so we studied out the plan of a double house. I do not think any one calls the house unnecessarily large for two families. We have planned just rooms enough for the family we now have, provided God spares our children to us until we are so happy as to move into the new quarters. There is a large attic for drying clothes, the great trial of the housekeeper here where there is so little sun and so much rain, and rooms could be finished off there if needed, and be the pleasantest in the house. We wished to build purely from health considerations, no attention being paid to sanitary measures

in the houses we can rent here.

We have taken this fall a large, perfectly new house near our building, and very cheap, as houses go here, because being unfurnished with cupboards and such conveniences it was rejected by all who looked at it. But we thought it would be healthy, being new and large, and are much troubled to find the sewer arrangements so bad that the house is filled with a vile odor which with all our efforts we have not yet succeeded in overcoming. I trust that in the twenty one years Dr. Parmelee has been in the service of the Board he has acquired a reputation for economy, and not for extravagance, though he has made a mistake this time, and admits it freely. I have written in his absence because he has so much to say always that there is no chance for me. I wish we

might learn of the health of your wife, whether she can walk again, as of old, and how your son is.

I hope you are having a rush to-day, and eating a big dinner — if the odor of the election has not spoiled your appetite.

We were kept in blissful ignorance of the result fully fifteen days, and now feel that "where ignorance is bliss &c. &c."

Pardon my troubling you to this extent. I just <u>had</u> to do it to relieve myself, and I know you are very long-suffering.

Yours truly,

Julia Parmelee.

are trying to keep this bad news from our friends, and we *especially* desire to keep it from our enemies who would rejoice overmuch. There are many here who confound us with the Roman Catholics, and if our building should remain as it is for a period they would think the Pope had cursed it, as is the story of a very large stone structure here in the heart of the city which has stood unfinished for a score of years or more, windows blocked up, &c. Dr. Wheeler of Harpoot, who, I believe, has always been great authority at the Missionary Rooms, used to tell us at Erzroom, "You must make your house more *respectable*. It lacks respectability." Now if this house is put up at auction, and it could hardly be sold in any other way in these hard times; a very thing now that would be, too; it will seriously affect the good name of our cause, *Christ's* cause, in this city. Please think more on these things. Mistakes have doubtless been made, but we have eaten a good bit of humble pie, and now beg you to be merciful, dear Father Clark. Grateful for past favors, and hopeful for the future,

Yours sincerely, Julia Parmelee.

Trebizond Dec. 17, 1884.
Rec'd, Jan. 12, 1885.

Trebizond, Turkey, Dec. 17, 1884.

Dear Dr. Clark,

My husband is praying for you, and we, little girl and all, are praying our Father to allow us to widely finish off a few rooms in the new house at private expense so as to move into it next September. We never expected to have any paint, and we have now decided to relinquish plastering if it can be done safely, and we think it can be with the right kind of partition wall. Our three children now go to the garden every day when the weather will permit, and receive great benefit. The water we use comes from the great cistern we have made there which is full of rain water — there is no water in the house we have rented this year — there were we could not have op-

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forded this house — and all our washing is done there. No one would take this house, and the owner, a Turk, supposing, as we did, that it would be but for one year, gave it for 35 liras but told the Armenian brother who did the business that he must say he gave 45 liras! Should we wish to stay another year, very likely he would wish 60 liras, which such a house as he talks of bringing water into it ought to bring best, and then we should be obliged to move back into the lower part of the town where rents are cheaper, and leave our beloved garden. We have told no one here what we have heard from Boston, and hope to be able to keep it secret. We did not intend to let our little twelve-year-old girl know, for she is a very care-taking child, but Mrs. Pettibone had to

go and clap the item into his "Tattler" at once, and we, unsuspecting, read it aloud, so Isabella had a new object to pray for last night. My husband has been quite bowed down since the letter came, but I feel more hopeful. He has gone off to the boys' school, and I have slipped into his chair to write a few words "unbeknownst" to him. I expect to talk about houses, earthly and heavenly, in the women's prayer-meeting to-morrow, and so relieve myself a little, I hope. It is so hard to have no associates to talk all such matters over with, and one effect is to make our children who are shut up to our society, old beyond their years. I wish we had money enough to buy the house and finish it off, but unfortunately we have not. I have said that w

Parsons Mrs C. J.

ful slumber.

I think my dear husband's work was done, when I returned from America I found him thin in flesh and weak from the effects of long continued Fever & Ague, and a very painful illness from which he was just recovering. He was not able when he began touring this Summer, and yet he felt that this was more than ever his work. His voice always weak, was not equal to preaching. Nor did he feel longer able to take responsibility in the distribution of the funds of the mission. He could not resist the demands for schools, for higher salaries &c and yet his convictions had not changed. But he could not long have endured the fatigue and exposure necessary on the tours. He was saved the grief of laying off the harness

Baghchejik Sept. 27 1880

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.

Dear Sir

Your kind words of sympathy in our sore affliction were received only this month, and should have been answered earlier, but almost continual company of natives, and friends from Const. has left little leisure for the many letters which must be written. Also the native teacher in our school was taken ill the first week of the term, and I have done what I could to supply her place, am still teaching a part of the day.

The terrible death of my dear husband was as unexpected to us as it was sudden. Excessions were the only

highway robbers from whom we feared any danger, and we had not heard of their attacking unresisting people. He did not carry arms, and always said he should not resist; if they asked for his horse he should give it; so of his money or any thing he had, and we felt assured, as he did, that his life was in no danger, especially after our personal encounter with a Cossacks. The Lord's ways are not as our ways, and now I feel sure that there was some especial design in his death at that time and in that way, though we may not, in this life, know that. It seems to have been brought about by, or notwithstanding a series of circumstances, that I can only call Providence.

He was suffering from Fever & Ague in Biljik, and for this season gave up the plan of continuing his journey to Brousa, and started for home Yaes. Mon.

he might have reached home Wed. night but his weakness probably prevented his riding a usual day's journey and he stopped within 4 hours of Bogheheyik.

He always avoided sleeping out of night when possible, and his ill health made it more imprudent at that time. His companion, B. Corlet, was a timid man and yet he proposed it (as we learned from the man who saw them last) though there were comfortable and safe lodgings near. The father of the young man who instigated the crime, had that day moved his tent, and so the cows were lost, and the young men sent to find them.

But since it must be, the dear Lord in love and tenderness took him instantly home, without the pain or fear of death, and to comfort us, sent His angels to watch over and preserve the remains from harm, so that when we saw him, death seemed only a sweet and peace-

Baghejuk, Sept 27, 1850

Recd Oct 23

and remaining idle. He died in the work he loved so well.

And who will take up this work? Mr Pierce is occupied with the school, must the villages be neglected? I should love to visit them, and some of them I might, were the roads safe. I could encourage and help our girls in the schools, and do something for the women, but even this seems at present impracticable.

As to my plans for the future, my heart is here. I have spent a larger part of my life in Bogchyk than in any other place, notwithstanding their faults, and the many demands they make on our patience, I do love this people as I think I can no other. My choice would be to spend the remnant of my days here, and find my grave beside the one so recently filled. But, his schools, his American teachers, and his mission-

Mrs Gates
Mr. Gates

ary families (as we trust there will be ere long) would seem to be all the missionary force that should be given to a station no larger than this.

Mr Pierce lives quite at the other end of the village, nearly a half hour's walk from us, so that it seems plainly my duty for the present to keep up a home for Miss G. and Lella, and I shall find no lack of work in connection with the school and among the women.

When I am no longer needed here, I trust the Master will give me something to do for Him in some part of His vineyard, and that He will guide me so plainly that I shall not fail to find where.

With loving remembrances for Mrs Clark, and thanks for your sympathy and

kind care for my welfare and that of my children

Very sincerely yours
E. J. Parsons,

P.S. I also I the large man that has recently been admitted in Bookshop will be small although capable.
Bill & Am

to add to the large sum that has already been expended for Baghchejik with so small apparent results. Still I have a growing hope that our school is to be a power for good not in this village only, but throughout the bounds of our station, an increasing means of extending, not education among females simply, but the leaven of the Gospel. I cannot leave to Miss H. and Lella, besides the care of the school, the burden of providing for their own daily wants, and it is a pleasure to me to know that you approve of my remaining here to keep house for them, and do what I can for the Master, by his grace, in helping the sisters in their Christian life, and trying to bring to the Savior those who know him not.

I do most heartily sympathize with the sentiments you have recently expressed to us as a mission, in regard to considering it time to bring the missionary work among the Armenians to a close.

Mr Perry

Mr. Lizie.

Bagheight, Dec. 1880

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.

Rcd Jan. 12 1881

Dear Sir

Your letter of Nov. 16th was received last week. Thanks for your consideration in allowing me more than the usual salary of single ladies. It would be hard, if not impossible, for one to keep house on that sum, the expenses for food, servants &c are greater here than for them in the interior. I had supposed that I should need the present salary continued to the end of the year, to meet my extra expenses. But when Dr Bliss came down in Sept. to arrange about the books, he found here and in the out stations, about fifty liras worth of books. Some three or four years since, the Parsons, at Dr Bliss's request, had taken the books on his own

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private account, paying for them on their receipt; so that, when he and Mr Pierce decided to turn these books over to the station account, that sum was to be paid to me. Dr Bliss proposed to take it and put it at interest for my future use. Mr Pierce also said there was a balance in our favor when he made out the semiannual accounts in June. I said, then my salary ought to be immediately cut down, I didn't think missionaries any more than natives should lay up from their salaries. But on further deliberation I was persuaded that it might be right for me to put into his hands that sum, with £60 more, if so much might remain to me at the end of the year, for my daughter Lizzy's education. He have sent her for the three years she has been in America, £200 a year from our salary, and hereafter I should have nothing for her, and she still has four years of study.

Lay claim to the property of the people
Inside of the seal. The [illegible]

I have a little private means, money left me by my father 5 years since, perhaps enough to take her through, but if I live to return to America I should be wholly dependent on my friends. I have as yet done nothing about it, and of course wish to be set right if I am wrong.

Our people here, like all the Protestants in this mission, are very jealous of their rights, are free to find fault with the missionaries for what they do, and what they do not do, and sometimes seem wholly ungrateful for all that has been done for them, but such a spontaneous outburst of indignation, as they manifested at the murder of my dear husband, and of sympathy with us in our grief, shows that they do love us, notwithstanding their fault finding. and I believe they would feel sorry to have any one of us leave, brethren and sisters have begged me to remain, and I think they are sincere in this desire. But I feel reluctant

Miss Jane E. Phelps care of Dudley
Allen M.D. Ichang. China.

please send to the address of Dudley Allen M.D. Oberlin, Ohio.

I must beg you to excuse the length of my letter, I didn't think when I commenced of writing so much on extent my opinions.

With loving remembrances for Mrs Clark, very sincerely yours

C. J. Parsons.

Every thing but the poverty of the people points to this end. The relation of the missionary to the people seems an abnormal one every where, but especially to a people like the Armenians, proud and independent, full of self esteem, yet always begging, not as a favor, but as a right. With the increase of intelligence and culture poverty has also increased, which makes the relation a more difficult one now. They demand higher schools, better educated preachers & teachers with, consequently, higher salaries, while they have less means to pay them. And they are more than ever sensitive to any sight of control over their decisions by missionaries.

In short they are sure that they can manage the funds contributed for them more wisely than missionaries can.

We have lived so long among the people we know their poverty, their ease

wants too are increasing, they are not satisfied with the dress or living that they were when we come here, and where shall they find the means to increase what they are giving for their schools and preacher? Our preacher had his salary fixed by the Bythinia Union at £8 per month and his house rent, £4 a year less than mine. But he was educated in America and doesn't he need as much? He is a single man but he hopes sometime to get married. Of this, at present the mission pays his house rent and £4 per month, the people £2 and the other two he is to get from his medical practice.

I think I speak within the truth when I say that 4/5 of the people would be glad to be sure of £2 per month regularly paid, with families of from 4-8 persons. There are in the Church two fami-

this, in the community one more, (they give little or nothing for the preacher) whose expenses perhaps average £5 per month.

If we could have an outpouring of the Spirit, such a revival as you have in America, which would beget a spirit of self denial and consecration to their work on the part of preachers, of self sacrificing giving on the part of the people, and make us all feel that we have a great work to do for the salvation of souls and the glory of God, co-operation would be easy. But, alas, our faith is weak! We wait to have our sight quickened to believe. Our hope is in the prayers which go up without ceasing from believers who seek the coming of His kingdom.

Will you be so kind as to ask on my behalf for the appropriation given to missionary children, for Lizzy. I think it was lost year $120 and I should be glad of the same this year. If granted

ed from the railroad or steamer
between Const: and Nicomedia, and
there is little danger to travellers in
that region. I left home for
Chengiler Thurs. the 11th accompanied
by B. Avatel — for a few months past a
student in Mr Pierce's school — He
took the steamer from Nic. and
stopped at Dorije, where Mr Hitch-
cock from Const: met us — I had
hoped Miss G. would go too, but
she could not — We crossed the
gulf and went 2½ hours on horse-
back to Hatsi, the nearest out station.
My husband has written you of this
place; he was in habit of calling there
in making his circuit of the villages,
sometimes selling a few books, and
talking with men in the coffee
shops. At one time he rented a room
for a man of this village, who had
lost there and sold books. But there
was no real interest there until
some three years since, when

this, the commonly one man, (the)
one fitted a nothing to the (moslem) religion

C. J. Parsons

Rec'd Sept. 19

Baghehegik Aug. 26. 1881.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.

Dear Sir

I have for some time had it in my mind to write to you, but for various reasons have delayed doing so, principally because I did not know what to write. In writing to friends one always likes to have good news, or at least pleasant thoughts, to communicate, and I think it is especially true that missionaries are always expected to have something encouraging to say. Perhaps it is a morbid way of looking on the dark side that we have fallen into at our house, but we have found little in our station to make us hopeful, for the first few months.

We have plenty of calls for preachers, teachers, schools, houses of worship — all to be first-class — but, perhaps because we look through the dark spectacles, we see in it all more of desire for personal advancement; more of ambitious Protestantism, than of seeking the building up of God's kingdom and the salvation of souls.

Miss Garnhow has been spending her vacation in Cowell; and quite likely has written you of our school examinations, and the nice class of ten girls graduated. The examinations showed a more thorough knowledge of the subjects studied, if not a higher average of intellectual ability, than we have seen in any previous class. We had hoped they were better fitted to go out into the world and meet the responsibilities and temptations that will befall

them, but developements of the past year have shown us that they are not stronger characters than those who have gone before them, and we reluctantly admit that we cannot yet hope to see in these young Armenian girls, an independent determination to know and do the right.

All of them have a hope for themselves that they are Christians, two or three give us good evidence that they are followers of Christ; as to the rest we wait to see what their lives will show.

I have greatly desired to visit all of the villages, which were my husband's especial care, and since his death they have been of necessity neglected. I have been too timid to attempt a journey to Adabazar or Hourdeleleng for those roads are more or less unsafe. But Chengiler and the neighboring villages are easily reach-

long a time where they are not accustomed to the preaching of the Gospel. Their questions as well as their earnest faces give the hope that they desire to be "doers of the word" and not hearers only" Old and young honor and love Br. Arokel. He went with me only for a visit, expecting to return to the school, but the strong desire manifested that he should remain, and the difficulty of otherwise suitably filling the place here constrained him to decide cheerfully to go back there for a year.

We shall watch the work in Hotsi with interest hoping that what is so manifestly "begun in the Spirit" will end, like that in so many places, and "in the flesh".

We went Mon. to Chengiles, Mr Hitchcock leaving Tues. for Canton, while I stayed until Sat.

Much of labor and of money has been expended on Chengiles, if we

he found a teacher in the Armenian school who received him very cordially and bought for his scholars a large number of Testaments and other Protestant books. I presume Mr Parsons has written you his history, but I will recall it to your memory, as we learned it after some time. He is of a Protestant family in Khorpoot, studied in the mission school there — the common school only, I think — came as a lad to Constantinople, for work, after a time, and succeeding to his wishes, he went to Hatai and took the place of teacher as an Armenian. At length as the result of his own reading and reflections, with the drawings of the Spirit, † he was truly converted —

† He also met occasionally a pious student spending his vacation in Cherm who was from the Hospital at Erzerum, and he also became acquainted

The Rev. Family of Rev. Jr. Parsons.

such conversions are very rare, old and young grow into Christians here, how and when they seldom know. His new views of truth and love for Christ would not permit him to be silent, and he taught the Bible to parents as well as children. Of course he was soon called a Protestant, and some time after my return from America the bishop of this region went there, took the Testaments all away from the children and told the school com'tee they must turn him out. He came here, a little more than a year since, the mission hired a room and sent him back to teach, he had a small school, a Sabbath service, and labored faithfully to bring old and young to the knowledge of the gospel until this Spring, when he came here to fit himself for the Mission Theological Seminary.

There are in Hatai four families ready

to be acknowledged as Protestants.
B. Arokel thinks some of the members of these families are real Christians.
We were gratified with the evidence we had that they desire to know the truth that they may do it.
We sent Giri. to Keromet to visit a large family, who have for a long time been known as Protestants; but we fear are more of a reproach than an honour to the name, but we are not quite ready to give them up. Returning Sat; we spent the Sabbath in Katai, Mr Hitchcock will doubtless write you details of the visit and I need say no more, except to express the pleasure I enjoyed in a meeting with the women - 26 or more, several of them quite old, such as we are not apt to find ready listeners in a new place. I have seldom had such earnest attention for so

it not for the school. It would be hard for Miss G. and Lella without the home which I can keep for them.

It was, every where on this journey, a sad pleasure to me to hear my husband's name mentioned with such kindly remembrances, every one knew him, and all expressed their regrets that he was taken from his work in such an untimely way. and how this work shall be kept up, the laborers looked after, our girls encouraged and guided so that they shall be faithful in their schools, is a problem still to be solved. Were the roads safe so that I could go alone, I should be very glad to spend several weeks in the villages during the year, I could at least help the girls in their schools.

look for spiritual results, they are small. There are three families, or parts of families - and three individuals reckoned as Protestants. Perhaps three or four of them are considered Christians, judged by "their fruits," only one gives evidence, she is a good Christian girl from Bogkehejik, married into one of the families two years since. Through her influence and that of the girls sent there as teachers, the women and girls, not only of the Protestant families, but many others from the neighborhood of the chapel, come to the services. While, formerly when I sent there, they came no nearer than to look in at the windows, except a few who went in for my sake,

Two boys from the school have been, through the vacation of three months, colporteuring and keeping up the services in the chapel there. They report good congregations, but I found on inquiry that those who were quite constant attendants, when occasion demands — as in wheat and grape harvests — like the people of all these forming villages, still work on the Sabbath, and have made little progress in forsaking their sins. We must still "sow in tears" and wait for the harvest.

We hope one of the graduates from Marsovan next Spring will settle here (unless most of them find means to get to America) and have the oversight of all these villages.

As to my own work here, ~~in M.~~ I hope I have some influence with the Protestant women, and can do them

some good. We have good meetings, well attended, but those who are really spiritually minded are few. One dear sister, always full of faith and of good works, has this Summer gone to her rest. We miss her greatly, and few we shall not soon see her place filled. Another, whom we can ill spare, seems ready to leave us, with consumption. If the Lord of the field takes the laborers, so much needed, will he not send others to fill their places?

I might visit Armenian women to any extent, but I do little of it. I haven't the hope or the faith to make these visits profitable. There are few in this village who do not know the "way", but they are not ready to walk in it. I do not feel that the work I can do for women would justify my remaining here, here

Schools, Laborers &c, which money would bring —

When shall we see the power of God manifested? When, and by what means, may we see sinners convicted of sin and asking "what must we do to be saved? These are vital questions. If God does not come ere long, convincing of sin and leading to the knowledge of himself, so that the glory shall be His, our Protestant churches in this vicinity will differ from Armenians in name, and purity of doctrine and worship, but I greatly fear, not much in Christian character and lives. Our hope and trust is in the prayers offered up in faith for this end, by those who seek the coming

With affectionate regards to Mrs Clark and family
Very sincerely yours
C. J. Ford

of God's kingdom in Turkey.

I have been greatly interested in the "memorandum". It seems to me, not only a good theory, but a practicable plan for finishing up our work here, and, if the work has not outgrown the need of missionaries, the people have their sense of the need of missionary help any farther than they are the abiders of the pecuniary aid they must have.

I feel that it becomes me to be diffident in expressing an opinion different from that of most of our missionaries, who are, I know, much wiser than I am. Nevertheless no reasoning or observation of mine has yet convinced me that it is wise to yield to the demands of the people

for schools, pastors & chapels so far beyond their means that they cannot hope to sustain them, without large foreign aid, within a hundred years, unless we may safely calculate on a revolution which will greatly add to their material ability.

It seems to me no more in accordance with God's plan that a people should be permanently dependent on others for the supply of their intellectual and spiritual needs, than for their temporal.

I often say your common schools (to the Pestalozzians) are as good as ours were when I was a child, 40 – 50 years since, and why should you expect American education of the present day, when in every thing else Turkey is so far behind. But they are sure that with money enough they can have it; and that;

if the American Board will not give it, they can get it elsewhere.

Our preachers think — very many of them — that they have a claim for the education of all their children, if not in Robert College and the Home, in mission boarding schools, but we cannot see why they should be so much more highly favored than others.

But what saddens us most of all is the lack of growth in spiritual things. In our field we see or hear very little of efforts for the salvation of souls. There is too much of the general idea that Protestants are all saved, and Armenians now have the knowledge of the truth. Questions for their daily bread claim all their energies, and the universal reason given, why the work does not go forward, is, "lack of means" —

Baghehejuk, Dec. 8, 1881

Recd Dec. 28.

Jan 5/82, Sent $120. to Drs
Allen, Oberlin. LLW

Baghchejuk, Dec. 3, 1881.

Rev N. G. Clark D.D.

Dear Sir

I write to ask for my Lizzy the allowance made to missionary children.

I ought not to ask for the whole year as Lizzy will be 18 years old the 17th of Jan, and it begins with the school year the 1st of Sept. but I shall gratefully receive it as a favor, if I can have the $120.

Please send the sum granted to Dudley Allen M.D. Oberlin, O.

I have also another favor to ask. I have a large part of Dr Cowles' commentaries, and should be very glad of the complete set; both for their intrinsic value and for

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Mrs C. J. Parsons

love of the author.

On the Old Testament, the Minor Prophets are wanting, on the New, Romans & Corinthians, of the epistles, of the Gospels, I have only John. I have not seen the others advertised, but suppose there must be a book on those also.

We are all in usual health, always find plenty of work, the results of which sometimes gladden us, and sometimes sadden, but we try to labor on in faith and patience, hoping the Master will accept our endeavors though so faulty.

With loving remembrances for Mrs Clark and yourself

Very sincerely yours

C. J. Parsons,

Protestants. He came to set a very high value on his services, had acquired a large tract of land from his wages, and when he was dropped as helper went into silk speculation, in the course of which he was accused of dishonesty, but it was not satisfactorily proven. In Pastor Abraham's day he, with others, sent in to the church his resignation, and for a long time he absented himself from meetings. He was one of the last to return, after some time he asked to be restored to the fellowship of the church but refused to make any confessions, justifying his whole course. He was ready to go into the water and come out a new man, to preach baptismal regeneration as heartily as he had once preached Christ. He has been away most of the summer and until recently, now he is here

Mrs C. J. Parsons

Rec^d Mar. 26.

Buyhchegut, Feb. 24, 1883.

Rev N. G. Clark D.D.

Dear Sir

Perhaps it is not peculiar to missionaries to take pleasure in writing letters when they have good news to communicate, but I believe they are especially inclined to keep silence when they have nothing cheering to write.

Since the early days of our work here we have had to comfort ourselves, for the most part, with hopes for the future, rather than with any present results of labors. The time of my return from America I was rejoiced to see so many signs of improvement. Old sores were mostly healed, the

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last remnant of disaffected ones from Pastor Abrahom's days had taken their place in the congregation if not in the church. Meetings were well attended, General good feeling and a disposition to listen more to the missionaries seemed to prevail. In some of the out stations too there appeared to be new interest; a work was begun in Hotsi that gave promise of being a spiritual work.

Here the great want was a Pastor to work directly for the spiritual good of the people. One was sought for in all directions. Bro. Abdallion was invited and came. You know some of the results of his stay here of 1½ years. A slight acquaintance with him and knowledge of his plans, his likes and dislikes were sufficient to blight all hopes of good to come to the people from his ministrations.

He had scarcely gone when Shishmanian came, built his baptismal box, and invited every body to be dipped in it and go away Christians, filled with the Holy Spirit! Do I not well to be sore disappointed and disheartened when some of our most intelligent brethren and sisters, some of our best, most earnest Christians have gone after him?

His first convert was helper here when he came, son of a priest; he had been disowned and cast out by his father, for some time forsaken of his wife and children, literally he had left all to follow Christ, and was earnest in preaching him to others. How could we doubt his piety? He had, and still has, repute as a man of education and intelligence among Armenians.

After a time — like so many of our

Thanks for your kind solicitude lest my salary should not meet my needs. I have gone through the past two years without debt, and hope to continue to do so, which is all I want. I wish to be able to say to my own conscience that I do economize to give to others, and to the many beggars for help that there is a limit to my means for giving which I cannot pass.

We — Miss L. Sella and myself — at this end of the village, and Mr Pierce and family at the other end, are in usual health, except that some of us — as also some of the scholars — are feeling the effects of a long continued season of cold, cloudy and stormy weather.

Please remember me affectionately to Mrs Clark.

Very sincerely yours
C. J. Porter

Also Rev. Mr. Chin Chinaman.

and working more zealously than ever
with the avowed determination to con-
vert to his views of baptism "all the Pro-
estants in Boghchejik, except those in
the service of the missionaries." And
be greatly fear that – if not all – enough
more will go to give Shishmanian
the majority.

I have given you B. Corbel's story
at such length, because it is similar
to that of so many others in whose piety
we had all confidence in the early
days of our work here.

I once thought I knew Armenian cha-
acter well, and was very positive in
my ideas of missionary policy, but
I have had much to humble me of
late, and make me less sanguine
that any particular theory would work
well in practice. Only of this I am
satisfied, that for all this region we
must have a deeper spiritual work
on the permanent results of our labors

will be very meager.

But in our gloomy prospects the good Lord has not left us without cheer. We have had for a year past a preacher in whom we have steadily increasing confidence, in his piety, his earnest effort, his self denial, and his good sense. I can say that, of all the Armenian pastors and preachers of my acquaintance, I do not know of one in all respects so well adapted to the needs of this people. I do believe the Lord has sent him here in answer to prayer and that his coming will not be in vain, even if our hope of the Protestants fails. The Lord "is able from the stones to raise up children unto Abraham".

We are all rejoicing over the good news from Adana: and with such a quickening to our faith we will labor and pray more earnestly, and more hopefully too, that our station and all our missions may have a share in this great blessing.

Bagharkatch. Jan. 7. 1885

Rec'd Mar. 28.

ans. " 29

School, and in household cares, afternoons I generally spend in visiting. have been among Armenians but little, this winter, with the general diffusion of Gospel truth in this village, I can hope for little profit from such conversation as I can have with those who know the truth but cling to their forms from custom and social ties, and I find enough to do in Protestant families.

But should the Spirit be poured out to convince of sin I shall hope for large accessions from Armenians.

I will leave the school for Miss G. to report, only saying that we have a very pleasant set of girls this year. good, tempered studious and obedient; we are longing to see more interest in religious things, but all attempts to awaken any earnest efforts to seek eternal life seem so fore-ign.

scholars from Const. are not likely to go to Aabozor and poz-scholars from the villages are few.

But if the school is not transferred another question faces us, What shall be done with it? I am very reluctantly coming to the conclusion that on its present basis our school's work is done. I hope it has not been in vain, I think it has done some good work, and it is to me a sore disappointment that it cannot be continued. I had hoped to see girls from this school, as teachers, in all our villages, that as one left for another sphere of life a new one would be ready to take her place. But since teaching has ceased to be a condition of receiving free scholars, the number of teachers has grown less and less, and without a touring missionary, they are neither as useful or contented. If we must give up the hope of these girls becoming

Baghchejuk. Nov. 7. 1884.
Rec'd Nov. 28.
ans 29 a.
Reply Dec 7.

Schools

Baghchejuk. Nov. 7. 1884

Rev N. G. Clark D. D.

Dear Sir

The postscript of your letter to Miss Farnham led me to think you may not have quite understood in what sense our names — mine at least — were appended to the petition of the Adabazar brethren that our school be transferred to A.

There are, to my mind, very serious objections to the plan proposed, but I was so far persuaded that, under the circumstances it might be the best thing, as to give my name, thereby expressing the wish, or rather the willingness that the matter should come before the Prud. Com. for consideration.

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If there is a place in this part of the M. E. M. where a self supporting girls' school can be sustained, in my opinion, it is A. But it will be an experiment there, all that they can be relied upon to do pecuniarily for the school is contained in the promise of those 12 brethren, and we have learned to take promises, in this land, with a large discount. As far as I can learn - though this society was formed some two years since - not a penny has yet been paid into its treasury. and the church have asked that work may be given Pastor Alexander by the missions, to pay up a debt to him - the arrears on his salary, which has not been wholly paid for some years until last year.

But provided it can be started and successfully carried on for the proposed

+ under native auspices.

5 years under American teachers — though their being able to live there alone so long is, to say the least, doubtful — it is questionable if it will be under better conditions then to succeed with native teachers. It seems to me desirable that the school should be native from the beginning, such foundations laid as they expect to build upon. The obstacle to this is that those who will make good teachers are eligible as wives and must be married, but I cannot hope that 5 years will greatly lessen this difficulty.

Nevertheless as they have no hope of getting the school fairly started without American teachers, and a school under native control is very desirable, it may be best to try the experiment.

The teachers and the movable property of the school may be transferred, but it is not so certain that the school can be, By

Bulgaria, hoping to improve their fortunes there and take a place, which as poor Protestants they cannot in their own village, and all the rest of the community is expecting to follow them or go elsewhere in the Spring.

These difficulties make the prospect of building up churches in these villages very small. Could we see any hope of change of government, or reasonable prospect of business of any kind developing so as to enable them to supply these newly awakening demands we might rejoice in them. But the "sick man" was supposed to be dying when we first come to Turkey - thirty four years since - and he still seems to be as vigorous as ever.

Now the people are expecting great things from educating their children, they want high schools over there, but I fear that their hopes of greatly bettering their worldly condition will here be disappointed. A young man from Bashchejik - in whom we are interested - who graduated from

teachers there is still a good work for them to do as wives and mothers in these villages, but another difficulty meets us. In order to fit our girls to return contentedly to their village home-life we have tried to have our style of living raised as little as may be above that. But the preachers - and the people do or will follow their leading - have higher aspirations, they want their girls to have the outward culture that will fit them for higher positions. They object to their doing their own work, want them to have bedsteads to sleep on, carpets on the floors, table service after the "Front fashion" &c. In short, they want them to go to the "Home," but will be satisfied to have them take a part of their course here if we will come some where near to the Home in style of living. These complaints and demands are for the most part from those who pay little or nothing, and we are by no means sure that those who do pay will wish the change if the changes must be

be here of little complaint from the girls themselves, and least from Armenians — non Protestants — of the higher families, but the boys in Mr Pierce's school do not conform to village habits, and it will not be strange if the girls make comparisons unfavorable to their way of living and desire a change.

Under these circumstances is it wise for us to go on and pay no heed to the dissatisfaction so plainly expressed by those with whom and for whom we are laboring? Pastor Alexander has put a daughter into the school this year, he and his wife are visiting in the village this week and spent a day here, they very kindly but strongly urged a change, said they should not have sent Dirouhi here had they known just the kind of school it is.

This change will involve quite an outlay in the beginning, and the current expenses will be increased even if the price of

a wise use of the Lord's money, when the Home is so near, and the Brousa school is enlarging its Armenian department?

The Protestants every where — in this region I mean — have got their "eyes opened" and desires awakened to rise to a higher plane of of living. I wish I might say it began with desires for higher spiritual life, but I fear it is mostly material and social elevation which they covet.

As an illustration Kotsi has been for the last years one of our most hopeful outstations. We have had there as helper a most devoted Christian young man, and the work has seemed deeper, more like the early days of Protestantism, but about two years since some of the families "took the American fever" and, if they had succeeded in selling their property, would have started immediately for the "Land of Canaan." But they were persuaded to remain. Now we learn, two of these families have gone to

Robert College this summer, has been seeking work in Const. since then, with the help of Proff's miss's and influential Armenians he has been able to get only enough to lonely live, and is waiting for a school to be opened in the new post of the Bible House, where he hopes to be employed as teacher. I hear that there are other graduates vainly seeking work with remuneration to meet their expectations.

Could we see more of obedience to Christ's command "Seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness" we might have faith in the fulfilment of the promise connected with it, but there is too much beginning at the wrong end for large hope.

We shall await, with interest, your thoughts on this whole question, and the decision of the Per. Com. in regard to the removal of the school to Adabazar.

We are all - at both ends of the village - in usual health, Miss Brooks seems to be steadily gaining in strength, works all

Saxelkirk Jan 27-1883.

Rec'd June 13.

day in school, and though sometimes tired, yet thinks she is none the worse for it; she is also gaining in the language.

I quite agree with you that Miss Gaznhom needs the change of a visit to America; though at present physically well, she needs it mentally and socially, I judge from my own experience. I saw the need in Lilla too, and persuaded her to go, but I can say little to Miss G. because she always says "I shall never return.

With Christian love for yourself and Mrs Clark believe me sincerely yours

C. J. Parsons.

My general health is good, but the "infirmities of age" — I am nearly 62 years old — remind me that my years of active labor are limited. My daughter and son in law in China beg me to leave now, go to China and spend as long time as I can comfortably with them before going to America, but I cannot — unless compelled to — leave Mrs G. and Lella until assured of the success of the school in A. I am too very reluctant to leave Baghchejik in its present discouraging condition. Must I say all our labors here have been in vain? I cannot give up the hope that the Lord has a blessing for this people, perhaps He will yet let me see and enjoy it. His hand has guided me all my life, and I can trust Him to the end.

Very sincerely yours
C. J. Parsons.

Baghchejik May 27-1885
Recd June 15

Baghchejik. May 27. 1885.

Rev N. G. Clark D. D.

My dear Sir

Your letter of April 27th was received last week. Many thanks for your kindly care for my welfare.

I went with Miss Gerrhom to Adotozar during the Spring vacation, and the brethren and sisters heartily invited and urged me also to go there. I replied that I was too old to begin a new work, and that I loved the Baghchejik people too well notwithstanding their faults and short-comings - voluntarily to leave them for another people, I must

Graduating June 17, '85.
East Lake 6

stay and make up to them, as far as in my power, for the loss of the school.

It is hard to send my children off alone, but they "are of age" and able to care for themselves, and I have not the faith to expect that the school will at present be so large as to require all their time. I think they will be able to attend to household duties and do Christian work in addition to the school. I should be a supernumerary. Still I shall hope to visit them sometimes and do what I can in the way of helping them. It is an experiment that, it has seemed best to the wise and prudent, should be tried, and we must commit them to the Lord, hoping and praying for the largest success.

Mr Rice has kindly invited me to live with them, but I have had a home

of my own so long, it isn't easy for me to make up my mind to leave it. I want a home to offer Miss G. and Lelia for vacations, and if need be, in sickness. My servant has been with us more than ten years and I propose to give him and his wife a room in my house, they will do my work, and I can trust the house and garden to their keeping in my absences. I wish very much to visit some of our villages during the Summer and Autumn, if I can make some practicable plan. For the Winter I always have work here.

Miss Brooks' location is not yet fixed, she has several places under consideration. She might find work here as one, so disposed, can anywhere but I should be unwilling to have her stay here, knowing that it was simply, or mainly for my sake.

kindly to talk with Constantinople friends and learn their opinion of my duty in the case.

I hope if — after learning my views — you still think it advisable for me to go, you will not hesitate to say so, and I shall as soon as possible make my arrangements to go.

I am anticipating the pleasure of a visit from my own Fred during the creation of the Leipsic University, where he is now studying. He may come with Lella, perhaps a little later.

With thanks for your advice and suggestions and an earnest desire to know and do the Lord's will

I am very sincerely yours
C. J. Parsons.

Baghchejik June 17, 85.
Recd July 6.

Baghchejik June 17 1885.

Rev N. G. Clark D. D.

Dear Sir

Your letter advising my removal to Adabazar has lain too long unanswered. I have delayed writing principally because I had so lately written about my plans, and the reasons which influenced me in making the decision I had come to. I have endeavored prayerfully to reconsider the subject, indeed I can, in all truth, say it is seldom out of my mind. I am afraid of being unduly influenced by my own inclinations, and the

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opinions of those so much wiser than myself do have great weight with me, still the reasons for staying here seem to me important ones.

If I decide to go I must sell my place here to the first purchaser, the house and garden would lose in value too much, if left even for a year. As compared with Boghchejik Sabalozar is not a healthy place — its unhealthiness is the chief objection given to sending girls there — and it remains to be seen if Miss B. and Lella can remain there through the year in tolerable health, and they must certainly go away for vacations. It seems to me it will be a relief to them to feel that they still have a home to go to at the close of the term, and I am not so far away that I cannot go to them at any time

when my services will be a help to them. This — as I have already said in a letter, which has doubtless reached you before this — the keeping up a home for them here, and my reluctance at leaving this people — among whom I have lived so long — in their present weakened condition, are the reasons which decided me to remain here. But if there are stronger ones for going I trust I shall cheerfully yield to them.

I would propose to remain here a year, — spending more or less time in A. according to circumstances — and if the school prospers, and I am then more needed there than here, I will sell my house and remove there, if I still have strength to labor in this field of the Master's vineyard.

I hope before long to have ~~an~~ oppor-

the places of their sisters, removed by death, leaving the village, and going over to the Baptists.

In the winter Tuesdays I had a class of the larger girls come to me and give them Bible lessons, with some of the common studies in which they were very deficient, but they came very irregularly, and I was satisfied that there was not enough of real interest in study to make it worth while to try to open a high school for girls here. Still I hope a little seed was dropped into the minds and hearts that may some time spring up.

I had set my heart on doing something for the boys and young men, but in that I wholly failed. I wished to start an evening school at my house, but there were several difficulties in the way, — the distance from many of their houses, the worm weather allowing them to continue

Boghchejik Septr 13. 86

Rev N. G. Clark D.D. Recd Oct 4.

Dear Sir as now a.

The wedding, entertaining friends, and various duties have made me neglect writing to you of my plans, as I ought to have done, at an earlier day. Now, taking last year's recommendation to remove to Adabazar, as permission to go this year, I am preparing to spend the winter there, and do what I can towards filling Lella's place. I had hoped Miss Sheldon would arrive before the end of this month and I should have the pleasure of taking her there, but we have not heard of her sailing, and as Miss

Harshom is alone and impatient to have me come, I think I shall not wait, but, if possible, go before the end of next week.

My daughter Lizzy - who is now in Cons; to see her sisters off for Aiutab - will go with me for a little visit; but she hopes to find company to return to Boston in Oct.

I shall expect to teach some in the school, relieve Miss G, from household cares, and hope to engage in some form of Christian work among the women of Adobozon for a part of my time. I have not sold my house here as I expected to, but have taken in a trusty family to live here, and propose to return in the Spring, to look after the women, whom I am so loath to leave, as they are motherless, and open my house for Miss

Yornhom and Miss Sheldon for the Summer vacation. It is not safe for them to remain in A. through the hot weather, and there is no other home for them in this region.

I have not accomplished what I hoped to in Bogh chejat this year that is past, and yet I think my staying here has not been wholly in vain.

The prayer meeting for women has been kept up through the year until last month — the women are so busy these two months we frequently drop it for this time — and the interest manifested here and in my class of women in the Sabbath school has been unusually gratifying. In my intercourse with them I have seen, on the part of several of the sisters, a growth in Christian character, that gives me hope in my here some to fill

and harmony. Oh that we – or some one for us – had the power to prevail with God and bring spiritual blessings for this church!

As to my future, after this year I have no plans, but leave it to my Heavenly Father to open a way for me. I have no desire to leave this work as long as I have strength to continue it, but increasing weakness warns me that I cannot do what I have done in the past; I should even think the means used in my support might go where it would effect more, but what help I can give may save this Q. from failing this year.

I shall hope for an increase of serials in the home churches, the accounts of which made our hearts glad last winter, and that the reflex influence will accrue to us here and in Adolazar and in all our villages.

Very sincerely yours

C. J. Parsons.

work later than usual &c. Meanwhile one of Mr Pierce's teachers started a night school in the school-house and several of the larger boys attended, he also got up a Young Men's Christian association, and for a time it seemed very hopeful. I tried to encourage him by giving what advice and help I could & inviting them to my house for meetings. But before the winter was over the school closed and the meetings of the association were dropped. He was a good Christian young man, but we had a strong suspicion that a desire to find a way to America had something to do with the interest and exertions. After having a place in the Bible House for a few months this Summer, he went to America about a month since. He had been unsupported by the mission for a long time, was a station class scholar before I went to America, and

in Mr P.'s school for 5 years, of all those boys — station class — I think the most hopeful. Where helpers for the villages are to come from is a most grave question. Unless some can be found with more spiritual life than those recently employed the villages will be worse off than ever before, for satan is not idle. Indeed the spiritual life of the churches in the towns, as well of the few Protestants in the smaller villages, is at a very low ebb, unless Salonica may be excepted.

I think if I had faith and hope for the future life and growth of this Church it would not be so hard for me to leave them. The results of the thirty years of labor here seem very small. We have a good working position, but there is not one strong man

mentally or spiritually — to help him. Men of ability can not get a good living and go elsewhere. There is a large class of boys and young men connected with the congregation, two or three of them are in the church, but I never heard the voice of one of them in a prayer meeting, and the most of them if not dissolute are loose and worthless.

If God does not come by this Spirit and power to bring in a different class there seems little to hope for.

The Baptist movement is getting to be a thing of the past; neither party has preacher or school, and, though they keep up meetings, no new followers.

The old quarrels are settled up or forgotten, and except an occasional effort to drive away the preacher, on the part of two or three whose life consists in making difficulties, there is peace

The brethren have shown themselves competent to manage the boarding department and the financial concerns of the school, and the whole Protestant community is interested in it as it would be impossible for them to be were it not their own. They give, up to their ability, for its support, and feel assured that, with board and tuition fees besides their own gifts, they can keep up the school — excepting, of course, the salary of American teachers — But they feel solicitous for the education of the village girls, as we all do, but these are almost all too poor to pay more than a small part of their board. [Dr J. G. Bliss, when last in America, obtained some funds for a boys' school, which was then contemplated here, and these funds have, for the most part, been used for the pay of free pupils. Dr Bliss made us a little visit last-

Adabazar, Jan. 25, '87.

Recd Feb. 18.

Adabazar Jan. 25 1887.

Dr Clark

Dear Sir

My heart prompts me to write and tell you what pleasure it gives us to get your letter assuring us that your health is sufficiently restored for you to resume your usual place.

May the dear Lord give you strength for all his duties, cares and burdens. Only He, who has laid upon you, as upon Paul, the "care of all the churches" and of all the missionaries too — constituting him you for it. But surely missionaries can and do sympathize with, and find pleasure in praying for you. I sometimes think we

are the most selfish of mortals, for each one is so much shut up to his own field of work that — however broad it may be — his or her thoughts, feelings and plans are apt to be limited, if not narrow. To you the "field is the world", your sympathies and efforts must be as wide. Having a daughter in China, and connected with another Board of Missions, has perhaps helped me to look away more from my own neighborhood and from the Turkish mission, and to long and pray for the coming of God's kingdom everywhere. I do sometimes feel constrained to say to missionary friends as well as to others, if the funds of the Board will not suffice for both, let the retrenchment be made in Turkey rather than among the heathen who have never heard of Christ the Saviour of the world.

I did not commence this letter with any

special "requests" in mind, neither have I any stirring missionary news to communicate. But I think you may be interested to know what I think of our school under its new auspices, and of the work in Adoloza. It was not with my approval that the school was transferred from Boghokijit here, but I was cautious in the expression of my opinion, for I knew that my feelings were too strongly engaged on the other side to make my judgement a safe one, but the results compel me to say that the move was a wise one. You will remember that disaffection toward mission policy was more manifest in Adoloza than in any other part of our station. Now I think the mission and missionaries have no warmer friends, and it is the result of the school. I think they have learned some lessons that they could not have learned otherwise.

also I would like to say a word, we hope you will not too soon consider their work finished. As far as my experience and observation ~~go~~ enable me to to judge, I have no hope that, in the near future, native teachers will be found capable of taking their places. They have not been found for boys' schools, and the difficulties are much greater in the way of raising competent female teachers. Any such ~~change~~ change of teachers would cause the school to lose its prestige and consequently its success.

[I have already written so long a letter, I can only say in regard to the Protestant community here that they are a remarkably united people, and have more able men to guide them than any other that comes within my knowledge. Badi-Poshoo-Alexander I esteem very highly, he has grown spiritually and men-

month, and the trustees - who come in a body to pay their respects - consulted with him in respect to raising a fund for scholarships. Now we trust you will not object to our writing to friends to interest them in this object, provided we are careful not to interfere with collections for the Board. I think I have a right to a deep personal interest in these villages, for here was my husband's missionary work, and in it he laid down his life. It is a grief to me that the good work in them seems to be going backward, that some of them are without preachers, and many without schools. Now if we can find means to educate some of the girls in these little Protestant communities, in a Christian school, may we not believe that they will go back as Christians,

to do work for Christ, which shall make their education truly missionary work? I believe the ruling desire, aim and prayer of these teachers, for the girls in our school, is that they may become Zions. I have never before seen so much of Zion spirit in the school, I think that half, or more than that, of the girls give reasonable evidence of being Zions.

We have had hope of getting means for the education of poor girls from the sale of the Bogchegyk school-house, but I have not felt like urging this since the Pastor and his family went there to live, lest it might occasion his leaving - which I felt would be a misfortune - Now he has resigned and his resignation is accepted, and it seems to be the time for the sale of the house, unless it is to be given to the people. The jealousies and quarrels, which have so often as-

risen from such gifts, makes this seem to me very undesirable, especially with the small prospect of its being occupied as a parsonage. In any case the house is so large it will be strange if contention does not arise for the use of the unoccupied rooms. But if that building is sold Mr Pierce must give up the parsonage rooms, which are now occupied by his school. He naturally think is should be used for the cause of female education, he, as naturally, sees the claims and needs of the boys. Dr Bliss - who also visited B - proposes that it be sold, and half of the proceeds given to Mr P. to replace the rooms he will lose, and half invested to furnish scholarships for this school. Miss Y. has asked for some action on the part of the com. ad inter, and we await the answer from Constt, and from Boston.

In regard to the American teachers

tally, I always enjoy his preaching, and he is greatly beloved by his people. Dr Hovolgion too is a very worthy man — one of the very who have received benefit and not harm from a residence in America. He is a good Methodist, but does no proselyting! He is the leader of the Young Men's Christian Association, which numbers over 40, does good Zion work, and promises well for the future of this people.

It has been a great pleasure and comfort to me to have my youngest daughter, Lizzy with us this winter. She found no company to return as she had expected — It is our purpose to return to B. at Easter — I hope Miss Sheldon will be able to take so much of the work of the school, then, that they will not find the last term too hard, She already materially

assists Miss L. with the music and other things, and is making good progress in the language. I shall expect them to spend the Summer vacation with me. After that my plan is to sell my house, and say good bye to B. my home for the most part of 30 years. Lizzy wants me to go to America with her, but she must leave too early for me – she has another year in the Art Museum – I may spend the next Winter in Sinlab. I think I do "commit my way unto the Lord, and trust in Him to bring it to pass."

With very kind regards for Mrs Clark and yourself, in which Miss L. Miss L. and Lizzy join

Very sincerely yours

C. J. Parsons.

research publications

be the exceptions. He is not only a devoted worker, but has unusual talents as a preacher. During the vacation he has, a part of the time supplied the Blonga church in Lorenzo Marquez with so much acceptance, that they proposed to send him to Scotland for a Theological education, helping him to support his family — he has a wife and child — He is exceedingly anxious to get such an education, but has decided not to accept their offer, partly from lack of confidence in the continuance of their interest, and partly because he does not like to be bound to that church. Now what is to be done for such a young man? I believe if his life is spared the Lord has a work for him to do in this land, and he ought to be thoroughly prepared for it. I would like to give you a fuller history of his life, but time and strength will not admit, and it would be too long for your patience. He will probably be sent temporarily to Natal — they say

Baghchejuk, Sep. 17. 1887.
Rec'd Oct. 8.

P. C.

Baghchejuk, Sept. 17 1887.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.

Dear Sir

Again I have been negligent in regard to informing you of my whereabouts and my work. Since I came here, at Easter, I have had the thought of going to Aintab for the winter, but my arrangements have not been fixed until quite recently. Now I am selling off my household effects and making preparations to go to Cesarea, so as to leave there for Aintab the 8th of Oct.

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I have spent the summer here in visiting among the people, comforting the sick and down-hearted, and trying to encourage the sisters to more whole hearted efforts to live for Christ in ce-

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cordance with the principles of the Gospel. Miss Farnham was with me through the vacation – Miss Sheldon spending hers at the sea-shore – and we went for a week to Chengiler and Hatsi. The former is one of our older out stations and much labor has been bestowed there – though truth compels me to say that some of the laborers have been very lacking in Apostolic spirit – with small results to show. Hatsi is one of the latest – 10 or 12 years – but from the beginning has had an earnest, self-sacrificing young man as leader, and there is not a village in our stations where the effects of preaching the Gospel are more apparent.

In all the farming villages around the wheat is threshed and gathered in on the Sabbath as on other days, but through B. Arakel's instructions – he was teacher in the Armenian school until the Bishop came along, and finding the children studying the Bible, turned him out –

in Shatsi Sabbath quiet is observed as far as work of this kind is concerned. It is a village of something less than 300 houses, and the people are very poor. B. Arokel has been studying English, and teaching in Mr Pierce's school the past year, and they have been most of the year without any one. Since Easter a young man, graduate of Mr P's school, has been teaching and keeping up the meetings. Though it was harvest time all the Protestants who were in the village Sunday were at meeting. He counted 16 men and 13 women besides a good number of large boys and girls and the usual quantity of little children. With one or two exceptions, all regular attendants — as B. Arokel, who went with us, informed us. The answers given in the Sunday School would have done credit to the young men of our best schools. Would that our field, and all the mission could be supplied with such labourers as B. Arokel! we said, but until Christianity is more perfect in the world I suppose they will

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work America.

One thing I have neglected to mention which I promised Miss Garnhorn to do when I should write to you. It was in reference to the school for which help was asked in Schoolroom, It was not at all connected with the boarding school, though in fact sustained by the church in A. I wrote a letter in regard to it to Miss Child, while I was in A. at the same time asking Mr Pierce to get the assent of the com, ad. int. to the application, which he says he did, I think ... or both of the letters must have been lost; As to the request for help to finish the building Lizzy will tell you how that came about; We are happy to say that it is being finished now through help from an unexpected source. We trust you will look kindly on occasional appeals for help from a people who are worthy of all praise for the efforts they make to help themselves.

Very sincerely Yours C. J. Parsons.

to strengthen them a little more in the right way — should a new class in Theology be formed in Morazon next Spring he may go there, but that he feels, is still doubtful, and more than all he hesitates about going, lest he should afterward be dissatisfied, since Morazon Theology Seminary is not in high repute with our pastors and preachers.

The conference recently held in Adobazo seems to have been a more than usually pleasant and successful one, those who were present, whom I have heard speak of it, hope for good to come of it to the work.

Pastor Simon, who has recently come from the Bluefield and has been given the work of visiting the out stations, and doing as far as possible, missionary training, is a very good man, and has been useful in that work in the Bilis region, probably a better man could not be found if he has health and strength for it.

It is with the greatest reluctance that I have

come to the decision to leave the work and the people I love so well, and where I had hoped to make my grave. but the leadings of Providence have been so plain I cannot mistake them. Here I can get younger I might hope to visit the villages and do something for the spiritual good of the poor women and girls in them as well as be a help to the sisters here, but my strength is not now equal to it.

God only knows what is to become of these poor churches, poor temporally and poor spiritually. almost every where the "bread question" is so pressing they have little time or thought to give to Christian living, and to give of their substance for means to promote it is still harder. The wants of those whose means are somewhat increased, are more than correspondingly increased, so that giving where the immediate returns are not apparent, grows harder and harder. It is an unthankful task to talk to such

of giving, even for their own spiritual
improvement. Oh for the outpouring of
the Spirit! For a new spiritual awakening!
As my special work is ended, I suppose
I should resign my place as an "assistant
missionary" of the A. B. C. F. M. To think
of it brings the tears and I would fain
put it off a little. Besides I have spent
so much for Lizzy's traveling expenses, and
have before me an expensive journey, so
that I must ask as a favor that my salary
may be continued to the end of the year.
Then if my traveling expenses to America
next Summer, with the freight on my
boxes, can be paid I shall hope not to
make further calls on the treasury of the
Board. I have a small sum left me
by my father, the income of which, together
with a home given me by family friends,
will I trust suffice for my future wants.
I have been obliged to draw on this to
some extent for Lizzy and shall be
glad not to require more until I

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opportunity for gaining information in respect to it. Since my daughter's health has been poor, and I have been out but little, and I do not understand Turkish, which is the language used here. But I have been interested in making inquiries as far as I have been able to do so, and in comparing the work here with that in our vicinity, I would not speak with confidence, but it does not seem to me, that here in Sinob the growth has been, proportionately, as much greater than in our larger churches and communities, as I had expected to find. Sixteen years ago next Spring my husband was delegate to the meeting of the Central and Eastern Turkey Missions. I accompanied him on that journey, and we spent several days in Sinob. Not being able to enter into the services with the understanding, I do not attend church regularly, but when I have been the congregation has disappointed me. I do not see the church crowded as I remember to have seen the first and second churches at

Aintab, Jan. 18, 1888

Recd Feb. 21

Mrs Sander

Aintab Jan. 18. 1888.

Rev Judson Smith D.D.

Dear Sir

Thanks for your very unexpected and kind letter of introduction, received by the last post. I had not forgotten the pleasant evening I spent in your company, at Prof Reed's in Oberlin, more than 8 years since. But I had no reason to suppose that you, with your new relations, and multiplied cares, would retain a remembrance of it, and it was very grateful to me to be told that I was not forgotten, and need not consider myself a stranger. Indeed to have been Professor at Oberlin ought to have been sufficient introduction, I shall always love my alma mater, and hold in high esteem those who are, or have been

connected with her, some of the happiest years of my life were spent there.

You kindly ask about my plans. When I came here early in Oct. it was with the definite plan of returning to America early next Summer. The last year I spent in Bagchejik - 1885-1886 - I was left alone by the removal of the school to Adoboazo, husband gone to the home above, and children widely scattered, I suffered more than usually from ill health, and decided to spend the next year in Adoboazo, with Miss Farnham, who had been with me long enough to claim a daughter's place, and the school, which was essentially the same as in B. and my help was needed, I also had work among the women. Lizzy, who came out in the Summer of '86. with the expectation of returning in the Fall, also spent the Winter with us there. We - Lizzy and I - returned before the Summer vacation to B. and she left early in July for America. She was very anxious to have me return with her, but I could not make preparations to leave so soon, and my daugh-

in Ello - Mrs Riggs - suggest time to spend the winter with her, I accordingly decided to defer my return until next Summer.

My health has been good until just now - that I am suffering from a severe cold - and my longings to return to my home and work have been so great, that I hesitate in regard to carrying out the arrangements made last Summer. Lizzy finishes her course at the Art ~~Union~~ Museum this year, and has a plan for finding work where we can have a home together, but I doubt its practicability. The recent death of a brother, with whom I should have made my home a part of the time, also adds to the indications that the Master may have a little more work for me to do in this land. I have written to Dr Clark asking permission to reconsider my former decision, and, if a way shall be opened for me to remain a year or two longer, that I may be permitted to resume my work in Baghehejut, visiting the villages when practicable, and perhaps spending a part of the time in Adoboron.

As to the work in this region I have had some

her Sister – Mrs Riggs – begged me to spend the
winter with her, & accordingly decided to de-
fer my return [illegible] ce.

that time, the third church was then in its beginning, and it has grown, though they say the congregation is small compared with the other two. There is an interesting work among the women here, quite a large number of Armenians - non Protestants - are brought under the influence of the Gospel in the weekly prayer meetings, largely sustained by the native sisters. Miss Rest has brought back interesting reports of her work among the women in the various places she has visited in touring with Mr Landers this winter. We hear also of a new spirit of inquiry in the Adana region and in Zeitoun, as the result of liberal benefactions received from Keon donors. But, with such exceptions, arising from peculiar circumstances, it strikes me that, as in the Western Turkey Mission, growth to Protestantism from outside, if not at a stand-still, is at least much less than in former years. What we need is new spiritual life and power from within, the Holy Spirit's influences in the hearts of missions

publications

aries, preachers, helpers and church members. In the beginning of the work in this land the truths of the Gospel had a wonderful power over the minds of men. But as these truths have become old, that power has, in a measure, lost its force, and we need — may I so express it? — a more directly divine force. Oh that we might have such an outpouring of the Spirit as will lift up the standard of holiness in our churches, and bring forward examples of zion living, such as are needed to give power to Gospel truth! But to be in the way of getting this blessing I suppose we must work on, and pray on, using all the means at our command to spread the knowledge of the truth.

Our missionary circle here has been overspread with gloom and sadness by the sudden death of Mrs Landers. This part will doubtless carry to you the details of her death. She was lovely and beloved, not only missionaries but natives deeply feel her death, though not strong physically, she

was an active missionary worker.

The Morrish missionaries were here three weeks since, and with sad hearts and sorrowful faces they all worked over "the catacombs" to see where they could be cut down. But as they come again to the funeral this week, they were made glad by the news that the liberality of the churches would save them from those large reductions they had feared.

We are rejoicing over the accession of a baby to our household. I have a little grandson, born two weeks since.

With very kind regards for yourself and Mrs Smith very sincerely yours

E. J. Parsons.

I should have answered your kind inquiries about Lizzy. She is living in Auburndale, finishing her course at the Art Museum.

publications

the habit of accompanying her, was in Const. for the winter. I have been several times, and found quite a room-full of apparently interested listeners, not more than two or three of them Protestants; and they are quite regular in their attendance. They seem more ignorant than our women, as I found that almost none of them could read. She begged me to speak to them, but I found it very unsatisfactory to talk through an interpreter. If I only knew Turkish I'm sure I could find a pleasant work among these women.

You will have heard ere this of Mrs De Riggs' death. It was a blessed release from a very life of suffering. We can only rejoice that she is at rest, "asleep in Jesus".

Pardon me for addressing this letter to you, since your circular to the Turkey Missions was received by the last post. But after your very kindly and sympathizing relations with us for so many years, I couldn't make up my mind to write to a stranger. That letter was to me a very good surprise.

Very sincerely yours

C. J. Parsons.

Mrs. C. J. Parsons,
Rec'd Jan. 25, 188.

Aintab Dec. 16 1887.

Rev N. G. Clark D.D

Dear Sir

Your letter of Oct. 26th reached me the last of Nov. and I hasten gratefully to acknowledge it, with its kind words and assurances.

I have been in Aintab a little more than two months, enjoying the society of my daughter and the pleasant circle of missionary friends here. Long enough to find it hard to be shut out from social religious worship and from intercourse with the people because of my ignorance of their language. Long enough to feel homesick, and a longing for the work which has been my life's work, and to think perhaps the Lord will suffer me to labor a little

Mrs. E. J. Parsons
Broadmeadows, Jan. 30, 1891
Rock Island Ill

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whom I have lived so long. These feelings, together with your very kind letter give me courage to ask if I may be allowed to re-consider my decision to leave the work in which I have been so long engaged. I have no definite plan to propose, and only beg that, if may be, my connexion with the Board may not be wholly severed at present. With the health and strength that I now have, I feel that I can, and I desire to, do something more for my Master, and where can I do it as well as among the people whom I have so long loved, and who know and love me? I do not wish to have my salary continued on now, shall not need it before the middle of the summer, after my return to Boghchejuk, before which time I shall, I trust, under the leadings of Providence, be able to make some plan for the future — My daughter Lizzy will then have finished her course, and it will be evident if my return to America

in her account is desirable. Probably no new appropriation will be needed, as I suppose my salary was, as usual in the Spring put in the estimates for 1888. I have forgotten that my letter was probably in your hands before the appropriations were made. At any rate I shall not need more than half of the former sum.

I have been interested in learning what I can of the missionary work here. You have doubtless heard from the ladies of the prayer-meetings started some two years since in the different quarters of the city. I had the pleasure of attending the meeting when they gathered the native sisters to make arrangements for this winter's work, and was surprised to learn what freedom is allowed the American women to attend these meetings. There seems to be no such interference on the part of the ecclesiastics as with us. Miss Rebecca, a daughter of one of the pastors, connected at the "Home", asked me to go with her to a meeting in her charge, as her mother, who had been in

Rev. Dr. Samuel Ann. Nishing
Mission - Ou Jia Ai Zhang - Shi.
of the Presbyterian Church of

we went Tue. and returned Mon. — visiting Hoosock — one hour distant — Sat. In Armorh, of the 6 families, who have long been known as Protestants, and are a separate community, two remain faithful, keep up a service on the Sabbath, and try to train their children in the right way, another from some disaffection keeps aloof, the brother acknowledged to us that his course was wrong, though he did not promise to amend, the fathers of the other families have died, and unless something is soon done to win back the children they will go with their neighbors. Hoosock is in much the same state. In both places the old Protestants have most of them died, and their children do not fill their places. Yet they gave us a cordial welcome, Armenians as well as Protestants. It was pleasant to me to hear their kind mention of Mr Parson's visits, and their regret at the loss of them, as I do in all the villages, and from all classes. They also remembered the girls we had formerly sent them as teachers, they begged in both places for schools. The Adoloz or brethren have had in hand to find

Mrs. C. J. Parsons S
Baghchejuk, Apr. 30, 1889
Recd May 21

Baghchejuk April 30 1889

Rev Judson Smith D.D.

Dear Sir

It is more than a month since I received your kind letter, I have delayed answering that I might have something to tell you of the work in this station from personal observation. You know perhaps that during our my husband's especial work, he gave his strength, and I may say, his life to it. In earlier days I frequently accompanied him, and with him had a peculiar interest in the village work, I knew all the brethren - they came often to our house - and most of their families.

Since his death I have greatly desired to do more for these villages, but the mountain roads over which we used to go, have been infested by robbers, and it was imprudent for me to go alone, and as the infirmities

[illegible] a good one enough, necessary for these journeys and for village life, is wanting. The Chengilei villages, which were once the most distant, now we can reach by steamer in one day, and I have visited those several times. I have also been once to the Leech villages, but not until now to those in the region of Adoboziri.

Our station, as far as it has been worked as a mission field, consists of 3 clusters of villages — I might say 4 as we have two out-stations near B. and Ri. — all of these, except Chengilei, were reached from here, over the mountain roads, by one long day's ride. At the time of my husband's death there were recognized Protestants, in larger or smaller numbers, in at least 4 places at each of these centres, besides interested inquirers at others. It was my earnest wish then, that a missionary should be sent to keep up this work, for I knew Mr Pierce could not do it with the care of the school, partly because of the difficulty of finding one, partly because of the complaint of natives that so large a

[illegible] find some one to be in charge of the Jessup school. Mr Pierce - Smith is another - Miss Ashton - Miss Fairbanks - Miss Shaw in such

Mrs Smith
Mrs Sheldon
Miss Sheldon — Miss Sheldon —
spending the winter in Ad-ayen, and
on the return home one of them
[illegible] in one of the other stations.

sence of the oppressions we open in mon-
ries of missionaries, the request was not made
But I think the natives every where would re-
joice in the coming of a missionary — in Ad-
ayen they frequently urge it — but the demands
for larger fields are so great, I suppose it would
be useless to ask. But it saddens me to see the
work, instead of advancing, running down
in so many of these hopeful places. Preach-
ers and helpers are few and generally lacking
in earnestness if not in piety. The young men,
who were being educated for a supply, have
many of them gone to America, the remain-
der have gone into other work or are unfit.
Gospel work is not so attractive since the
hope of good salaries from the mission treas-
ury is lessened. We have had, for the past
two years, a very good pastor from the Bithis,
field going about among the villages, I am
sure he must do good, but he is not very strong,
is well advanced in years, and cannot fill the
place of a missionary.

Two weeks since Miss Sheldon and I went
to Armash 5 hours from Adalaza, on horseback,

publications

Pastor Simon — whom I have mentioned above — is spending the winter in that region, and on his return I hope to learn more of them. I think it is true in most of the other stations of our mission, as in this, that the number of additions from outside of the Protestant com'd is much less than in past years. Perhaps the Lord has some other way of evangelizing this Armenian church, but an outpouring of the Spirit that should revive the spiritual life of our churches would bring a power that they are lacking in now. Precious seed has been sown that lies buried in the soil, persecutions have ceased, but the cares of this world still choke it, and it is in large measure unfruitful.

I have returned to Boghchejik, hoping to find something to do for this people, to whom my heart clings. Failing strength reminds me that the time must come for me to leave my work here. I am reluctant to decide when. Lizzy has a situation in a House Furnishing & Decorating establishment in Cleveland, she wants me to come out live with her, but she has a pleasant home at my brother's and I would like to stay till next year and finish out 40 years of missionary life. I trust the Lord will make way my way plain before me. With fond remembrances for yourself and Mrs Smith I am sincerely your bro. & fellow

Parsons.

to find some one to live in one of the places, and care for the three - Tomluk is another out-station a little farther distant - there are chapels in each of them. I hope a good man may soon be found, and if he has a Christian family he will be welcomed, and there is hope for a good work in those villages. I do not think the money and labor spent here have been in vain, I am sure that from these grave yards some souls will rise to everlasting life, who probably would not otherwise have found salvation, but why should the harvest be so small?
The communities in two of the Gaeek villages were larger than these, but dissensions and difficulties have reduced their numbers and left them almost lifeless, there is a preacher in one of them, and boys from Mr P's school are teaching in both of them. Perhaps Mr Pierce would say I have given too dark shades to the picture, but it is hard to find any bright side to the village work, and it makes my heart ache to think of it. Were I younger, or had I more strength of endurance I would like to spend this sum-

Bangkok, Mar. 22 1899

men in one of those villages, and try to win some of those women and girls to Christ.

I returned here from Adoboro last week Tues. Left Miss Gould S. tired, but with a week's vacation before them, in which to rest. The Adoboro school and community are of the bright spots in our station, but you already know so much of the work there I need not repeat. Bondoroy used to be our largest and most prosperous church but it is hard to get a living here, it is so near Gonil. So that works have increased greatly beyond the means of supplying them, and our best men have gone elsewhere. We have great brethren and sisters here, but they are weak mentally and materially. The pastor is a godly man, but not attractive as a preacher and has no ability in managing the people. It is hard to find piety and ability together in this land. We have more hope for the young men here than we had a few years since. They have formed a Y.M.C.A. and we are looking for a better future from them. Mr Pierce's school seems to me to give more promise of raising up helpers than formerly, though

I know of none who are looking forward to such work, but there are more Protestant boys, and they are from a better class generally. The labor department enables such to come as before had no hope of getting an education.

The Nic. church has a good working pastor, — preacher — as far as I know their old difficulties are settled, and they are in a better condition than I have known for some time.

I thought only to tell you something of the villages I have recently visited, but since I have gone so nearly around the station I will complete the circuit. The people from the Chengiles villages have less occasion to come this way and I do not know so much of their present state. With the exception of Kotsi, though much labor has been bestowed on those villages, it has seemed more fruitless than in other directions, the Protestants have seemed given less evidence that they are true Christians. A very devoted young man from Khosprot was the helper in Kotsi, and he has had an interesting work there, since he left there has been no one found to fill his place, and at present I think there is not even a teacher for the large school.

and, A. Thus on Mrs Chisholm day, and they

especially in Beghchyst. They make poverty their excuse, but while in their houses and manner of living they have made quite an advance, they give less for schools and preachers than they did some years since. The mass of the people are poor, but they give more in proportion to their ability, than those with means. Their great need is an earnest, self denying and faithful pastor, and where is he to be found? The only means of supply that I know of, is a revival like that in Antab, and when shall we enjoy it? The general indifference to spiritual things and abounding worldliness are disheartening, but God is a hearer of prayer. I have read with deepest interest Dr Alden's paper "The Place occupied by Prayer in the Missionary work". Oh that the home churches would help us by their importuning prayers!

Mrs Pierce and I have made short visits to three of our nearest out-stations this fall. In Arslanbeg, three hours from here, there was for some years a preacher, and has been latterly a school, but just now there is no helper there.

Baghchajuk, Nov. 22, 1889.
Rec'd Dec. 14.

Baghchejuk Nov. 22 1889.

Rev Judson Smith D.D.

Dear Sir

You have heard from Mrs Farnham of our plan to go to America next Summer. I should have written earlier, but waited a little for more mature reflection, lest I might, as before, see occasion to repent of my decision. But I find that the infirmities of age are growing upon me - I am now 66 years of age - I cannot do what I would, and the fear that I may become not only useless, but a burden to others, who have already enough to do, seems a sufficient indication of Providence that it is time for me to leave. I would gladly stay another year could I adequately fill Mrs Farnham's place in Adoboron,

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for we all feel that, though she says she is well and does not need rest, she does need a change, and has earned it after such a long time of earnest work. But I fear that my lack of strength of endurance, as well as of experience in bearing the responsibilities of a school would unfit me for being the help that Miss Sheldon needs.

My heart is with this people, I had hoped to spend my days here and find a grave with them, but the Master seems to bid me go, and I look to Him for strength to meet the needs of the parting hour, from which my flesh and spirit shrink back.

With the expectation that this would be my last winter in this land I wanted to spend it here, where my home has been for so many years. I wanted to try to do a little more for these sisters. I once thought I could do great things, and expected to see great results, but now I am thankful to be able to sow a little seed, and leave the time and manner of the harvest to the Lord of the field. But I think I could leave more

cheerfully if I could see higher prospects for the future of the people temporally and spiritually. It is a grief to me that, after having enjoyed for so many years here the benefit of a girls' high school, they should be willing to be without any, and I hoped to get a school started, with one of our graduates for a teacher, but have so far failed. I secured the names of scholars enough to make the tuition a reasonable sum, as I thought, but the girls were not satisfied without regular wages, and the brethren were indifferent; said certainly a school was needed, but they could not take any responsibility, I might open one if I wished to. So with great reluctance I dropped the project. Mr Pierce has a small appropriation to help such a school, but he said as long as the people were paying nothing for a preacher he could not give it, and I told him he was right, he ought not to give it. Our people throughout this station have had "precept upon precept" on giving, but with the exception of Adotizoz — and just now the Nicomedia people are doing better — they are very backward,

his own spiritual growth demanded that he should publicly profess Christ and join one church or the other, and he could not the Armenian. To join the Protestant he must face the opposition of all his family friends, even his brother would not approve it; he had advised him to allow his mother to have the baby baptized in the church — He is not a church member and yet in the college takes his turn in leading the meetings &c — But he has had the faith and courage to do it, and we believe he will make his influence felt as a Christian, in the church and in the school. For the first time all the teachers are not only Protestants but church members, the boys too are of a better class, Protestant boys have the prevailing influence,

So we are not without things to be grateful for in our work, and we will hope and pray that we may see greater things, even a mighty outpouring of the Spirit.

With kind regards for yourself and Mrs Smith very sincerely yours

C. J. Parsons.

and but one family of avowed Protestants.
where we were most warmly welcomed.
The village was almost entirely burnt down
three years since, and has been rebuilt in a
more accessible situation. It is well laid out
with wide streets, and they say, over two hun-
dred houses, in all stages of advancement
from bare frame to nicely finished tene-
ments, showing the enterprise and industry
of the people, but drinking has been, and still
is the curse of the village, wine shops, where
raki, a kind of liquor distilled from the refuse
of the vine — is sold, are already doing a flour-
ishing business. We made as many calls as our
time would permit, and were every where pleas-
antly received and urged to stay longer, but
we no longer, as in former times, find those
who are hungering for the bread of life.
In Cajah there has long been a community
of 12 to 15 families, and a preacher, who has also
a small school, has been there many years.
We saw most of the women and children.
They are good people, but there, as elsewhere, there
is a dearth of spiritual life and activity

In Nicomedia we visited all the families, which I have not been able to do for some time before. There are some good sisters there who try to let their light shine, and the people are in a better state than they have been for years. Badvili Simon, the preacher from Bitlis, who visits the out stations, lives there, he is a quiet man of very earnest Christian spirit, and has exerted a very good influence in the way of healing their former dissensions. They have too as a preacher, the one young man we have, who is devoted to his calling. he has more than ordinary talent as a preacher besides deep piety. He has had no theological training, and greatly feeling the need of it, has been trying to find means to go to Scotland for study, but he has a family and the way has not opened. He has now settled down to work for the building up the church and the salvation of souls.

I presume Mr Pierce has written you of the pleasant meetings we had here at the Conference of natives with the missionaries, and told you that B. Arminag, the head teacher of his

school, and she has been with him almost
from the beginning of the school, with his
wife united with the church, and their
little one was baptized. It was an occasion
of great joy to me, for I have known and loved
him and his brother — Mr Hagopian as he is
called at the college, you may have met him
there, he is a highly valued teacher — from the
time they were boys. They were both of them pe-
culiarly amiable, talented and pure minded
young men, from nature and choice
their associations were more with Protestants
than with Armenians, but their family was
a leading one in the village, none of their
relations Protestants, they were strongly at-
tached to their parents and unwilling to
grieve them. So they have remained nom-
inally in the Armenian church, and claim-
ed by them, though never attending their
religious services, B. Arminag has for the
last two or three years been regular in his
attendance at the chapel on the Sabbath,
and we have hoped that he was a true Christ-
ian. He told me ~~that~~ a little while since, that

publications

Parsons Fred J.

Auburndale, Jan. 4, 1881

Rec'd Jan. 6

Auburndale Jan 4 '81

Rev N. J. Clark D.D.

Dear Sir

On further consideration of the offer you made me last Friday I have decided that on the whole it would perhaps be better for me not to think of accepting it.

I do not think I should be contented to make that my profession or business for life and I know it would not be profitable for the Board to send me out for a year only expecting me to return at the end of that time to pursue my studies.

I hope that this will get to you in time to save you from the trouble

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publications

of writing to Constantinople
on my account.

Believe me sincerely yours

R. J. Parsons.

Mr. F. J. Parsons.

Williamstown, Sep. 12/83

Rec'd Sep. 13.

ans'd " 14

C.N.C.

WILLIAMSTOWN
SEP
12

Williamstown
Sept 11 1893

Prof. Shaler

Dear Sir

I have found a pupil who wishes to study Sanskrit, Prof. Smith's work, for its philology. Will you please let me know when I can get some primers & texts & oblige

Especially can you tell me whether there are texts in accent Sanskrit in this country.

1145

If you will send me
one a primer by send 2 or 4
and let me know how much
it costs I will send it on
to you.

Yours truly

F. J. Parsons

Parsons Miss Della C.

as they come and go might have a fuller measure of that spirit of "Love that constraineth" and become strong in the Lord standing very firm for the Right. How much, oh, how much grace & wisdom we need as leaders.

Please accept my most hearty thanks for your kindness in getting us an organ and one so handsome I only wish I could do it justice in bringing out its power and sweetness.

Yours truly
Lella C. Parsons.

Lella C. Parsons
Recd Sept. 19
Bardezag.
Aug. 29. 1881.

Rev. N. G. Clark D. D.

Dear Sir.

It is almost three months since our girls eagerly rushed out to greet the new Organ! And many were the hearty congratulations. Though it was late Saturday P.M. the box was opened & the fastenings sufficiently removed to allow the pushing back of the Organ cover. The sight of the keys called out a most deafening applause only silenced by the fear that I expressed about

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publications

Mrs. Mills, Mary

getting the keys in their places to play. But that was soon done & we were all glad to hear the music as it came out of the box, though a little muffled owing to its position.
Many were the questions asked with regard to the donor. Was it a gift from the A. B. C. F. M. or a friend especially interested in our school? One & another of the girls asked.
And many were the hearty thanks sent for the precious gift.
I beg your pardon for being so dilatory in acknowledging the receipt of the Organ, and in sending the thanks so heartily expressed by all.
It arrived just in time

for examinations and closing exercises of the (school) year.
Miss. Annie Bliss has enjoyed it very much this vacation. It is a very sweet toned organ.
The new school year is close at hand, it commences the 5th Sept.
Our vacation of seven weeks has swiftly flown by. Miss. Farnham spent it at Constantinople and now we are glad to see her back again and hope she is thoroughly renewed in strength fully prepared to meet the duties & responsibilities of the coming year.
As yet we hardly know what the number of boarders will be. Probably many new faces to take the place of the ten who graduates But oh that these girls as they

called a "return Missionary".
I doubt if any one feels it
as strongly as I do. But I
know I shall enjoy the meet-
ings exceedingly & shall get much
good, so I screw up my courage
& go.

My sister Lizzie goes to
Boston this winter to attend
the Art School, she will board
with Mrs. Walker.

Yours sincerely
Lella C. Parsons.

Miss Theta C. Pusey

Baldwinsville
Sept. 27. 1884

Rev. H. G. Clark D. D.

Dear Sir.

For a long time, before & after I left home, I have had it on my mind to write you that you might know how I felt about coming to the H. S. A. but as yet I have really found no time & time slips by so very rapidly.

For myself I did not think that I needed a vacation, but I saw Mother was very anxious that I should take one, and for her sake I do it; I hope that

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the visit will prove to be a help to me in my work, making me more fit for it, if there is anything that can. And now I wish to thank you for giving me this vacation, for I really do not feel that I deserve it in the least. Though this delay in writing does not show a very ~~grateful~~ grateful spirit I must say.

We – Miss. Mary Hamlin, Mr. George Herrick & I – left Constantinople July 16. and arrived in N. Y. City Aug. 18. I went directly to Westhampton Mass. for three weeks. I had the pleasure of a short visit with Miss. Ellen R. Parsons & on my way to Berning had of seeing Mr & Mrs Hitchcock in their pleasant home, which was a double pleasure.

rm No. 1.
THE
This Company TRANS
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transmission or delivery
in sending the message.
This is an UNREPE
THOS. T. EC
SUPERI
Received at 100
Dated
To

As for funds, I have enough for the present. I only need money for travelling & some incidental expenses, so hope I shall not need much. I have written to Mr. Ward about my expenses.

I am now at my Uncle Eben Parsons', I have not yet made up my mind whether to go to Painesville on my way to the Annual Meeting, or go there on my way to Minnesota to visit my grandmother Parsons.

I shall probably spend my winter West, most of it in Cleveland, after that I have no plan as yet.

The meeting has rather broken up my visit in Bennington. My first thought was not to go to the meeting, for I disliked exceeding by the thought of being

rm No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TE

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Dated Fairfield Com

To Rev N. G. Clark
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CHECK

BSO

Pd

4 m July 8 1885

m 8

D D

set St Boston,

turid saturday

inform Mrs Ward

lla C Parsons

Fairfield July 8, 1886.

I was not quite sure what my address would be so I asked you to send to Bible House & I will inquire there.

I have had no letter from Miss Farnham therefore feel a little at a loss to know what to get for house keeping.

Very sincerely yours
Sella C. Parsons.

Gravesend Long Isd.
July 11. 1885.

Dear Dr. Clark.

Yours of the 8th ult in answer to my first telegram was duly received but just at present I have not time to answer the P.S. with reference to the list of things. This 8th. Ult. just as I was leaving Fairfield your second note came, at first I was inclined to be disturbed not knowing what to do & partly decided to wait & write you a note but my friends advised sending a telegram not waiting to explain. I fear you

was the result of conferring with my friends, & also with the last, I hope I have not made it too hard for Miss Gillson. I would prefer leaving at the earliest date on my brother's account. Have you any suggestion as to the route I take to Leipzig? Miss Gillson said she would like to take a part of the Rhine & that would take us just so much out of the direct route. For myself I do not care to take the time or bear the expense, but I have been over the ground & do not feel that I am the one to say. Will you please confer with Miss Gillson & I will do just what you think best. I would like to be in Leipzig by the 10th Aug. I propose taking steamer from London to Rotterdam thence to Antwerp & from there direct to Leipzig.

ROOMS OF
American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions,
No. 39 Bible House,

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions,
No. 39 Bible House,

will think I am bound to have my own way, it certainly looks so.

My principal reason for wishing to sail from N.Y. is that the friends I am to visit are all near the city, & my trunks are here as well as myself, the removal of which back to Boston would incur some expense.

Miss Gilson had said she would be willing to sail from N.Y. so I wrote you about the White Star line the earliest steamer in the week, just after that a postal from Miss Gilson showed that she preferred going on the Scythia from Boston, quite embarrassing to me at that time, for there was no time to correspond with all parties. The first telegram saying I would leave in the Etruria

there direct to Liverpool.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions,

No. 39 Bible House,

New York, July 14th 1885

Rec'd July 16.

Dear Dr. Clark.

Your letter urging me to come to Boston came this A. M. fortunately I did not catch the train that I was to take for the City & so got the letter.

This is a new experience for one trying to carry out different plans of my own & others also.

You had not received my last so I think you may see the question in another light.

My wish is to reach my brother the 10th of Aug.

Miss Jillson will wish to stop some time in London & perhaps stop on the way to [illegible]

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she spoke of it while in Fall River.
could I have time to do that!
Now I propose to bring up my
old plan of going to Hamburg
& from there direct to Leipzig.
While in Amherst I met Mr.
Greene & he said a gentleman
friend of his, - the name has es-
caped me, - was to leave on Thurs.
July 30th for Hamburg. I was
expecting to go to Liverpool & so
paid no attention to this.
Mr. Kincaid has just been to
the office & finds that on the
steamer "Wieland" he can secure
a good stateroom at $67.50.

What do you think of my going
on this boat? the gentleman, is a
minister, elderly, I should judge,
but to be sure, I will write to
[illegible] immediately to get

ROOMS OF

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions,

No. 39 Bible House,

New York, 188

his name & address. From Hamburg my brother says I can take the morning train getting in to Leipzig in the evening. Is Miss. Root going all the way with Miss. Gillson? If so they will be company for each other. I hope I have succeeded in making it plain that the question in my mind is time. I leave it for you to decide, will you please send a telegram to Mr. Kincaid if in favor of my plan or not, & I will abide by it. If you are in favor Mr. K— will engage passage immediately.

From Gravesend I will write Miss. Farnham.

I called on Mrs. Schauffler. both she & her son think it would be safe even were I alone, but the outfit &c on the steamer not quite as good as the Cunard line.

Please excuse great haste

Yours truly

Lelia C. Parsons.

without it and it will be very difficult, even if not impossible to do without it next year.

If the removal of this school to Cuttabazar is of the Lord & for the advancement of His work in this place the fund will be forthcoming will it not? The question as to what shall be done with the old school building in Bardezag is up for discussion now. Could it not be sold & the proceeds used as scholarships for ~~this~~ "Female Education"? Would it not be a legitimate use, as well as most proper to use the building for such a purpose? Could any body have any objection to it? And now another question has arisen, could a lady be found to take my place in this work? Mr. Charles Riggs

Adabazar Feb. 9. 1886.

Rev. N. G. Clark D. D.

Dear Sir.

It is with great pleasure that I look back to my visit to America, and here in my work I find that the memory of what I saw & heard helps me very much, and I have had very good health & strength so that I have been able to keep very busy and yet have plenty of physical strength in reserve.

It has been on my mind ever since I returned to express my thanks to you & the Pru. Com. for your

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I cannot for a moment
say & feel how in fact,
& from remember with the fact

kindness in giving me a va-
cation & especially, one so pleasant.
But as yet I have not succeeded
in getting it on paper, I do hope
it is not too late.

We had, at least I did a very
delightful trip out here. I know
Miss. Gilson has long before this
told you all about it with her
ready pen.

Our first term in Adaba-
gar has already passed & as suc-
cessful a term as could be expect
ed. The scholars in the school
, High, number 53. There is
a Primary school on the 1st
floor numbering 49.

The school building is a
very pleasant one, & we congrat
ulate ourselves that it is in pretty
good running order. The girls
seem very much pleased with
the change, a majority of the

boarders are our old scholars, we have 18 boarders in all. The people are very kind & thoughtful for our welfare. It is quite amusing to see how anxious they are about our health & happiness. One & all have done what they could to make us happy. And seem thankful that the school was permitted to come here.

The "ten" are quite satisfied with the financial success of the school, they find that so far there is no debt. This is certainly the most favorable place that can be found in this mission field for a self supporting school. Of course the money that Dr. Bliss has given for scholarships has been a very great help, indeed I dont see how it could have been started

Nadabazar Feb. 9-1886
Recd March 2

✓

of Sintab, has asked me to come & help him in his work, & I have consented with the hope that I may be able to do more good with his help than I have hitherto. Of course this is with the hope that some one can be found to help Miss. Farnham. We, Miss. F. & I, have thought of Miss. Gillson it seems as though she were just the person, but of course she was sent to Smyrna & I fear can not be spared, unless it be for a short time.

I have not as yet laid the question before the Com. A.B. Interim in Constple, am waiting an answer from Miss. Gillson. It may be that Miss. G. can come & help while the new comer gets a start in the language which is the

most important thing & needs all one's time the 1st year.

Could a lady with good health, willing to live in Ada bazar and ready to help the Natives in their new enterprise with common sense & music be found?

I am sorry for Miss. Farnham for at first it will be hard but after all a change may be the best thing. I hope it may. Perhaps Mother will come to spend next winter.

With kindest regards believe me

Yours truly
Lella C. Parsons.

Miss Ella C. Parsons,
Ogden July 12, /86.

Mrs P. should remain
until a Kers teacher is on the
ground for permanent work. No
haste is necessary as to Clerk

Sis Lincoln & all interested
are just that much & the
good report of the school

The trustees & all interested ones feel that much of the good reports of the school depends on the success of these exercises.

We have just enjoyed a short visit from Mrs. Pierce it is a delight to see our friends especially those who speak English!

With many thanks believe me

Yours truly

Lella C. Parsons.

Miss Lilla C. Parsons,
Rec'd July 12, 1886.

Adabazar June 22. 1886

Rev. H. G. Clark D. D.

Dear Sir.

I hope you do not take my delay in writing to be the index of the degree of my appreciation of your kindness in finding some one to take my place. Time goes very quickly here & I am often tempted to let one duty crowd out another for want of time. Just before your letter came introducing Miss. Shildon, I had settled down to the fact that I should be needed the coming year, & had written

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very much to that effect to Mr. Riggs. Since then I have heard that it would have been a sore disappointment to Mrs. Riggs and she is quite feeble.

So I feel sure that you will receive hearty thanks from Sintab as well as from Adabazar. It has been a great relief to Miss. Farnham, for which I am very glad.

And I feel sure according to all accounts that the School will not only, not suffer, in my going away but in many ways be the gainer. I do believe the Lord's hand is in all this to make this enterprise a success in this place & encourage those who have undertaken it with a true love for the "lost

cause". Miss Sheldon writes that she can bring her own organ if needed, so I shall feel free to take mine home for this summer.

But if a new one could be sent to the school it would be most acceptable. I wrote to Mrs. Blatchford about it but have heard nothing.

I might write to Miss Stanwood about it. The old one we use for practicing needs continual mending.

Our examinations commence next Tues. June 29, we have two days, & the commencement exercises Thurs. in the Chapel. I hope they will prove a success, for every outsider is ready to criticise

publications

Patricks Miss Mary M.

We are very grateful to you for responding so promptly to our call, and could you see how much help may needed, and how much either this school or that in classroom must have suffered in case it had not come, I am sure you would feel more than repaid for your kindness in finding some one quickly.

Miss Lawrence began her work almost the day of her arrival, and is now doing full teacher's work. We all think that we need two new teachers next fall, unless Miss Lawrence returning.

As for our land and our new building, the constant delays are very trying to our

M. M. Patrick

Recd. June 20

Constantinople May 29 1881.

Dr. Clark,

Dear Sir,

I thank you very much for your letter which I received a short time since. I have often thought of writing to you this year but in the multiplicity of cares the time has gone to without any doing it. Mrs Lawrence arrived ten days ago, and Ruth may never more timely. I cannot tell you how much we needed her, and how glad we are to have her here. You have doubtless heard on this of

19-2

not be here at the beginning of the term, and was only able to resume a part of her usual duties last week. I wish she could be persuaded to spare herself more. Aside from our affection for her, we cannot bear to see her over-working and breaking down while she is so necessary to the school. Very few have her calm clear judgment and discriptive ability, but she is very delicate and we fear for her. Miss Fritcher has been a tower of strength to us all, particularly to Mrs. Williams, during the past months, but she is greatly needed in classroom, and I do not think all of the circle there have felt that it was right for her

about 3 office work, and of course that there was much, much. Q.
Edwin Ogden, Rep. Elem. Comm.
and the Sharp Chem. Health Lab.

tainly would not have been at all reconciled to her remaining till the summer vacation. She will probably start for Charlottesville Sat. of this week, and although it is very hard to have her go, we are very thankful for all she has done for us. When Miss Fritcher first arrived there last fall Mrs. Williams wrote to Mrs. Bowker asking that a teacher might be sent out this year to be here when Miss Fritcher left. In the winter when Mrs. Williams heard that Miss Leal had been secured but that she could not come till April, she wrote again saying that we must if possible have help this spring. In answer to that

into the room and said.
"Mr. Ford has telegraphed us in
mourning orders. He's been killed
for aught we know that

family circle and have taken me

into the room and see it.

The Lord has blessed us in many ways this year, and has given us evidence that His Spirit has been present here, and although we have had some things to discourage, we shall close the school year with thankful hearts to Him for His goodness to us, and with thankfulness also to the kind friends who have remembered us so often in their prayers.

Yours Sincerely

M. M. Patrick.

and the hour of the meeting

deal of other work, and do not hurry very much. Dr. Edwin Ellis has been away and the other two have tacitly left the management of this matter to Dr. Pettibone. He is overrun with work, and the consequence is that while the petition for permission to build might have been presented three weeks ago when the purchase of the land was completed, it is not ready yet, and all that time has been lost. Mrs. Williams has tried to push everything in connection with the building all the year, but the business must be done by the gentlemen. It is not work that a woman can do, and no-body can realize the great disadvantages to the school of

the teachers do. One would not have received so many scholars this year had we not supposed the new building would be finished before another year, still it is not always an easy matter to control, as they often arrive from a distance without announcing their intention of coming. Now that we must give up hope of the new building for next fall, we shall try and have a smaller school next year.

Mrs. Williams has seemed a little better the last week or two, but she is never free from headache, and much of the time she is confined to her room two or three days in a week. Notwithstanding the abscess-

Miss M. M. Stirtle
Constantinople, Turky
11. 1881.

the school along in her own calm inimitable way.
Of course she must rest next year, but it is the united hope and prayer of all who know her and love the school, that the Lord will give her strength and courage to return to us, for no one could take Mrs. Williams's place in the school, or in the hearts of her friends.
We are very glad to hear such good news of Miss Barrows.
She must be very much improved in health judging from a picture we have just received from her. I have put the picture up in my room, and it is pleasant to watch the looks of delight on the

Miss M. M. Patrick

Constantinople, July 11, 1881.

Rec'd July 30.

Constantinople July 11 1881.

Dr. Clark,

Dear Sir,

Mrs. Williams wishes me to write you a few words tonight, as she herself is not able.

We learned this evening that Miss Lord does not intend leaving America until Sept.

Would it not be possible for her to sail in Aug.?

Our school opens Sept. 18th and it is very important that the teachers all be present, if possible.

I was delayed last year, and my work suffered in con-

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A. A. Bartlett
Close Feb. 27

expected as in your letter, and
it was very hard for the other teachers
the first week, on account of
my absence, for the beginning
of our of the hardest times
in the whole school year.
Unless Miss Lord has personal
reasons obliging delay, Mrs.
Williams thinks it is very
important for her to be here
at least a few days before
school opens. Does Miss Parsons
not intend sailing in Aug.;
and could they not come to-
gether without other company?
I presume Miss Parsons will
arrange the matter with you,
and perhaps my writing is
unnecessary.
Our examination exercises
took place last week, and were
very pleasant and successful.
I think Dr. Bliss and Dr

them. Mrs. Williams is very weak and tired, and Lucia Williams is also very tired. Her work has been heavy this last term. Otherwise we are all well and courageous. I inclose a programme of the examinations.

Yours very sincerely,
M. M. Patrick.

It seems to us, however, that with our present number of teachers, and the expectation of Miss Parsons's return next summer, we need a lady physician much more than we need another teacher besides Miss Dodd.
It would be a great blessing to the school if Miss Lawrence could remain permanently.
Her many years experience in teaching fit her beautifully for this place, and were it not for her father and mother, I think she would be glad to stay. We cannot be grateful enough to her for the help she has given us this year, and for her sake we wish that Miss Dodd could come this spring, so that she could carry

M. M. Patrick
Rec'd Feb. 27

Constantinople Feb. 4. 1882.

Dr. Clark,

Dear Sir,

I received your letter last night, and we thank you very much for the solicitude you express concerning our health, and for the prompt attention which the needs of our school always receive from you. It is very natural that we should feel an unusual burden of care this winter, with Mrs. Williams away, and Miss Parsons in America, but notwithstanding that, we are all well and of good courage, and our winter term has passed very pleasantly. We had the pleasure

Belize suggesting more rigid classification in school. We all agree with you on that subject. Perhaps you remember that you spoke to me about it just before I left America. We have made a great effort to classify the school well, and have the testimony both of Miss Lawrence and Miss Edwards that the classification is as rigid as possible. With our present number of teachers the extra burdens do not come in the class-room, but consist in responsibility, extra duties which are always arising in a family of this size, and largely in the care of the sick. You are aware that last term we had a case of Varioloid, and now one of the

Property of Princeton Theological Seminary Library

[illegible] assuming to dictate
and look, although we are made
aware that a new teacher could
not fill Miss Lawrence's place

this week no less than eight or or ten girls besides, have needed special care and attention, some being ill enough to need a physician, and others requiring care from us. The girls are many of them young, and often careless, and although we try to take good care of them, and to prevent sickness, there is often, particularly in the winter term, an epidemic of colds, as has been the case this week. The greater part of the care of the sick unavoidably falls to Miss Williams share, and as her time is full with the work belonging to her own department, when there is sickness in school, her work is certainly too heavy. We are very glad to learn of the appointment of Miss Dodd,

before returning to America next fall, although we are well aware that a new teacher could not fill Miss Lawrence's place in school next summer term. Miss Lawrence has written to Mrs. Bowker about the death of her brother in whose care she had left her father and invalid mother. In consequence of her brother's death she feels that she ought to get home as soon as possible without burdening others. She feels that she owes it to Lake Erie Sem. to spend at least two weeks in Rome, because that city is the center of her work in teaching. She thinks she can spend the latter part of July there, but we dread to have her do it on account of the

Miss M. M. Patrick
Constantinople, June 6-1884
Rec'd June 23

hand. hoped that Miss Dodd could come this spring. Miss Lawrence, however, is anxious to follow the leadings of Providence in this whole matter, and leave the decision [redacted] you.

In regard to Miss Dodd's outfit she will need to bring all the furniture necessary for her room, which will probably be in the new building.

Miss Williams will try and write to her soon on that subject. We have good news from Mrs. Williams. When she last wrote she was enjoying a very pleasant visit in Tripoli and expected to go soon to Beirut. I shall forward your letter to her immediately.

Yours very sincerely
M. M. Patrick.

as she was within about a month of receiving her diploma. The day before she confessed Dr. Constantine addressed the school, and although he knew nothing of the circumstances, his remarks were so solemn and to the point that it seemed as if he had been sent from God. He spoke on the 139th Psalm. This event has had a very softening influence on the school, and particularly in the senior class.

Four of our Armenian girls expect to join the church on Sunday, one senior and three juniors. They will unite in Pera as there is no separate church organization in Lentari.

We miss Mrs. Chambers very much, but as you probably know Miss Melvin very

Miss M. M. Patrick

Constantinople, June 6-1884

Rec'd June 23

Constantinople June 6. 1884.

Dr. Clark,

Dear Sir;

I did not intend to allow so long a time to pass before replying to your letter in regard to the legacy the Home received from Miss Noyes. We were very much interested in all you wrote of her, and although none of our present teachers ever had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with her, her memory is held in precious remembrance by all the missionary friends who were associated with her. What a pity it was that the money was needed

for the current expenses of the school. It would have been a very appropriate beginning of an endowment fund.

Our annual meeting is nearly ended. During the meetings we have had many pleasant reminders of last year and your visit here. I trust your health is better than it was at that time. The year has passed very quickly; and in many respects very pleasantly. We are now within a month of our summer examinations.

During the last two weeks we have had a very severe trial in the case of one of our senior class under the saddest possible circumstances. She was discovered to have gone through a long course of hypocrisy and stealing.

she had been in school nearly six years, and enjoyed the confidence of her teachers and school mates almost more than any other girl in school. She stood high as a girl of christian character and was very much beloved by all. Mrs. Williams loved her very tenderly. The revelations in regard to her conduct were very sad, and the Trustees decided that she must be expelled. She did not show any true repentance though she felt the disgrace of her punishment. We sent for her father and he took her away. She confessed a part of what she had done, but it was not a repentant confession. Of course it was a very hard thing for her father.

kindly consented to do her work till the end of the year. We hope a regular housekeeper may come out soon, as Miss Melvin is too fine a teacher to confine herself to the care of this great house. We shall be sorry to lose Miss Schilde next year, but Providence seems to point to her going back to the Central Mission. If we ever have a vacancy in our corps of teachers Miss Schilde will be the first to whom our thoughts will be directed. We have been a very happy family this last year. I cannot tell you, though, how we long for News. Millions other difficult questions arise. You will can share the pleasure of answering them.

of our number in America - Miss Pangalo and Miss Byington. Miss Byington is to be married tomorrow in London. We have seven Turkish girls this spring, and we hear that several others intend coming next year. Our number of Bulgarians has not fallen off at all, though there has been so much opposition to us shown in the Bulgarian papers. We do not have very many new Armenian scholars, but I think the chief reason is the increasing poverty of the people. Thanking you very much for your letter -

Very sincerely

M. M. Patrick.

fail to get good. His addresses have been interpreted into German French Turkish Armenian Greek and also some language particularly for the Jews. I do not know if it was Hebrew-Spanish or Italian. The assistant editor of the "Stamboul" was here last week, and I invited him to attend the service on Sunday. "Yes", he said, "I have heard of Dr. Somerville, I understand that he does not preach religion". "O, I replied, you are mistaken, his preaching is very religious." "But", he said, "I was told that he only preaches Christianity, that he does not ask if a man is Protestant, Orthodox, or Catholic, or what church he belongs to; but preaches Christianity". The girls in school have been much affected by his preaching, and we hope with some of them that the effect will be lasting.

Constantinople Mar. 12, '85.
Rec'd Mar. 30.

Constantinople March 12. 1885.

Dr. Clark,

Dear Sir,

I thank you very much for writing to me, when you have so many things to fill your time and engage your attention. I delayed a little in answering in order to tell you something of the result of Dr. Somerville's preaching here, and hoping that I could write of a more decided religious interest in our school.

In regard to the telegram that requested one of us to go to Smyrna, I want to tell you that we did not refuse to comply with it. It is true that it did not seem the

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hurt may to me, and we thought that possibly you had forgotten that Miss Nellie Bartlett was in Smyrna. Our work was all planned for the term, and it would have been a great sacrifice to the Home to lose one of its teachers just now. Still I want to tell you, and I would like to have Dr. Alden know too, that we did not decide the matter. We feel great sympathy for Miss Page and the Smyrna Station, and the Trustees wrote and asked them what we should do about it, and they replied that they did not think it best for one of our teachers to leave her work. If they had wished it, we should certainly have complied with your request. Of course you know that Miss McCallum has now resigned her position with Me.

Brooks, for reasons which have doubtless been written you, and it seems to me that it would be a beautiful thing for her to go to Smyrna.

She is a lovely character, and wins the affection of all for whom she labors, and also serious Christ well which is such an important qualification for working in Smyrna.

I presume others have written you of the success of Dr. Somerville's mission here. People of all classes and nationalities have attended his meetings, many who probably never before heard the Gospel preached.

His style of preaching is very powerful and imaginative and consequently very pleasing to the people of this country, but he is a very earnest Christian, and preaches the direct Gospel of Christ, and those who hear him cannot

will all the year, and have been plentifully fed on pouring dust year, and for

Please, for reason which follows close.

well all the year, and Miss Hamlin particularly was very much benefited by our journey last year, and has been unusually well this year.

Please excuse us, Dr. Clark, for not having written you before about the way we used the money you left for the decoration of Barton Hall.

With half of it Mrs. Chambers bought, in Venice, a moonlight view of the Grand Canal, and had it framed. The other half we decided to use to frame two large engravings that Miss Hamlin's brother sent us from N.Y. The picture of Venice is a large beautiful picture and very ornamental, and together with the engravings will make our hall quite attractive.

Miss Hamlin thanks you for your letter, and joins me in kind remembrances to you and your family.

Very Sincerely M. M. Patrick.

There are a number of girls who are thinking deeply on the subject of religion, and we hope and pray that they may decide the matter aright. We have a young Armenian girl in school, who has been here four years, and who is such a decided character that she has always carried all the younger girls with her. Her influence has not always been good, and many times it has been so strong that we have been puzzled how to meet it. Last fall, near the beginning of the year she thought that she gave her heart to Christ. At first we felt a little inclined to doubt, but we soon saw that there was such a decided change of life and character as only God's Spirit can work. She has been just as strong in taking a stand for Christ

as she was before in opposing, or at least treating such things with indifference, and now many of her companions are thinking very seriously. (Please do not allow this story to be published, for should it come back here all would recognize it, and know who was referred to.)

Our senior class this year are all earnest Christians - one of them expects to join the Church on Sunday, and one of the juniors also.

We all like Miss Prime exceedingly, and are very thankful that such an efficient lady was found to take Mrs. Chamberlin's place. The position of housekeeper here is a very hard one to fill, and Miss Prime has many difficulties to meet in managing the household expenses, learning a new language, caring for the sick &c., but

she has taken up her work with wonderful rapidity. Just now she is very tired, as we have had a great deal of sickness this term. One of the Bulgarian girls has been so seriously ill with inflammatory rheumatism that for a time we doubted if she would recover, and another has had a long and tedious run of typhoid fever. We have a new teacher in the primary school, which you remember is kept under the chapel opposite Dr. Woods'. We have now about fifty-five scholars in that school, and about one hundred up here.

We have a new French teacher from Switzerland, whom we like very much. She came at Christmas time, and is a very pleasant young lady, and I think an earnest Christian.

Miss Hamlin and I have been very

some scholars. Our senior class this year consists of six Armenians and three Bulgarians. We expected to have five Bulgarian seniors, but one of them was unexpectedly married, and another was prevented from coming by the Bulgarian revolution breaking out just the day before she had planned to leave home. It was only quite lately that she was able to get a letter through to me. We have been constantly attacked this year by the Armenian papers, on the subject of the missionaries calling the Armenians "untamed". Mrs. Knight of N.H. wrote an article several years ago in the Christian Weekly in which she spoke of "untamed Armenian girls" and the article fell into the hands of some of our Day scholars whose friends were disposed to injure

Miss Patrick —

Constantinople Feb. 24. 1886.

Dr. Clark,

Dear Sir,

Although it is some time since we have heard from you, or written to you either I fear, I am sure you are always interested in the Home and the work it is doing. We were very glad to welcome Miss Dodd back again last week. She is looking very well, and arrived just when we most needed her, as we have had some sickness during the last two or three weeks. We are all well at present except Miss Fenshawe who is kept in her room by an attack of Bronchitis, from which we trust she will soon recover.

we do not at all understand how we shall be able to get along without Dr. and Mrs. Wood, if they leave us next summer as they intend doing. For a long time we hoped to persuade them to stay here another year, but Dr. Wood has grown so feeble this winter that we now feel that it would be cruel to him, and to his children in America, to keep him here longer, so that there is nothing to do but to submit to the inevitable. Their going will be a great loss to the Home, and to us personally. During the ten years that I have been in the Home the constant kindness and wise counsels of Dr. and Mrs. Wood have never once failed us.

Dr. Edwin Bliss also is talking of going to America, and the principal object I had in writing this letter was to ask you if it wouldn't seem

Mr. Ku John asked that Dr. Jessel called the Armenians ma-
tured, at the commencement

right to you to try and persuade Dr. Bliss not to leave us just now.

If both Dr. Wood and Dr. Bliss go we shall be left utterly desolate and forlorn. If Dr. Bliss would consent to remain here without working hard, just to give advice to those who need it, it would make us very happy. Can you not consider the matter, and persuade Dr. Bliss that the future success of the Home depends on his staying for the present?

We have quite a good number of scholars this year, considering the war in Bulgaria, the hard times in Turkey, and other discouraging circumstances. For the past two years there has been a strict quarantine in Sofia, the expense and delay of which has kept away

me. Few papers asserted that Dr. Wood called the Armenians 'untamed' at the commencement exercises.

We have ninety-four scholars at present besides the primary school.

We wish very much to open a kindergarten next year, as there is a great demand for one in Lentari, but we haven't yet been able to find the right teacher. Miss Bartlett promised to teach the system to someone whom we should send to Smyrna for that purpose. We prefer an Armenian teacher, as all the scholars would be of that nationality.

The missionaries are observing this week as a week of prayer for a special outpouring of God's Spirit, and we have a prayer-

Samsoun, Asia Minor 26, 1886.

Dear Miss Ely 17.

meeting every evening. We wish that these prayers might be answered, particularly for the Home.

I send you a photograph of the class of '86 which you may have seen before as one was sent to Mrs. Bowler. Six of the seven girls are Armenian, and the seventh is Bulgarian, who sits in the centre holding a basket of flowers.

Two of the class are teaching in the Home this year, and another has returned to take an additional two years course in music and French. One is in Smyrna assisting Miss Bartlett, and still another expects to teach next year.

Miss Hamlin joins me in sending kind regards

Very sincerely

M. M. Patrick.

right to you to try and persuade Dr.

making many saving. Yr. much

Bordezag, April 26, 1886.
Rec'd May 17.

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Bordezag April 26. 1886.

Dr. Clark.

Dear Sir,

Although I wrote you a short time since, I wish to write a few lines to acknowledge the money you sent me from the Detroit Co.

I received it some time since, and thank you very much.

I have not yet applied it to any use, although we have very many good opportunities to use extra money. I am keeping it a little, for I know from past experience that it will not be very long before some occasion will arise when it

will seem very Providential to have on hand $160 to spend for the school, or to aid some poor scholarship.

We have been very sorry to hear of your poor health, and trust that it may be restored by your trip to Mexico.

Dr. Wood has been very fickle lately. Sometimes he seems so well and vigorous that his return home seems almost unnecessary, but a severe cold makes such a change in him in a few days, that at times we almost tremble lest he should never reach home.

I left Constantinople, in company with Mrs. Farnsworth last Sat., to spend some time in Broussa. We expect to return before

school Spens., May 5th: Mrs. Farnsworth is not at all well, and we doubt very much if she will be able to return to Lecarea after Cin. Meeting. We would like very much to keep Dr. and Mrs. Farnsworth in Louisville in Dr. Woods place, but we know that they are so much needed in Lecarea, that we have no courage to put forward our plea.

Mrs. Farnsworth hoped much from her visit to Louisville, but she is not improving in health very much, if at all. She joins, we in sincere regards to yourself and family

Very Sincerely

M. M. Patrick.

ber of Bulgarian girls is also encouraging considering the unsettled state of affairs in Bulgaria. We have had a number of new Armenian boarders this year.

I wish I could write you the news of an earnest revival among our girls such as we hear of in other places, but although many prayers have been offered for an outpouring of God's Spirit upon the Home, we have not been blessed with any particular season of great reviving. There are however very encouraging features of our work.

Several of the Protestant girls hope to unite with the church at Easter. We have also very hopeful letters from some of our graduates of former years, who are persevering in their Christian life, notwithstand-

Constantinople March 11 1887.

Dr. Clark

Dear Sir,

It is some time, I think, since we have written to you directly in regard to our work, but we have sent letters to the W. B. F. M. every month this year, and I trust you have read some of them, and have thus been informed of our welfare.

I wish particularly to write to you now in regard to Miss Hamlin's desire to visit America. This is the eighth year of her connection with the Home, and I am sure all would agree that she has accomplished a wonderful amount of work during

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will soon send Receipts for $

that time. One of her great reasons for wishing to go home now, is to see her Father once more. He is seventy-six years old and although his health is at present good, still life at that age is at best precarious. Miss Hamlin's health is much better than it used to be, but she is evidently becoming very tired, and it seems to me that it is right to take a rest as often as once in eight years, and that in the end more and better work is accomplished for doing so. I think, indeed, you have sometimes expressed the same opinion in regard to the young ladies who go abroad to teach i.e. that a years rest after a suitable length of time is economy in the end. Since Mrs. Williams left the Home the burden of responsibility resting upon Miss Hamlin and

ing the most difficult and
laborious that that time may

Constantinople, Jan. 11, '97

Feb. Jan. 28

86

me has been heavy, and it is the opinion of the Trustees and of the Com. ad Int. that Miss Dowlin has well earned a vacation. It will be very hard to get along without her, but we shall sustain ourselves with the thought that it will be only for one year.

Our school has been unusually prosperous this year, as I presume you have heard. We ended the year without a deficit financially, and our number of scholars has been larger than usual. Our Greek department has fared very successfully for the first year. We have fourteen in all under instruction in Greek, and the prospect for another year for Greek girls is very good. This is doing better than we expected for the first year. Our num-

Constantinople, Mar. 11, '87.

Recd Mar. 28.

P.C.

Miss Hamlin —

ing the great difficulties and temptations that lurk their way. In our present school of one hundred scholars there are over thirty who think they have experienced a change of heart, which should perhaps seem an encouraging number to us, as there are so many changes each year in the scholars that compose our school, some leaving, and new ones coming.

We are having more or less sickness now, and there is a great deal of small pox all around us. We have not very much hope of escaping contagion, and very much fear that one or two cases would break up our school for the time being, still as we have thus far escaped I suppose we should feel hopeful. The disease has been

had here. Two of the good women

very deadly this year, particularly among children, and the people fear to much more than usual, in consequence. I cannot tell you how much we miss Dr. Wood in Lentan, and also Mrs. Wood. The sad vacancy made by their departure becomes more and more felt, and can never be filled. We all hope that Dr. and Mrs. Bliss will be able to return next fall. They are also very much missed.

We have had more trouble from the Government than usual this year and we shall be very glad when we have an American minister here once more. Our Consul General, Mr. Deep died this month, after an illness of several weeks. The health of the teachers

of the farm has been very good this year, owing largely to the horse Miss Carrie gave us. I am sure some of us would have broken down before this had it not been for those horses.

Miss Hamlin will visit with some impatience the decision in regard to her going to America, which I trust will be favorable. We wish you could visit us again, and we often think of your visit with pleasure.

With warm regards from all of our family

Very sincerely

M. M. Patrick

of the Home has been very good

Miss M. M. Patrick

S

Lyons Iowa Aug. 16 1888.

Dear Dr. Smith, Reid Aug. 20.

I think you are aware of the fact that I belong to the Board of the Interior, and not the Eastern Board. The young ladies belonging to the Board of the Interior draw their allowances while in this country directly from Mr. Ward, and not from the ladies, and so I think I should consult you in regard to the amount of my allowance while I am at home. I have a sister residing in Colorado whom I am very anxious to visit. I do not think the expense of going and returning would exceed $50.

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Would it seem right to you to allow me $200 for my personal expenses while at home, and also the $50 for the trip to Colorado?

If this seems too much to you if you will kindly tell me how much would be right, I will accommodate myself to that amount.

If you think the sum I mention suitable, will you please ask Mr. Ward to forward me $75= $50 for expenses to Colorado, and $25- to be charged towards my allowance. Please excuse me for giving you trouble in this way, but I wanted to know about this matter before I make my plans for the year.

I reached home this week, and found my father very feeble. The first sight of his gray hair and bent form was a

great shock to me, as I had no idea that the change in him could be so great.

With kind regards to Mrs. Smith

Yours very sincerely

M. M. Patrick.

Miss M. M. Patrick.

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Rec'd Jan 4.

Elkhart Indiana 212 Jackson St.
Jan. 2nd 1889

Dear Dr. Smith,

I was very glad to receive your letter a few days since, and hasten to reply. I am very sorry that it does not seem best for Miss Kimball to come to the Home. She is so strong in every way that we should all lean upon her, and her knowledge of German and French would be a great advantage. If, however, it is impossible for us to have her, I again write you that we should try to secure a lady who has had experience in teaching and I should consider a trained-

edge of French almost an absolute necessity. Of course I cannot give an opinion in regard to Miss Sherman without seeing her. Does she speak French?

I feel very strongly in regard to French, having felt the want of it myself greatly, as I speak it but indifferently. Miss Hamlin is the only one of our number who speaks it well, and the others greatly lament their ignorance of it, and find it impossible to acquire in addition to an Eastern language.

I have met a Miss Lafford here whom I think we could secure if you approve. She is a daughter of Dr. Lafford, for twenty-two years pastor in Burlington Vt. and a grand-daughter of Dea. Lafford of Boston. She is between twenty-one and thirty years of age – a

very earnest Christian worker - a graduate of Smith College - speaks German and French, and has some musical education and has had four years experience in teaching. Do you not think that she would be a suitable person for the position? She seems to have a beautiful disposition. She is not a very fine looking young lady, but I still believe in the old proverb that "Handsome is what handsome does".

Please write me soon if I may speak to her more directly about coming to the Home. Her address is Miss Helen Safford, Elkhart, Ind.

You are very kind in your promptness in seeking a teacher for me, and in the sympathy which you feel for me in regard to losing Miss Hamlin.

I dread taking up the burden without her very much indeed. I should very much like to have the opportunity of spending three or four weeks in Wellesley, and learning something of their methods of conducting that institution. Having been a teacher yourself, you can well sympathize with my desire to best improve my year at home before entering upon another term of years abroad. Do you think that it could be arranged for me? If so - I would make some short visits in New England at the same time, and next summer I should not need to go to Boston again, but would go directly to N. S. to sail. I leave the

matter for your better judgement to decide, desiring only to be well fitted if possible for the responsible position before me.

I think I can recommend a possible candidate for one of the Interior positions that you mentioned. I met a Miss Lay (I think she spells her name Lay) at Iowa City. She is teaching literature in the University there. She is an earnest Christian worker - well educated - and expressed a desire to go out as a missionary. I do not know her well, but thought you might be glad to know of her. I wish that you could meet Miss Safford, and then form a better opinion of her than you can from my description, but whether you choose Miss Safford or Miss Sherman, I trust the one chosen will prove to be just the right one for us.

With holiday greetings for

yourself and Mrs. Emilie
I am

Faithfully yours
M. M. Patrick.

Elkhart, Jan. 21. 1889.

Rec'd Jan. 24.

212 Jackson St. Elkhart Indiana
Jan. 21. 1889.

Dear Dr. Smith,

It is nearly two weeks since I received your kind letter, but various causes have prevented my writing before.

In regard to Miss Lay - her full address is Miss Marietta Lay Iowa City Iowa. I gave you her name as a possible candidate for one of the vacant positions; as she talked with me quite seriously about going as a missionary.

Miss Safford is not yet sure that she should think it right to leave her parents, but the more I see of her the more I admire her. She is a lady of earnest Christian

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purpose, and has good health and speaks French well, qualifications very desirable for our work at the Home. As the question of Miss Sherman's going to the Home is not yet decided, I have not, of course, talked with Miss Safford very definitely on the subject. I think in any case, that she would wish to think the matter over well before deciding. I was very much pleased with your description of Miss Sherman except in regard to her health. Our present teachers are many of them so delicate that I am very anxious that the new teacher should have good health.

I am glad that you so heartily approve of my wish to visit Wellesley, and think that the arrangements that you propose are very attractive. Did you mean, however that the Board would

pay my expense for the trip? I could have paid them from my allowance of $300 had I not taken the journey to Colorado to visit my sister, which proved more expensive than I expected; but as it is I cannot do so. Should I visit Wellesley I trust that it would prove a benefit to the Home in the future, but if you think it would be incurring too much expense to the Board please tell me frankly. I should like to come about the 1st of March.

Hoping this is not making you too much trouble, and with much love to Mrs. Smith

Very sincerely

M. M. Patrick.

Elk Rev. Elkhorn, Feb. 6, 1889.

Miss M. M. Patrick,

Please Etc. 11.

Miss M. M. Vance,

Elkhart, Feb. 6, 1889.

Rec'd Feb. 11.

212 Jackson St. Elkhart Ind. Feb. 6. '89.

Dear Dr. Smith,

I received your kind letter last week, but have been prevented by various causes from replying as soon as I intended to. I am very glad indeed of the opportunity of visiting Wellesley, and I now intend to come during the last week in February in order to be there the last four weeks of the term closing March 28th. I shall not be able to remain there longer than four weeks I think. In answer to your inquiries in regard to the ex-

Genie – the journey from Elkhart to Boston and return including sleeping cars costs about $55, if I return by way of N. Y. which I would like to do. You wrote me that board at Wellesley could be obtained for from $5.50 to $8.00 a week. For four weeks it would amount to perhaps $25. I would also like to visit my native town and some other places in N.H. which would cost about $10.00 making in all

$55
$25
$10
$90

Miss Safford is considering the question of going to the Home, but her sister – a young girl in Smith College – is so very decidedly opposed to the idea that I think she is hesi-

tating as to which may duty calls.
A third sister in the family died
quite recently, and Miss Safford
questions whether she ought to leave
her parents and sister to go so
far away. I think she would be
most glad to go if she considered
herself only. I do not like to
urge her too much, and still I
shall feel extremely disheartened
if she not accept the invitation.
I like her very much, and she is
admirably fitted for the place.
I trust she may be led to
decide to go — but I do not feel sure.
I wish that I could have
been present at the reception
given to Dr. Storrs — that you
described. It must have been
a delightful occasion —
With love to Mrs. Smith
Very sincerely M. M. Patrick.

Miss Cassary St. Patrick.

Elkhart, Feb. 16, 1889.

Rec'd Feb. 18.

212 Jackson St. Elkhart Ind. Feb. 16. 1889.

Dear Dr. Smith,

I received your kind letter this morning, and I wish to thank you very much for your thoughtful consideration that makes the way so easy and pleasant for me to come East.

I intend to leave here next week, and shall stop a few days to visit some friends on the way, and shall try to reach Boston Feb. 27th or 28th. I shall plan to go out to Wellesley the same day, after first calling at the Cong. House.

Miss Lord has written me that there is a room that I

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can have in the same house when she is. Mrs. Durant is very kind to try to find me a place in the College, and it would of course be an advantage which I should greatly appreciate, but if she does not succeed, I think I shall still be very well situated, as it will be very pleasant to be with Miss Agnes Lord and Prof. Lord. I shall be very glad of the letter to Miss Shafer that you have promised to give me.

Miss Safford is, as you say, an ideal candidate for the vacant place in our faculty at the Home. Dr. Wood and Mrs. Williams have written to her describing our work, and I have tried to interest

her in every way that I know how. I felt sure at first that she would accept the invitation, and I think she wrote quite favorably about doing so to Dr. Slohn a few weeks since, but now I fear the matter is more doubtful. If you can think of anything further that it would be wise to do in the matter, I shall be very glad. It has been a subject of much anxious thought and prayer to me -

With love to Mr. Smith

Yours very sincerely

Mary M. Patrick

Mrs. Sophie Sharp
Akron, June 1, 1889
Rec'd June 5

Miss Mary McPatrick
Lyons, June 1, 1889
Rec'd June 5

Lyons Iowa June 1, 1889.

Dr. Smith,

Dear Sir,

Since writing to you I have passed through the great sorrow of losing my dear Father. He left us May 28th after an illness of about six weeks.

My thoughts have been so occupied with my Father during these weeks of anxiety and sorrow, that I have done nothing further in regard to a new teacher for our College. I wrote Miss Borden several weeks since of Miss Safford's final decision not to go, which I

6-9/16

presume she communicated to you. Miss Safford has very much hoped that the money would be spared for her to go, and her desire to go is very great. The difficulty lies altogether with her mother, as I very plainly saw the last time I was there.

I feel greatly troubled about this matter of a new teacher, and I do not see what I can do about it myself, to help the matter on, now that I am in the west. I met a Miss Stevens at Miss Borden's whom I liked very much, but Miss Borden feared her education was not sufficient. She had studied French some and she has had experience in

teaching, but in rather elementary work. She was a remarkably pleasing young lady, and a very earnest Christian worker. Miss Lawrence wrote to me from Cherlin speaking of a young lady, whose name I could not quite make out Miss Harriet McKinley - it looked like - do you know of such a young lady in Cherlin, and would she be suitable for us?

Hoping still that the right one may be found I am

Very Sincerely yours
Mary M. Patrick -

P.S. Please give much love to Mrs. Smith -

Miss M. M. Patrick 5
June 8, 1889
Cerlin June 11.

Miss M. M. Patrick. 5

Lyons June 8, 1889.

Rec'd June 11.

Lyons Iowa June 8 1889.

Dear Dr. Smith,

I received a letter from Miss Agnes Lord yesterday, in which she said that Miss Carrie Louk of Mellaly College would probably accept an invitation to go as a missionary. I do not know what your plans are at present in regard to the Home, but I thought I would write you immediately in regard to Miss Louk.

I attended one of her class rec-

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tations at Mellsley and I was pleased with the way in which she conducted it. She was in the Greek department there, and her knowledge of Gr. Greek would be an advantage. She impressed me as a very pleasant young lady, and I believe she knows some French. You have some other young ladies under consideration I think, so I will leave this matter with you and the ladies to consider.

If you wish to write to Miss Lowle, or to see her, you can do so through Miss Lord, or if you wish me to do

Miss Mary M. Patrick.
Athens, June 18, 1887

anything out of it, I will gladly write to her, but did not wish to without consulting you. I do hope that somewhere will be found for us soon.

With love to Mrs. Smith

Yours very sincerely

Mary M. Patrick.

Miss Mary M. Patrick

Lyons, June 10, 1889

Rec'd June 14

Lyons Iowa June 10 1887

Dr. Smith,

Dear Sir,

I received yours of the 7th today and thank you and Mrs. Smith very much for your expressions of sympathy in regard to my father's death.

I wrote you two day since in regard to Miss Carrie Soule of Mullesty, and was also very much interested in what you wrote me of Miss Harriet McKinstry. I remember

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letters at Mullesty and I once phoned with the young

1881
Aug

little French, and very probably Miss McKinstry does not.
I do not think, however, that we should make French the first consideration.
I wish very much that you could see Miss Doule soon and as you know Miss McKinstry, you would be able to compare them. I only fear that we shall fail to secure either.
I hope that you will be able to communicate with both of them, and you may find other reasons to help you to a decision.
I feel perfect confidence

of the ladies, and should not care to go on to Paincsville to meet Miss Nie Kinsty, unless you consider it the wisest way. Mrs Lawrence spoke very highly of her, and thought that there were no obstacles in the way of her going -

Hoping very much that a teacher may be found soon for "Constantinople College" -

Very Sincerely

Mary M. Patrick.

Miss M. M. Patrick
Chicago,
Rec'd June 28.

59 Dearborn St. Chicago Ill.

Dear Dr. Smith,

I have been travelling around the country somewhat of late, and fear that I may have missed one of your letters in regard to a teacher. I am very anxious to know if either Miss Soule or Miss McKinstry have been secured, as I expect to sail in about six weeks, and the remaining time is short.

In case that you cannot secure either of them I have found a young lady, a gradu-

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Miss Mina M. Cole
Lyons, Iowa July 5

Suite

ate of the University of Minnesota, who has French and all the qualifications, excepting that she is rather too young and inexperienced. She has taught one year with very marked success. If anything is to be said to her it would need to be very soon and consequently I hope to hear from you soon, and I hope to hear also that either Miss Soule or Miss McKinstry have accepted the position. My address will be 59 Dearborn St. for the next ten days, unless I expect to return to Lyons –

Please remember me to
Mr. Smith

Very sincerely
Mary M. Patrick

With much love to Mrs. Smith,

Very sincerely,

Mary M. Patrick.

P.S. My address will be Lyons Iowa for the present.

Miss Mary M. Patrick.

Lyons, Iowa July 5, 1889.

Rec'd July 8, 1889.

Lyons Iowa July 5, 1889

Dr. Smith,

Dear Sir,

I received two letters from you while I was in Chicago, communicating the fact that we cannot hope to secure either Miss Soule or Miss McKinstry for "Constantinople College".

I wrote immediately to Miss Olmstead, according to your suggestion. Miss Olmstead is a niece of Pres. Northrop of Minn. University, and is an agreeable young lady, and

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very highly spoken of.
She intends to go as a mis-
sionary sometime, but I have
not very much hope that
she will consent to go now.
I shall hope to hear from
her soon, and should it hap-
pen that her answer proves
favorable, I will telegraph
you to that effect, in order
that you may send her the
necessary papers immediately.
Her address is Miss Susie
Olmstead, 10th Ave. S. E. Minneapolis, Minn.
I would like to know if I am
entitled to any outfit money.
I should not ask this if I had
not had so many travelling ex-
penses this year. I need about
$30 if it is according to your
rule for me to have it, but

an exception to be made in my behalf. As it is so late may I ask you to get the money from Mr. Ward, and send it to me, if your reply is to be an affirmative one.

I am feeling very well now, and quite rested from the weariness and anxiety attendant upon my father's illness, and I shall return to Constantinople with much enthusiasm if only we succeed in finding a teacher.

I am afraid that I have given you much trouble in various ways this year, but I feel so assured of your sympathy and interest that I have written very freely.

I thank you very much for your kind letter of July 8th and for the money that you sent me. I will endeavor to spend it wisely.

I received a letter from Miss Hamlin last week giving an account of the Trustee meeting held near the close of the school year. The Trustees did not at all approve of the name "Constantinople College" and so came to no decision in the matter. This was a very great disappointment to me, as I had hoped to begin the new school year as a College, and to have Miss Hamlin's help in deciding the details of the new arrangement, as Miss Hamlin has most kindly offered to stay with me long enough to

Lyons Iowa July 15 1889.

Dr. Smith, Filed July 20

Dear Sir,

I received a telegram from Miss Olmstead saying that she has decided to go. I am very happy about it but do not dare to feel quite certain until she receives her appointment. I cannot imagine, however, that there will be any difficulty as she stood high in the University at Minneapolis and has a very fine record as a teacher at North Field. She does not think

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but I hope to be ready to go with Dr. Barnum's Party Aug. 21st. I mean that will require some haste as it requires such a long time for letters to go back and forth. If his papers are favorable could you not telegraph her appointment? Could you not also at the same time send her her outfit money without waiting to hear from her? It may be asking too much of Dr. Barnum to request him to include Miss Chusteed in his already large party. Do you know of any one else who is planning to sail late in Aug.? I may write later that you will see pleasure with what

and that she will soon secure her appointment. I met a lady in Chicago who spoke most highly of her. I saw Music Club head at her uncle's in Minneapolis — I think I wrote you that she is Pres. Northrop's niece — and I was altogether pleased with her. She is full of missionary spirit and was planning to offer herself next year, if this call had not come to her. She speaks French somewhat, and has had good advantage for general culture. I will write to Miss Child about her today with the thought that she may be elected by the board in Boston, if they think it best.

help me open school in Sept.
Mr. Dwight proposed the
name "Home College".
I am very sorry that "Constantinople College" was objected to,
but I also like the name
"Home College" very well. It is
a unique name and as the
school is known thus as the
"Home", "Home College" would
not be much of a change,
and would not particularly
attract the attention of the
Government. The old scholars,
too, are very much attached to
the name "Home", and often speak
of how much it means to them.
Do you not think that "Home
College" constantinople, would

anxious to learn the thing settled, as it has been talked of a long time. I think Mr. Dwight has the most influence now, perhaps, among the Trustees, since Dr. Ellis died, and Mr. Red is away, and if you should happen to write to him this month, could you not write him your opinion in regard to this matter? If you think it proper to do so, I should be very glad, as it is desirable to have the matter decided. I shall also write Miss Child about it. Please excuse this hurriedly written letter, and accept my thanks for all your kindness and sympathy.

Very sincerely Mary E. Patrick

212 Jackson St. Elkhart Ind.

July 29 1889.

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Dear Dr. Smith,

I received your letter this morning announcing the appointment of Miss Olmstead, and I was very much pleased. I am very glad that you found her papers so satisfactory.

I now intend to come to
Boston, reaching there Sat.
night Aug. 3rd. I shall be
at Miss Borden's until the
first of the week following.
I sail from N. S. Aug. 7th.
With love to Mrs. Smith and
thanks to yourself for so kind-
ly hastening Miss Olmstead's
appointment my sincerely
Mary M. Patrick.

Elkhart, July 29, 1889

Rec'd July 31

July 29, 1889
July 31

our course of study, do not at all represent the work that we are really doing in school, as they are very old, and progress has been made in every department since they were published. We are very impatient to publish new ones, and also a catalogue, but of course we shall wait till the new arrangements are concluded.

Miss Nelson is much better since her trip to England, and the other ladies are well, but none of them are very strong. We miss Mrs. Lee greatly in school. We have not yet heard of her arrival in Marash. With love to Mrs. Smith

Very sincerely
May M. Patrick.

Miss Mary M. Patrick S
Recd Nov. 4.

Constantinople Oct. 19, 1889.

Dr. Smith,

Dear Sir,

I received your letter written Sept. 23rd some days since, and I thank you very much for writing. I intended to reply before this, but have been utterly unable to find a few hours in which to do so.

We have been greatly crowded with work since school opened, and we shall be most heartily glad to welcome Miss Olmstead when she comes. We hope that she may arrive next week, and we expect Madame Celopatt soon

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from entrance, and make them feel that we are thoroughly equipped for our year's work. We are all making a great effort this year to have every department of our "College" progressive and well provided for, and the material in school is favorable for our purpose.

We have an older more mature class of girls, than has often been the case, and nearly all of the new scholars enter very well indeed, and give good promise for the future. The Greek department is doing finely. We have now sixteen Greeks, and expect some others. One of the most interesting things in regard to our school this year, is the fact that we have a Mohammedan in the senior class, Eulistan, whom I am sure that you remember. She is doing very well in

every way, although we are greatly surprised that she is allowed to come so long to a Christian school.

This city is suffering greatly for want of water, and there is much sickness in consequence in all quarters. We have no water except that furnished by the windmill, and we could not have opened school this year without the windmill. Just now our supply has also failed, as the wind has not blown for three days, but that is only a temporary annoyance, as a breeze will probably arise soon.

We are very glad that progress is being made in the matter of the change of name and constitution of our school. Our printed programmes of

Pet Rev. Mr. M.

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C.B.&Q.R.R.Co. Owner

Burlington & Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska,

And Leased Lines.

B.&M.R.R.R. in Nebraska	190.72	Miles.
Nebraska Railway	136.40	"
Republican Valley R.R.	311.39	"
Omaha & South Western R.R.	47.22	"
Atchison & Nebraska R.R.	221.40	"
Total	907.13	Miles.

Office General Manager.

Omaha, May 10 1881

Rev A. G. Clark D.D.
Secty Am Bd. Comr. F. M.
Boston Mass

Dear Sir

Yours of the 6th reached me to day. I thank you for the letter and for the copy of one sent to Bro Gregory. As you requested I have passed it to Bro Sherrill. Before this you have received my letter with answers to questions &c it will fully answer the letter now before me. I do not suppose it is necessary for me to say more. When I next hear from you I will be fully informed, doubtless, as to the work to wh you have called me, more in detail than I have been as yet. You will appreciate my wish to know as much as possible about the work we were before leaving Neb. I do not wish to be unduly inquisitive

C.B.&Q.R.R.Co. Owner

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Total	907.13	Miles.

Office General Manager.

Omaha, _____ 188

but I am anxious to know just the scope of the work to wh I am called. — This will of course be brought out in further correspondence. I note what you say in regard to visit of Mr Snow & companion I had already arranged to have them go to Lincoln and I do hope that they may be able to do so. The Lincoln people need "stirring up" somewhat. I shall represent the need wh exists there to the ladies when I meet them.

Yours Truly

W. M. Peck

W W Par

May. 10

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research publications

C.B.&Q.R.R.Co. Owner.

Burlington & Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska.

And Leased Lines.

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Office General Manager.

Omaha, May 17th 1881

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
C/o Prof M. L. D'Ooge
Ann Arbor Mich

Dear Sir & Bro.

It is with a joyful heart that I accept the appointment of your Committee conveyed in yours of the 11th at hand. I am sure that it is the call of my Master, and with it will come the baptism of the Holy Ghost and such power as I need. May I be ready to receive it. I thank you for the kind letter accompanying the advice of the action of the Committee.

Will you now aid me so far as to have sent me all the documents you have (for distribution) on Turkey. Also put me on the track of such books we can well get me full and accurate information about the Empire. Give my standpoint social, political, financial as well as religious

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C.B.&Q.R.R.Co. Owner.

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Office General Manager.

Omaha, _____ 188

I shall ask you to allow me a little more time in wh to answer your question when can I leave for Constantinople as I will have to be governed in that matter somewhat by the wishes of the different officers of the Company whose business is to some extent intimated to me. It will probably be necessary to remain here a few months but on this point I can speak more advisedly in a few days.

Please advise of the dates when I can meet you in Chicago. possibly I can meet you there on your homeward trip.

Praying for the guidance of the Holy Spirit and his power in my life work

I am yours cheerfully

W. H. Ferry

C.B.&Q.R.R.Co. Owner.

Burlington & Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska,

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Total	907.13	Miles.

Office General Manager.

Omaha, _____ 188

I would like also a good map of the entire country on quite a large scale on wh I can locate correctly the several Missouri Stations — I would be glad to study a history of each station if such can be had. also the history of each person connected with the Missouri. If you have such records I would be pleased to become familiar with them & some of course have not remained on the field long why did they leave causes of failure (if we can get at them) are instructive as well as a knowledge of the methods wh seem to be successful — In a word I want to know all about Turney. — topography soil. resources. inhabitants. cities & towns &c and all about the Missouri —

This will of course involve some expenditure — if you will put me on the track of such publications as will give this information most ~~reliably~~ reliably I will gladly make the purchases

Mr. Pe

Omaha

a – May 1781

publications

C.B.&Q.R.R.Co. Owner.

Burlington & Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska.

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And Leased Lines.

Office General Manager.

Omaha, June 17 1881

My dear Mr Clark)

I do not see any reason now why I may not sail for Constantinople in the first week in Sept as you suggested.

I am getting my work here in shape, of course I can be of service as long as I choose to stay, and will have to bring some pressure to bear whenever I do learn the fact that all arrangements have been made for that time will be as good as any.

Shall write you letter about other matters but not now. Will it be necessary for me to procure a passport. I am arranging to do so if it is. through some of my friends in Washington.

Hastily yours.

W. W. Peck

Mr. W. W. Relt

Omaha, June

Recd June

17, 1881

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research publications

Burlington & Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska.

B. & M. R. R. R. in Nebraska	190.72	Miles.
Nebraska Railway	136.40	"
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And Leased Lines.

Office General Manager.

Omaha, July 1st 1881.

Rev. N. G. Clark D. D.
Secty Am Bd. Comrs. F. M.
Boston Mass

Dear Sir

I wrote you sometime since about a few unimportant matters but expected an answer wh among other things would fix a little more definitely my departure for Constantinople.

I will now say that I am arranging to be in readiness to sail on the first week in September. I shall stay with the Company till Aug 1st then shall have about two weeks to myself & shall arrange to leave Nebraska for Boston about August 15th — As I understand it, I am to go direct to Boston and spend about a week in and about the Congregational House in

the various offices of the Board.
Unless I hear to the contrary I
shall proceed as I have just in
dicated — My boxes of books &c
I understand are to be sent to
Boston in care of Mr Ward or
Hutchins. — If convenient I
would be pleased to know that in
these plans I am in harmony
with you — A word about an
other matter. I have heard with pain
of the death of Mrs Chambers of Erzroom
no better one could be found to take
up the work wh she has left than
her former schoolmate Miss Schoonmaker
Miss S has been kept here on account
of several reasons wh all have now
been settled and are hinderances no longer
her heart is wholly in the work and
Erzroom has for her an interest wh
no other place on the field ever can
have. I think it is only needed
to have a <u>need</u> and she will gladly
accept an appointment.
Miss S is an excellent teacher is

in demand both in City and Sabbath Schools. Her appointments were I am sure commend itself to all as a wise one.

I am yours truly
W. W. Peet

W. W. Pe

Omaha fi

Rec'd fi

L

Recd

July 1. 1881

July 5

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Omaha Nebr July '81.

Rev N. G. Clark D.D.
Secty Am Bd. Comr. Fgn Ms.
Boston Mass

Dear Bro Clark.

Your letter of the 5th is just at hand I am sorry that there seems to be a misunderstanding about the time of my arrival in Boston. I must have blundered in the statement of it in my last letter I have agreed to remain in the office of the RR Co till the 1st August. I then expected to take about two weeks to myself visiting. resting. reading &c & leave Arbr about 15th or 18th August reaching Boston about the 25th. (stopping at Chicago over Sabbath the 21st). Such is the plan on which we have finally settled and if it is perfectly agreeable to your plans we would prefer to have the dates unchanged for a number of reasons. asking pardon for my misstatement in former letter - if that letter does not harmonize with the above. it was the intention to so state matters

In regard to the papers needed in Miss.

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Brooks case. I think it quite likely you have by this time what will prove sufficient when you receive a letter from the County Superintendent of Public Instruction who will go forward today or tomorrow

Miss Schoonmaker is now in Lincoln I have written her and will follow the letter with a visit and if favorable answer is obtained will get together the necessary papers and have them go forward to Boston at an early day. Miss Brooks has had an interview with Miss Schoonmaker who seemed to indicate that a favorable reply might be expected.

With regard to the papers asked for from Miss Cartlidge. I have in my possession all except the testimonials. I shall probably go to Lincoln during the week and will get what is necessary to complete the files in her case and forward to you — the truth is that there has been such a determined opposition to her going abroad that it has sometimes seemed as if it would be necessary for me to go alone. — this may possibly be

the result yet. Her father who is a deacon in Mr Gregory's Church tells me that at her baptism she was given to the Lord, but when it comes to this trying separation both parents do not seem to be able to relinquish her. They of course wish me to remain in Nebr. This I shall not do. I shall go to Constantinople & if I go alone it will only add to the sorrow of parting and be one of those afflictions wh God can turn to good account. I may say that Miss Cartlidge is thoroughly in sympathy with me in my call and is anxious to go — yes determined as far as that is concerned.

And now Mr dear Sir as the days come near when I must say good bye. (possibly for earth) to friends, to parents, ~~brother~~ & sisters I pray that God will give me strength for the ordeal I have become so wrapped up ~~in~~ in these ties of home & friendship, of business, of religious growth in our young state and in my native land that it will be so hard to say good bye. I never knew before how completely I had given into these ~~the~~ enterprise & now family, these ties had bound me

But the greatest thing in my life now is God's call to his work abroad when I am very much needed. It was my prayer that he would send me when no other one could to go. Your long search for a man to fill the place shows that my prayer was answered in the call. I am happier each day in the thought that I shall soon be at the beginning of my work in God's field in Turkey and the happiness of entering it will no doubt compensate me for all I leave behind in "dear America"

I never was clearer on any subject than that my call to this work just before me is of God. and the prosecution of it will alone be the line of duty.

Yours very truly

W. W. Peet

Mr. W. W. Peet

Omaha, July 11,

Recd July 15

←

1

1881

5

C.B.&Q.R.R.Co. Owner.

Burlington & Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska.

And Leased Lines.

B.&M.R.R.R. in Nebraska	190.72.	Miles.
Nebraska Railway	136.40.	"
Republican Valley R.R.	311.39	"
Omaha & South Western R.R.	47.22	"
Atchison & Nebraska R.R.	221.40	"
Total	907.13	Miles.

Office General Manager.

Omaha, July 19th 1881

Rev A. L. Clark D.D.
Secty. Am Bd. C. F. M.
Boston. Mass

Dear Sir

I have just returned from Lincoln where I met Miss Schoonmaker. I found her not only willing but exceedingly anxious to go out in the way you suggested. She is meeting the same steady objections which have so much surprised Miss Booth. Miss Cartlidge myself but I think Miss S will decide to go with us at last. She is waiting for a word from her father before making the final decision. this will doubtless reach her soon. Miss Schoonmaker is a rare teacher of large experience and tact. The school boards in Lincoln and Omaha are anxious to secure her services and will pay her almost any salary to retain her, but her heart is so thoroughly in the work abroad that I expect a favorable answer

E.B.&B.R.R. Lessee
Burlington & Missouri River Railroad
and Leased
B.&M.R.R. in Nebraska 190.72 Mile.
136.40 " Office General
Nebraska Railway

you when I made known to her your wish that she might take up the work at Van. — In order to save time I put the Manual in her hands & instructed her about procuring testimonials &c so that she might be gathering all the papers together ready for immediate forwarding. I also advised her to be frank with her doctor so as to get from him a certificate based on examination in order to satisfy all sporting especially some of her friends who are trying to persuade her (as a last resort) that she cannot expect to live long in Van or anywhere abroad. She insists that she is healthy and has nothing to fear on that ground. She certainly has the appearance of a perfectly sound & healthy person — She works hard & enjoys a work. This point however will be brought out by those who are acquainted with her & by her own testimony —

Thanks for your letter just at hand. I am of the opinion that Miss Cartlidge will go out with me & that her parents will reach a decision similar to that of Mrs Perry mentioned in your letter. — I realize the sacrifice on their part & it is such as comes only now & then to parents. but I think they will hardly say no. At any rate matters look so much brighter than since my last visit that I shall send on the papers &c shortly.

Can you let me know when we shall sail — & by what Steamer from Boston or New York.

Yours W. W. Peet

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C.B.&Q.R.R.Co. Owner.

Burlington & Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska.

B.&M.R.R.R. in Nebraska	190.72	Miles.
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Atchison & Nebraska R.R.	221.40	"
Total	907.13	Miles.

And Leased Lines.

Office General Manager.

Omaha, _____ 188_

P.S. I am reminded that you suggested in your last letter that I might need some thing for outfit. My thought was that I would ask nothing at all for either the outfit of myself or wife. but would only ask the Board to forward us to our field there is no reason known to me now why I should change this determination and therefore shall not unless I find myself in need — an event wh I dont anticipate. I think however that Miss Brooks ought to have a little more say 50.$ or 75$ as the church here dont seem likely to get up any interest in the matter & she will doubtless have to pay for quite everything in her outfit as well as travelling expenses.

N. M. Pete

Omaha, Ju

Pres. Jud

✓

July. 19. 1881

Ly 23

179

C.B.&Q.R.R.Co. Owner.

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Omaha & South Western R.R.	47.22	"
Atchison & Nebraska R.R.	221.40	"
Total	907.13	Miles.

And Leased Lines.

Office General Manager.

Omaha, July 21st 1881

Rev N. G. Clark D.D.
Boston Mass

Dear Sir

Sometime ago Miss Brooks asked Rev Sherrill to write you some word of testimonial as to Christian character & church relationship. but learning that he has failed to do so, (as I gather from recent letter of yours) I send the enclosed signed by all the Deacons of the Church who are in Omaha now. If needed this may go on file with other papers in her case.

Yours Truly
J. W. Pratt

W. W. Peet

Omaha July 21, 1881

Rec'd July 25

Blank No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

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This message is an **UNREPEATED MESSAGE** and is delivered by request of the sender under the conditions named above.

A. R. BREWER, Sec'y. NORVIN GREEN, President.

Dated Montreal 18

Received at 109 STATE STREET, Boston.

To Rev R G Clark

A A

1 Somerset St

Boston

Shall reach Boston via B & L R R tomorrow Evening Miss Brooks with me

H W Feet

15 pd via midnight rep

READ THE NOTICE AT THE TOP.

W. W. Peel

Montreal Aug. 18-1881

Rec^d Aug 19

Lord is quite confident that we left a Famine behind us. —"

I am glad to say that we are now in our own house and nearly "settled" have been sorely tried in the dreadful tardiness & want of dispatch on the part of the native workmen or we should have been farther along by this time We have taken the house formerly occupied by Mr Schneider in Gilick Pasha (Stamboul), only a short distance from Mr Hitchcock & ten minutes walk (through the bazar) from the Bible House. Mr S. takes the house adjoining us as it has much better accommodations for her Sunday School which I look upon as one of the real good enterprises

733 H M

Yours sincerely
W. W. Peet

Constantinople
Nov 9th 1881.

Rev N. G. Clark D.D.
Secty Am Bd. Comr. F. M.
Boston Mass

Dear Sir.

Your letter of the 3rd ult reached me soon after my arrival in Constple and was gratefully received both by wife and myself. It was thoughtful in you and kind to remember us so early in our residence here.

First let me say that our journey proved to be a pleasant one and in all respects successful. No loss of any kind, no failure to "make connections", no ill health - but to the last degree all things went well.

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As far as we were able, we saw the "lions" but I do not think in any instance ~~one~~ of the party was overtaxed with "sightseeing" and its accompanying weariness.

Miss Lord was for the most part well & strong and ready at all times for any excursion promising a sight of "ruins" "bones of martyrs" & the like ever bright & cheerful. Miss Brooks suffered somewhat from sea sickness but other wise was well & ready to follow her companions. While ~~stopping~~ at Cosphe Miss Brooks was not well so that we hoped at one time she would not go on but at the last she was better & went off in good spirits with very

prospect of enduring journey well. A letter just at hand dated at Erzroum speaks of her safe arrival at that place with very reason to suppose that with rest she will be thoroughly well in a short time

Mrs Pell proved to be an excellent sailor and was thus ready to comfort me for it was reserved to the Conductor of the Party to suffer sea sickness for all the rest. I was very sick both on the Atlantic & Mediterranean however it was not of long duration in either case. and a genuine appitite soon restored me for all I had lost of strength by the few hours of fasting —

Indeed we were all ashamed of a voracity which seemed never to be satisfied & this

I see that there is (in the office) a great deal to do but if I could speak the language I would get along nicely & as it is I shall soon be at home there I am sure —

I hope that I may be able to make improvement as opportunities occur and relieve & lighten the loads & anxieties of our missionary sisters families. and further that I may obtain a large circle of friends from among the people of the lands & then use that friendship for Christ. it does seem to me that I can see my way to such a blessing. God will do his part I know. may I be ready

I shall be glad to write you from time to time as I am led along I know you are not forget me in the great desire of my life to be very useful in the Office and to have a strong. direct influence for Christ —

Such words as these I am so much pleased to

which our people sustain
After looking the field over
it did seem best to locate
here I came to have more
contact with the people. it is
now as if we were among the
people for whom we labor &
while at present we cannot
do much we think that we
will the sooner begin to work
& have an influence. from this
point than any other It also
seemed to us that this Colony
most of all needed reinforce
ment and hoping that here
we could do most settled
upon Stanborne as our residence
My early judgement in
this regard is daily confirmed
by my fuller observation
I am very glad that I did
not choose Scutari for my

publications

residence. I fully concur with the views expressed by Bro Hitchcock in his letter received at your office while I was in Boston "I am pleased every day as I see what appears to be open doors into fields which seem to me to be unoccupied, and notice what I take to be a way of approach to just that class of men with whom I shall have most to do I grow so impatient to bound over the long time of separation from them while I am learning the language. It does seem to me that if I could speak freely I could win my way to the hearts of some and thus have an opportunity to speak to them of Christ and of practical religion

I fear that our christians here don't value as they might the power of personal work. devised & plain for Christianity. Day by day I see fresh reasons why the ~~[illegible]~~ standard of Christianity in Corinth should be high. What an influence this city has I doubt if America has one whose influence is felt by so large a number of people to an equal degree."

Through the kindness of the Missionaries & Mr Pettibone I am not to take charge of affairs in the office till January 1st meantime I am learning all I can of the language, customs, coins &c with a few hours work in the office nearly every day

A letter from Miss Brooks just received speaks of the complete destruction by fire of the house occupied by Mr Cole at Erzroom you have probably been made acquainted with the facts from other sources before this. The house belonged to the mission I am told. Loss seems to have been almost total including winter stores of fuel &c.

It will be a sad blow to brother Cole now in this vicinity somewhere on his way to Syria

The loss extends to the Chambers as well who occupied a part of the building.

W. W. P.

11/9/81.

Constantinople Turkey.

January 30th 1882.

My dear Dr Blank.

I have longed a great many times since my residence in Constpl began that I could ~~and~~ sit down with you for a few minutes talk and this desire has increased as I am learning more and better acquainted with the city and its needs and the means now at work to compass them. I am aware that ~~to~~ a residence of a few short months in a strange land so entirely unlike our own as this is may not fit a railroad man to speak with much intelligence on the subject of missions in the Capital of this great Empire. but inasmuch as you have asked me to write you occasionally and I cannot sit with you and talk of the things wh interest us both I will ~~not~~ write with this preface that what I have to say must from the very nature of the case be far inferior to the wise words wh I doubt not you get from older and wiser ones than I.

First you will be interested in ourselves personally I think you know that we have located in Stamboul and that

we are more than satisfied with our choice
If I were to decide the question of location
again I would not hesitate a moment
my house is in the Armenian Quarter
quite near to the proposed site for the
new Mission Chapel within an easy 12
or 15 minutes walk of the Bible House well
up from the sea. high & airy. my balcon-
ies look out onto the broad Marmora
frighted with the traffic of many nations. beyond
are the snowy peaks of Olympus and his
range of hills. to the westward the towers
about the Golden Gate. and St Stephano. & East
~~ward~~ ward the Seraglio Point & the heights below
Scutari. while on the side opposite the sea
the great City ~~is~~ with its confused & confusing
streets & irregular houses creeps still higher up
the hill towards the War Department & fire tower.
I am not hurried in the morning morning to get to the
office in good season and so rising early can
have an hour or so for study &c. I find it
much pleasanter & more comfortable than
a long cold ride on a Bosporus steamer
in the chill of morning. prepared with ~~and~~ ~~so~~ ~~are~~ exhausting
races to catch the boats

Our house is small (for this country) and my little wife keeps it neat and cozy and homelike. I have already taken up the the responsibilities & cares of the office in my judgement now, too soon, but the way for delay in this matter did not seem open and I accepted what seemed to be the right thing to do. It would have been easier for me to have made a specialty of ~~a~~ study for a while longer in which I was just beginning to get a good start. I find it quite difficult to keep along as fast as I would like to but still we go along and I know we shall keep going and conquer ~~it~~ at last. I did have a fear that if I did not take hold of the Freed at once I would get so much interested in the other work - the field work - as to be unwilling and unfit to fill the ~~the~~ station to wh you had assigned me for the crying need of the Constantinople field. It seems to me in that direction rather than in the secular department. On this point I have been so much surprised to find a field so large, so influential

so little cultivated. and then the outlook seems to indicate that help is more needed in that direction than in the secular work. I cant tell you how my heart goes out towards this people these young men & boys. Able to carry on many an enterprise for Christ if some one will only give them a start. and what is the prospect for intelligent Christian leadership -

You know that while we have a good many missions on our roll the most of them are engaged in the literary work and are hard at work there, It can hardly be expected that under the pressure which that department makes that they can ~~to~~ do much outside - or can it?

To me as I look over the situation I see the outside work ~~in~~ the hands of Dr Wood who lives in Scutari. Brooks in Persia among the Yezids. Hitchcock in Stamboul Dr Wood of course is past his best days of work. & Hitchcock is to leave in the spring & then is the great speculation with really less of a force who work directly over & upon

the people, than our interior stations seem to have. & that force seems to be wanted. I have whispered it in my ~~wife's~~ wife's ear that it did seem to me that the great need in the Constitutional work was not a Treasurer but a missionary. Of course I shall seek to do my side work for Christ & I doubt not I shall find plenty of work ~~to do~~ but the enormous detail of the Treas. will keep me from much at which my heart will long to do. I am somewhat surprised both that I displace a man of so much more vigor and apparent capacity for work, (the I expected to find) & who seems very well fitted for the Business Dept. and who does not as I anticipated warm by the char enter the "field" ~~&~~ but who in all probability seems likely to remain in the well filled ranks of the Pub Dept — Please do not gather that I am in any way discontented ~~&~~ I am not. I wish above all things to remain here and work for Christ I am becoming more and more interested in these young men about me who seem to welcome me so cordially & who are so glad that I have come among them. Oh how I wish I could talk to them.

I refer to the vast importance of this field in its great influence on the Empire. How I wish we could spare to good strong work here among the people an example to all the Churches in the land—

I fear to look forward to the departure of Mr Hitchcock. a man so thoroughly in the work. so well fitted through is long acquaintance with the field to advise & execute & one who so commands the esteem & respect of the native pastors and who "gets along with them" so well. Cant he be persuaded to stay on a while longer?

I wish to speak of one more subject it is Mrs Schneider & Gleason's work.— It is now fully decided by Mrs S. I think that she will return to America next year the question of a successor. I fear that Miss Gleason will hardly be able to remain on the score of health. but time will make this more definite. at any rate the work begun is too good to lose & the ground already gained ought to kept as a footing for further work in good force — two good strong ladies ought be at work on this ground. I want to suggest

Miss Lord who is deeply interested in such work. ~~compelled~~ obtained a promise from Mrs Bowstar before she left America that she should be asked left into it — who seems her to special gifts for it. — will acquire the language with, I think unusual rapidity & who is thoroughly in ~~my~~ hopes that ~~of~~ a way may be opened for her to enter into such a field —

I have written this letter in a hurried way in time snatched from sleep. Please take it for what it is worth & not more. Please also consider it a private letter. — My wife & I are well. I think we are making good progress in the language. Our teacher at our last lesson expressed himself very much pleased in a difficult lesson learned when he had expected ~~to~~ more of his assistance would be needed before it could be mastered. — I can't tell you how glad I am to be here & of this opportunity for work. I

do long for the day to come when I can talk with a ready tongue May God then make it a ready tongue for Him.

I am yours in Christ
W. W. Pierce

Rec'd Dec 16 1852
From
Cumberland
Good. Eureka

publications

L. S. Ward

Dear Bro.

There is a call for more copies of the "Memorandum" will you have a supply sent me

Yours Truly
J. W. Peck

Constipe
3/17/82.

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Have been confined to the house for some days - write this from my chamber. Hope to be on duty again in a few days.

Beautiful weather bright & mild

W. W. Pitt.
apl. 10. 1852.

D. E. Clark,

Bible House, Constantinople,
Oct 5th 1882.

Rev. A. G. Clark, D.D.
Boston, Mass.

I am under a great many obligations to you for your very kind letter of a few weeks ago. It has been a clear comfort. I suppose that the first years of a young missionary are in many respects the hardest of his life, & it is not to be wondered at if at such a time he is tried to the last degree, tested to the full. I had expected a year of hard work, with much of the inevitable drudgery, which is never absent to one in such a position. I was prepared for everything of this sort. I remembered to have read long ago that one of the early fathers in missionary labor had remarked of the first years as being dangerous ones, and that he who could endure them without "falling from grace" was likely to keep in grace the rest of his days. To say that the year just closed has been a hard one for me is to speak mildly. I did wonder why it was that I had made a conflict to get away from America, & such opposition. Only was kinder to me than I had thought for. I

never could have passed thro' the year just closed had it not been for that conviction of God's call to serve Him abroad which was slowly, painfully yet surely settled, making a conviction on wh I could rest though tormented with questions I could answer, & to I found majesty on many a dark day, creeping back to that settled fact & resting there. It is such a comfort to have within a firm conviction that God has made known his will, & so such to answer, "I have followed." I remember receiving a letter from you during the time I was debating the question of work abroad, or rather when I had the question before God to ascertain what his will might be, in which you spoke of the desirableness of a settled, firm, conviction, as to God's will in the matter, well it came, and when I wrote you of my decision, it was only my willingness to follow God's voice, that came time the voices of all my friends were against the step. I see now that a stalwart formed decision would have never stood the test of the last year trials. I am so grateful to Him for all the way in wh it has led me.

I am very thankful for the very satisfactory report made in regard to Y. M. C. A. work. It seems to me that a spirit so open, so altruistic, so fully consecrated, so fully consecrated, so fully consecrated

kind of life with the odds fearfully against them. I have so much yearning for them wishing that some thing could be done to save them. Often to save them from a life worse than we can name. Oh to think as Bro Hitchcock can testify to. Of the many who come here year after year, to lose in this hotbed of iniquity (Khartoum). & go down at last, when often no effort whatever is made to save them. My heart bleeds for them. May God aid me to do something or get some one else to do something to go get the train against who will at least make an effort to save them. Nothing is now needed than a systematic effort both to save young men & to cultivate young men to work for Christ. A modest building where the young men could have a home and as soon as M.E.C.A.'s have in America will after a while be a mighty agency in the way of help in the direction I have indicated. I officers know that there is nothing in the name to effect anything that the Character of the Assn must merit & be worthy of the name. But I feel [redacted]

that forces an hen. who ought to exert all work to produce the character, ~~[illegible]~~ worthy of the name. The beginning must be small, modest, & continue so, till the spirit of the mission is tested, perhaps till some "burn out" ~~who first lead up as fast~~ ~~[illegible]~~ have time & to the work ~~[illegible]~~ to who are to be the "tried & true". ~~Probably~~ you have noticed that the International Committee of Y.M.C.A's have appointed ~~[illegible]~~ agent for Turkey. —

I am very much encouraged by a remark made to me by the Vakil of the Protestant Community, to the effect that in his estimation nothing was so well calculated to unite both Protestants & Armenians & become a general community form in Turkey as such organization. ~~[illegible]~~ together with as well

I presume ~~[illegible]~~ that this and ~~[illegible]~~ with I do not ~~[illegible]~~ comprehend ~~[illegible]~~ are due for more wisdom than I possess. ~~[illegible]~~ to be able very soon to take the proper steps in this direction. ~~[illegible]~~ I trust God will make plain to me if it is the will

until you will find my dear brother that I am "Elected" with the object of that commencing Business in this country from that happy day which

Before I close I must tell you one word in the language, "Hold fast", was I said work diligently. I am [illegible] does it have a "probationary" existence but I work out work with more regularity & perhaps may profit and learn of, by study take pains to succeed at all.

I confess I have waited a hundred times and lost five minutes for more than in which to study but I confess it is for the best that I have some obstacles I have learnt to forget difficulties, for they really have [illegible] I confess you are very much [illegible] in the "Situation" prior to my notice: it is a grand question I do not hesitate to be [illegible] to letter Criterion, or [illegible] [illegible] of presumption [illegible] for constituting the magnetic [illegible] who are [illegible] to get up and American over our [illegible] left our [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] zest. [illegible] meanwhile [illegible] It seemed that [illegible] be [illegible] appear to [illegible] the right [illegible], [illegible] the right track. [illegible] associates must be [illegible] only [illegible]. [illegible] this [illegible] [illegible] in your office — [illegible]

My health is good quite as good, and [illegible] much better than in America — I suppose a little at first the change from our dry [illegible] climate to the sea [illegible] was noticed — Then you know that it was a terrible struggle for me to get away from America. It cost me so much anxiety, so much conflict waiting [illegible] open for [illegible] to go so [illegible] to my friends [illegible] & my trade was only [illegible] with my wife & me, & then came upon us by a third [illegible] into the Business Company. It really was about all I could stand. Rather when you saw me when I left America I came in a "run up" condition both physically & mentally —

I then had to turn my work steadily somewhat less vigorously than if I had come in dry fine — I felt that I ought to take a little more time to get "under headway" than if I had begun fresher in mind & stronger in body —

I am now much pleased with Mrs Schneider's work
it is showing herself capable of doing the work
(notably a church organ) and be worse treated if we
are willing to do personal, earnest work among them.
Mrs S has several young men attached to her by ties
of friendship that are almost like those of kinship.
(Perhaps they are her mothers) these bring other lives
there are some seven or eight at work where she
has more or less opportunity to influence & guide —
what a privilege! besides she is getting hold of several
women (Mohammedans also). The teaching department is in
a most promising condition. An interesting Prayer Class
of men & women. I meet the Charge of Bro Brown,
his helpers, a class of women numbering from 10 to 20.
a large class of young men who come to us inquiring
into religion (some of whom are Protestants or Greek
regular in attendance) numbering sometimes 40 to 60. taught
by Barnes & Shepard the teacher in our School here (Stambul),
a good class of women to the of girls taught by a
pupil from the Home School & Miss Greene (in Armenian)
and a large class numbering from 10 to 20. taught by
Miss Annie Bliss (in Armenian) the latter class has
been a great trial to Mrs S. they are bright, quick, noisy
boys some often from the street attracted in by the singing
or urged to come in by our teacher. This Bliss took charge

of them. seems able to control them.
The service admirably. This class
after the opening service consists occupies
the sitting rooms on upper floors. (nine doors)
where dirty pictures, black boards & organs
they are well behaved often, innocent & taught

This work (the Evening school) is of course
common in this country in our sense of work
done. we feel that it is lovely, or abominable
may, at any time flag in its interest & die
out. we hope not. but are thus for days
by days for another Sunday's work with all
its varying impressions & influences.

After the soldiers (police) come in look
about. stay very a few songs & go away upon
apparently outside that no treasure is
concocted there or revolver begun. Often men
of high rank come in to enjoy the singing
but are generally frightened off at prayer time —

We praise that the end may justify the
songs which are unconsciously & warning in and
sung on the street. in the Police Stations by the
soldiers & in the schools. may also do their work
St Paul Rom when said "you know

A hymn can lift us like a wing".

Even if imperfectly understood it may still lift some
I think —

"Can lift us like wing? yes higher
"Can lift us off the earth,
"Oh tuts that sorrow, tuts that tire.
"Sing once what this is worth
"Through voices brash and querulous — Sing
"A hymn" Can lift us like a wing

May I ask you to excuse this hasty letter and please done the kindness to permit some of it. It often places us in an extremely unpleasant position when our better or parts of them come back home, not by so many of native brethren. That was never intended for any but your (innocents) eyes was written with just that freedom we always thought would be given you, humanly speaking fully some points of interest or char. When I write for the press I will write more carefully —

Yours in Christ
W. H. Peet

I cannot forget your kind words, & the hope we were born of them; as we walked together Boston Common. To be of service for Christ to the young men of Carolina if God shall lead me to such a service I shall be so glad — May he fit me, I am so dull, so sinful — yet precisely God can use me — I remember Jacob what he was & what he became — I suppose my supplanter — A Prince of God — & found wonderful —

Especially with regard to my topics which may perhaps be of service to them — I have made them work it upon children's Spirit then me the way the work

The letter means ... God gives ...

P.S.

I want to add a few words to my letter written a ~~few~~ some days ago on a subject wh has interested Mrs Schneider & myself considerably — ~~the~~ proposes to open a small coffee house & put in it a native Christian who will carry it on much as other shops are carried on, but who will also be interested in distributing tracts & bibles &c. the pastors in our vicinity have signified a willingness to ~~sig~~ spend some of their time in the shop conversing with those who happen there — I have already written to Mrs Bowker about the plan, wh I think is a good one. — You know that these shops are very much frequented — that they stand, to an Oriental in the place of home & fireside, that they ~~come~~ go to these places to rest, meet one another talk, gossip &c. They are seen very often by the steamboat ~~wharf~~ wharves, up & down the Bosphorus, by the Railroad Stations at many points on the streets & are very much frequented. Now why not make use of this national gathering place — & get in train

a line of work wh will meet the people on their own ground & with their own customs. I have noticed that you can come nearer an Oriental sipping with him a cup of coffee under a tree than in any other way I have yet observed. The fact that this is in harmony with the customs of the people is it seems to me the great point in its favor

It gives an unusual opportunity for personal work. In my judgment its is personal work that will set in motion the successful working of the cause here. How can we expect a sermon to answer one half of the inquiries wh come up in a heathen mind ought not our work to look to a more direct kind of contact?

With regard to the financial part of the scheme I will say that the whole affair is to be a modest enterprise what it might grow to I can't of course say but no changes should be made with out consultation Mrs Schneder has become considerably

interested in the plan & has written to many of her friends who have responded till now she has on hand something like 100$ ~~with~~ sent for this purpose

I dont know as there is anything to say in this connection except to get your judgment on the plan — It may require some outlay beyond what Mrs A has now on hand but she has enough to meet the expense of opening it for a time. As to the details of Expense I suppose this is stated in her correspondence with Mrs Booker — In my judgment the plan promises well enough to justify something of an outlay — but as she has a considerable fund on hand to start with & supposing there can be no objections made to a trial for the purpose of seeing what it may bring forth —

Oct 24/82.

W. M. P.

On this subject also I so very much desire your advice, as this falls in answer to her question —

Constantinople, Oct. 5, 1882.

Rec'd Nov. 13.

No. 18 — a.

Pl. 9

Nov 5. 1

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Bible House, Constantinople,
Dec 13th 1882

Rev E. K. Alden D.D.
Secty of Boston

My dear Bro.

Your letter of Nov 15th was received. The plan & purpose of Mrs Schneider's Reading & Cottar Room, with your letter to me has been laid before the Station. They approve it & say go on accordingly we do so. I am sorry, on the score of kindness to Mrs S. that her letter to the A. B. C. F. M. on the subject should have remained unacknowledged and your letter to me has been the first response to her plan for a work wh already has cost her much of time, strength, and ~~care~~ anxiety. Is this business like?—

I think the whole case has been suffiently set before you so that I need not take your time further. You of course understand that it does not contemplate any large expenditure. & that the whole concern is to be under the eye of the Station—

Approv. Sec° & Stations supplied with copies by first post. — I am yours truly W. W. Peet

Constantinople, Oct. 5, 1882.

W. W. Peet
Rec'd Jan 1. 83

For
Dr Clark

Mr Schneider's
Coffee-House,
v. letters referred to,

Mr S. should have
written to Sir Jas.
for approbation of
P. C. instead of
to Mr B. M.

E. K. A

Constple Feby 16/83

Rev A. G. Clark D.D.

Boston.

My dear Bro.

I thank you for your letter of Jany 3. in answer to mine of Dec 13th. My understanding now is that the Reading Room enterprise is favored by the Prudential Committee as long as the mission or Station favor it, and the funds are supplied by outside parties - or in other words they don't feel at liberty to aid the enterprise financially - If this definition of the position is correct then we will work on such a basis as long as we can. — Miss West is still in the City continues her Rest at Galata. & has lately opened a Coffee & Reading Room in Stamboul some distance from Mrs Schneider's and as she is near the Bazar & Khans she has special reference to the young men there - Mrs S's work mainly is with the Jews and is I think I may say successful to a degree sufficient to justify the outlay & to make it seem

quite desirable to continue it — I doubt thinks that any "departure" after the fashion of Miss West need be feared — Nor do I think that any aid to the effort would be at all noticed or felt by Miss West. It would be almost too bad if in order to be consistent we tie our hands from work wh will be promotive of results — You know Holmes well says

"Don't be consistent but be simply true."

As to Mrs S's movements I can't say she has not given me any information on this point — Sometimes I gather from her remarks that she intends to return to America this year & again that she may stay on indefinitely. The work this fall has evidently been hard for her — With regard to the Home I had hoped (provided no other one was found) to continue it after the hours, but this will of course depends upon how the enterprise developes & how it is sustained —

I hope to write you more at length soon at present I am very busy

Yours Truly

W. W. Pratt

Feb. 16. 1883

Constple Mch 21st/83

Rev N. G. Clark D.D. –

Boston Mass.

My dear Bro.

I was somewhat surprised a few days ago to notice another mention of the Charge for Expense of Teachers of Language in my June Acct (1882) with Mr Ward. I wrote him somewhat fully & had supposed the question settled. At any rate as far as he was concerned he has as I understood withdrawn his objections –

The objection interposed has been that of precedent and it is to this view of the case that I wish to reply – not for the amount involved but as a guide in the future.

To show you that the precedents already in force point to the principal that the extra expense put upon a new missionary for the first few years of his residence here has heretofore been regarded as an expense to be met by separate appropriation from the salary, I ask your attention to the the following Estimates which have passed into appropriations – heading even

since in 1883. Approps. wh passed the P. Com after the correspondence with Mr Ward - referred to abov

All the following are expressly for "Teacher of Language"

1883		1882		1861.	
Cerritple Inway.	25. 2.t		Cerritple	100. Rs.(?).	
Cesarea	10	10.		105.	
Manisa	10.	12.	Harport	30	
Sivas	8	10.	Philippopolis	See Estimates.	
Philippopolis	20	15.			
Monastir	10	10			
Samsoun	15.	12.			
Marash		10.			

I have taken only the accounts at my hand, 1882 & 83 & looked at an old one (1860). at random -

The following are some of the Charges wh have been allowed by the Treasurer at Boston ——

1881		1882	1880.	1878.	1876
	June 8. 2.t				221½
Cesarea.	Dec 19. "		204		518
Manisa	550	413	554	1500.	177¾
"	15.32.		946.		340.
	1800	(860.) objection			3700
Cerritple *	6.50. (to appro).		(to appro) 550.		3500
Monastir	500.				
			46.		
			Sivas 1154		500
			Samsoun 800		

	June 300			
1862. Sivas	Dec 386.		1861 Marzevan	942.

* Cerritple had no appro for this purpose in 1881. yet there was allowed in June 1800 P. & in Dec aec 200 + 450.- the former being for Miss Gleason & the latter for myself. also in 1880 there was no appropriation & 550. for Miss Gleason was allowed in Dec acct for that year ——

From these items it would seem that to throw off the sum objected to by Mr Ward in my June account but not objected to in the previous Dec account (items in exactly the same condition), would be in opposition to what has been heretofore an established precedent —

At present my family expenses are not large, still I have taken upon myself to buy my own books for studying the language, (Older missionaries tell me it used to be the custom to charge the amounts so expended to the Bd. pr acct as the cost of teacher) and to furnish my own home. & I do this because I prefer to — I do not wish any outfit. & I have a little more than used up my salary since I have been here. but there are extraordinary expenses. I can meet this sum for Jenny without any serious inconvenience. & will gladly do it if it is considered best. I can only in regard to Mrs Gleason how the charge would effect her. Of course in the case of us both we might to go back and take upon ourselves all that has been expended upon us in this way even notwithstanding a part of it with the larger part has been accepted by Mr Ward. & notwithstanding the further fact that we have in the Appns for 1883

the sum of 25 T.L. (See Constple Treasy. Appro 1883) intended for the use of Miss Gleason. Miss Lord & myself. This would reduce the Appro. wish-
Shall I take a like course in other cases
void also
reduce the 93 T.L granted for this purpose in the Appro for 188 (W.T. Ill. & Eurp T. Ill.). & shall we rule out hereafter such items from our Appro. Estimates This is an important point and I would like to be informed as to your judgment in the case before Annual Meeting when our Estimates come up for consideration. I think I have shown enough to give my authority for making the Charge which I did of these two items in June. —

Yours Truly
W. W. Pettibone
Treas

Perhaps I might add, that upon statement that it has not been customary to charge such items, have been met with expressions of surprise by our older missionaries. Mr Pettibone said at once "there have been hundreds of such charges" — others have said that the charge used to cover not only the amount paid the Teacher but the cost of the books necessary for the study of the language. Mr Pettibone took room in Dec 1881. (Shortly after I came) that I was at his entire expense. Such a charge occurred on the amount paid my teacher. — I presume my books has made no charge for that item — W.W.P.

Constantinople, March 21, '83
Rec'd Apr. 14. Cmd
Prudential Committee
I think we are well warranted in making no application for this item for the present year.

Bible Ho. Constple.
June 9th 1883

Rev J. O. Means D.D.
Boston.

My dear Bro.

Herewith I hand you letter of explanation to approve of the Estimates of the Eastern Mission for the year 1884. Will you please arrange so that this letter will come up for consideration with the estimates —

Yours truly
W. W. Peet
Trea

Recd June 21, '83

W. H. Deer.

Constantinople. June 9./83

Recd. June 25. 1883.

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Bible House Cor Astor Place
June 18/83

Rev J. O. Means D.D.
Boston

Dear Bro.

Referring to my letter of June 9. (to you). with papers relating to the appropriations for the Eastern Mission. will you add the enclosed paper to those sent in the letter referred to above —

Yours Truly
W. W. Rice

Cons'ple June 18, 1883.

Rec'd July 9.

Cont. F. def

Bible House July 18/83

Rev. J. O. Means D. D.
Boston Mass

Dear Bro.

I think we have been instructed to send our Estimates for 1884 to you at all events I am sure you will kindly put them in the right hands if I have sent amiss —

The amount set apart to the Western Turkey Mission in the apportionment made during the late Conference was 201000.00 B. Our regular estimates as we show amount to 180425

Contingents to 83700

888125

The above does not include the Expense of the Home School for wh we expect the Trustees will ask at least. 100000

Making a total including Home. 1988125

So that we are within the bounds set for us. In order to accomplish this the Stations have reduced to such

a low figure, the amount asked from the Board as to make it highly desirable that the amount granted include both regular & contingent estimates. — It is also suggested in order the best working of our plans at Cooperation, that hereafter the Salaries of Missionaries be sent separate and apart from the Appropriations for work in the fields of the several States as the Appropriations for this work will in many (or some) instances be laid before local Unions or the like it is desirable that we be able to put before such bodies just the paper wh comes from the Prudential Committee. I desire on my own behalf that I be informed as this year officially as to what the Appropriation for 1884 may be for the Home

I am Yours Very Truly
W. W. Pratt Treas.

Constantinople, June 18, 1883.
Rec'd July 9.
Dividend
Special
Rec'd

Bible House Constple July 4/83.

Rev J. O. Means. D.D
acty Foreign Secty -
Boston

Dear Bro.

Referring to the enclosed Application from the Bulgarian Union for Sundry Special grants for 1883 to meet what they term "Immediate wants". allow me to say that this Application was handed to us after the adjournment of our Annual Meeting. and as our brethren are anxious that the requests should come before the Prudential Committee we have been instructed by our Com ad Interim to forward them to you. requesting at the same time that the various Stations interested, inform you of such facts in regard to the items in their respective fields as ought to be brought to your notice —

Yours Truly
W. W. Peet
Secty. Com ad Interim pro tem.

Mr. W. W. Peet.

Constantinople, July 4. 1883.

Rec'd July 23.

Ans. 23

Estimates

P.C.

Belligerent Claims

Bible House Constple
July 4. 1883

Rev J. E. Pierce
Nicomedia

Dear Bro.

At a meeting of the Com and Inter[n] yesterday it was voted in regard to a certain Application made by the Bythinia Union for a grant in aid to sundry points in the fields of Broosa. Nicomedia & Constple, that the application be forwarded to (Boston) Prud Com[te] that the Stations interested be asked to send to that Committee such facts in regard to the request for points in their respective fields as in their judgement should be communicated.

For the Committee

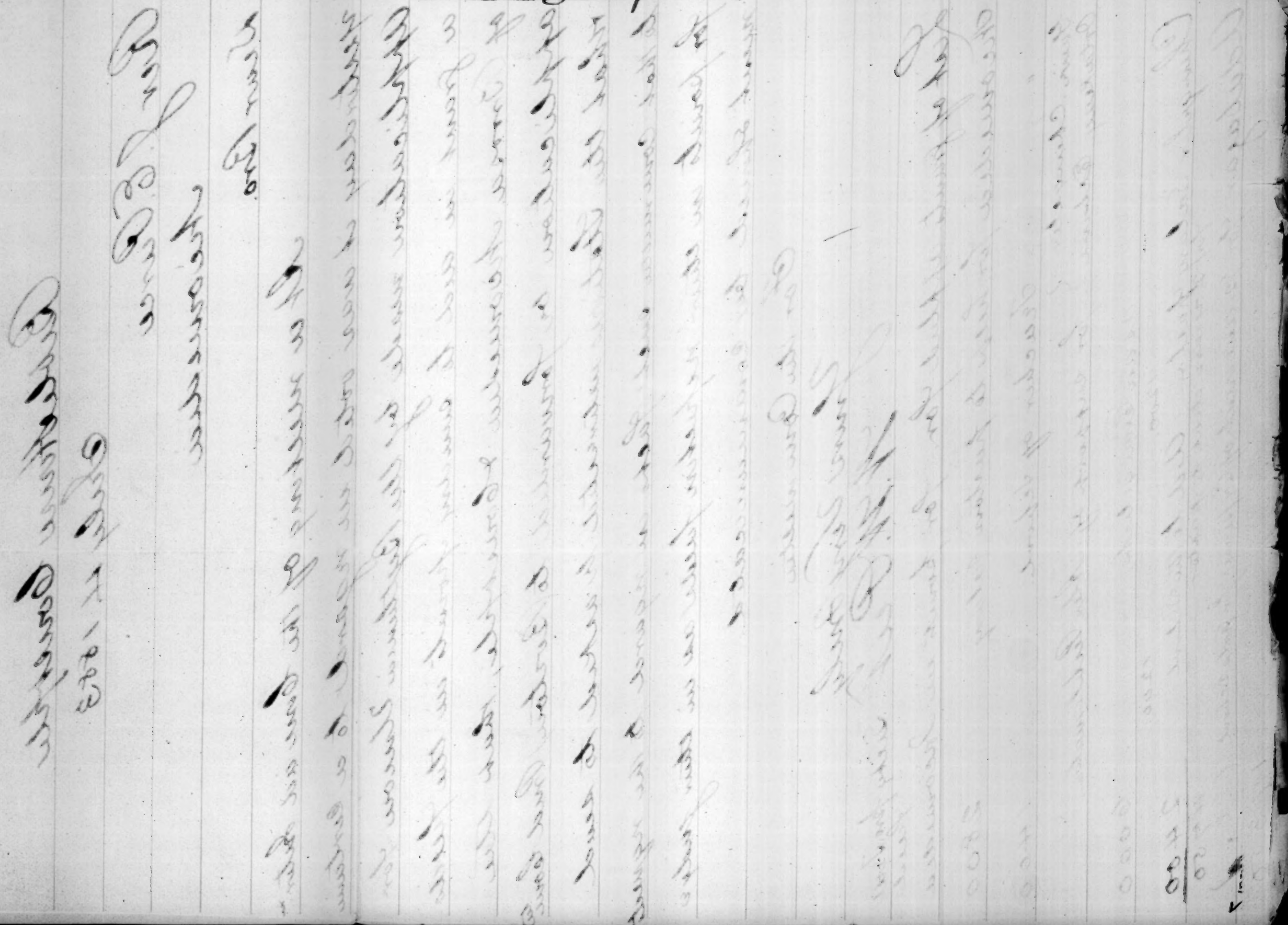
Yours Very Truly
W. W. Peet Secty pro Tem Field

List of grants applied for. For points in Nicomedia

Nicomedia for help to pastor salary	2800
" Hungjiler Teacher of School.	1400
Guiv. ~~Chanjator~~ } Ortakeuy. Ecbine } for support of Alex Pashlemalyan as an Evangelist	6000
Chengjler Salary pastor 1200. Aid to the School 1200	2400
for 2 years debt to pastor	750
Adabazar. for 1/2 amount of Expense for girls School.	(?)
	17350

Constantinople, July 4. 1883

Rec'd July 23.



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Smyrna Sept. 20. 1883

To the Com. ad Interim.
W. J. M.

Dear Brethren,

At the meeting of Annual meeting, after very full discussion an estimate of 150 liras was approved for an Armenian Evangelist in Smyrna.

At that time having no reasonable hope of finding the man for the place at an early date - I put in no special for 1882. There was also the possibility of the man - who was at that time in Smyrna, would withdraw entirely from our work.

so that we were likely to have his surplus salary - in case we found a new man -

But the old man remained and has become an itinerant Evangelist for the field working in Turkish and Armenian, and so still drawing from the Board of Lives. Meanwhile the new Evangelist for city work in Smyrna - was found in the person of Pastor Kacos, formerly of Nicomedia. and circumstances were such that he was glad to come, + we were glad to have him come at the beginning of July.

He seems to be well adapted to his difficult post and I anticipate a permanent arrangement —

For the present year we

per ~~year~~ month.

I therefore ask

request for a special appro

60 liras - for the 6 mon

I may forward the m

the Prudential Committe

Jas

re are paying him 10 lines

k your indorsement of
propriation for 1882 of
onths salary - That
ongress at once to
ttle -

Respectfully -

N B Bowen

Bible House Concepción
Octo 4th 1883

Rev A. G. Clark D. D.
Boston –

My dear Dr Clark –

The enclosed letter from Rev M Berrien of Smyrna asking for a Special Grant for 1883 to enable him to pay his new Second Evangelist – 60 Liras has been read to the members of the Com ad Interim, & they concur in the request therein. I have been requested in Bro Pettibone's absence to make you acquainted with their action & to forward the original letter of Bro Berrien wh I now do.

Yours very truly
W. W. Peet

Constantinople. Oct. 4, 1883.

Rec'd Oct. 22.

Bowen 56

Bible House Cemetery
Dec 4/83

Rev A. G. Clark D.D.
Boston

My Dear Bro

I have just rec^d your of Nov 7th. and yesterday I laid upon the Com of Inter^ns the several points therein they concurred in all That is Bro Greene's grant of 132$. to cover expenses incurred in treatment of his son also Mr Barrows grant of 50 £ for entertainment of guests at various times. His peculiar situation makes these cases frequent

Dr Thom's case was this – I am asking all Messrs physicians to report at the end of the year and had hoped to incorporate in my Annual Report Dec 31. ~~this~~ reports from all as per Regulation of Mch 21/82. Pg 7.

Dr Thom writes me that you have assured him to use what funds he has on hand arising from his medical practice for the building or enlargement of Hospital accommodation somewhere. I wrote back if such was the case or if you intended him to report as required, & let the report come before the Annual Meeting of the Mission for indorsement

In one case I would state my opinion or reports in
in the other it would be useless. I only wrote
to conform to your wish. The gave mine at length
by mistake I refer you to my letter
as I was, and am now, able only to
bring it up in this general way. It cannot
be better phrased. I should think in the interest
of frank open dealing for our mutual good
as well as his a refusal might be made.

But it is left in the your hands
you decide. Lain as well myself on this subject
that is of course if you think it best.

I hope I have done the business more
fully, should other point arise.

Yours very truly
W. H. Seward

Hon

Consul Gen'l, Dec. 4, 1883.
Rec'd Dec. 26.

Bible House Constple
January 23 1884.

Rev A. G. Clark DD.
Boston

Dear Bro—

Bro Perry of Sivas sends in his account at end of year 1883 showing that he has overdrawn his appros. and extra allowances by 3416 Ps. This excess is on Tours occasioned by an unusual number of removals (of helpers) & this over expense to & from Kara Hissar with his family. A further occasion is on the items Educational Bro I will quote Bro Perry's words.

"Our expenses for Boys Schools have exceeded the "appr. by the invitation of Bedros Manookyan to Garasu "in August at a salary of 275 Ps per month for wh "provision was made in Appros for 1884 but not "for 1883; by our having a male teacher employed "in one of the schools in Junius for wh. provision "was made for a Girls School only & by additional "Expenses at Sivas caused by the withdrawal of "the Cambellites Baptists from Cooperation with "us who left the paying Persons of our Congregation

"much reduced" Bro Perry adds. "For the
"payment of this 34.$\frac{16}{100}$ Leras we must
"either reduce the expenses for 1884 and carry
"it by next year's Appro^s. or ask the Bd
"Com to allow it in view of the fact that
"on account of Mr Hubbard's absence
"we need more native help & 62½ Lers
"of his salary reverts, from the appro^n
"of 1883 —

Allow me to add that I presented the Case to our Com ad Inter. and it was the unanimous conviction of all present that if the Bd Com could render any assistance in this case it would be ~~no~~ better than to ask Bro Perry to retrench from the amount allotted to him in the Appro^n for 1884. After such an expression I was asked to present the case to you for such action as may seem to you best.

I am yours very truly
W. H. Peet

Constantinople, Jany. 23, 1884.
Rec'd Feb. 12

Telegram to Montgomery. Cons dated Bistow Jany 23. Rec'd
reached my office at 9½ O'clock A. M. Jany 24.

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Bible House, Constantinople,
Feby 20th 1884.

Rev N. G. Clark D.D.
Boston Mass.

My dear Dr Clark.

I have yours of Jany 15th about Miss Brooks. She went to Bardezag early in the fall & has been there ever since - I dont think she has seen the doctor since she left Scutari - That her health has been steadily mending I dont think there is any doubt. Ever since her first stay at B she has been at study. there seemed to be a want in the school and she began teaching - for some time she has been assisting Miss Farnham & Parsons. At one time she wrote us that besides her studies in Armenian she was teaching some four classes in the school. & yet I dont think any one thought she was overworking - As far as I can learn from her & others in B. there doesn't seem to be reason for suggesting to her that she return to America on the ground of her health. I think the facts are that her life at Erzroom & especially at Erzingan were a tax on mind & body exceedingly hard to bear. & I sincerely hope that she may never feel obliged to return to that station

Miss Kimball remains in Mass. I am very truly yours
N. G. Clark

Constantinople Jany 23, 1884.

The medicine she needed most was
Evidently Cheer. rest. & change —

Perhaps it may interest you to
hear an extract from a letter she has
just written to Mrs Pet. on this subject
"I am very well — perhaps not perfectly but
"I have asked the opinion of Mr Parsons & the
(by [illegible] the return to the [illegible] in the school room at B)
"Prince before deciding whether I ought to remain
"they say they think that there is no reason why
"I should not I do not think I can do as much
"work as Miss Lella (Parsons) perhaps, but certainly
"as much as Miss Parham. Miss Lella has almost
"perfect health & is very strong. I have to be very care-
"ful, I am not as strong as I hope to be. But while
"I can do the amount of work I am now doing and
"study at the same time I think I may safely decide to
"remain" — With regard to her remaining there she
adds. "Miss F has said nothing about my remaining
"lately but as I wrote you before she was cordial in
"the invitation to remain when she extended it —
"Mrs Parsons has spoken about my remaining
"several times she is anxious I should."

Cons'ple Pet. 20, 1887,
Rec'd March 20.

I don't know how far the matter has progressed but I may
say that the rumors about her remaining here
referred to a visit of Miss Parsons to America which
she seems to have under advisement —

Bible House, Constantinople,
Feby 20th 1884

Rev A. G. Clark D.D.
Boston Mass

My dear Dr Clark.

Referring to your recent letter I hardly any thing wh I can call valuable in the situation here. I am among the people so little as to be quite a stranger to position wh they hold. I have just looked over a memorandum which I made about two months ago in wh I said these words. "I really dont think that our native brethren have understand fully the force of the documents which have come from Detroit. Amid the large mass of report & resolution they have not fully found the simple truth that the Board has in no respect changed its rules or policy — I dont think they will break with the Board but I really have little hope that we can make the cooperation plans work enthusiastically here. I fear our Companion Stations & Missions in wh we consist, subject to rules by the real Station & Mission will fail to secure that response from them wh will be necessary for their success — However I am willing & shall be glad to do what I can to give the new suggestions a fair & hearty trial" —

Since the above was written we have had some very encouraging meetings with our native brethren — but still I dont see any reason for changing anything wh I then written

I sincerely hope it may be otherwise but I have the same opinion today as when I wrote the reflections I have just copied. I think we were at a disadvantage and our work suffers from a neglect of the Evangelistic side of it, here. The hospital Brigades work here and have a great influence throughout the Empire, my first impressions on this point have been daily confirmed thro' the two years I have spent in Turkey. I do not think it will be practicable to withdraw from this side of the work and retire our Missions to the Publication and Literary work especially will this not be so with the present state of feeling. — The need to secure a harmonious successful work the unity of feeling, that sympathy one with another we can come only to those who are working together. It has been painfully evident to me many many times in these two years that to be able to give an intelligent vote upon estimates and much more on matters of Station policy & action our mode of life with the Bible so we practically separate us from our brethren company, our fellows to toil. I think from actual observation the social wants of the fields is a great barrier. What seems to be needed is not less force in the Press but more in the Evangelistic —

Constantinople, Feb. 20, 1884
Recd Mar. 21

Yours very truly
A.C.W.

Bible House Constple
June 6th 1884.—

Rev A. G. Clark D.D.
Secy &c. Boston.

My dear brother

Herewith I hand you the Estimates for the Western Turkey Mission for 1885. as approved in Committee of the Whole & accepted by the Mission in Executive Session — The amount of the Estimates are as follows.

General		20250.
Treasy Dept		723.50
Pub Dept		2811.50
Book "		423.00
Brousa	1017. 389(N.B)	1406.00
Cesarea	2260.40 288.00(N.B)	2548.40
Constple	2169.50 627.50.(N.B)	2797.00
Marsovan	2062.00. 256.00(N.B)	2318.00
Nicomedia	1000.00 425.00(N.B)	1425.00
Sivas	958.00 305.00(N.B)	1263.00
Smyrna	1371.00 920.00(N.B)	2291.00.
		18208.90.
Specials for 1884.		160.00.
Total including Spl.s		18368.90

Your letter of Jany 10 1884. fixed our limit as $81000.00

Constantinople, Feb. 20, 1884

or 18.409.09 Rs. So you see that, including our Specials for 1884, we have "Compressed" our Estimates within the sum named to us. We have bestowed much labor upon this "Budget" and we earnestly hope that by so doing we have lightened your labors not a little—

As Inbizunde was not added to our Mission until after the date of your letter we did not judge it included in the limit given us. The amount of Inbizunde Estimates 603.00 Rs. added to the above Recapitulation gives our grand total 18,971.90 Rs. We also add a Contingent list amounting to 761.73 Rs. many of these stood in the Estimates as made out by the Stations, in "Specials for 1884"; but our limit having no elasticity would not admit of their remaining there hence we have placed them "pro forma" in the Contingent list.

It is requested that in running our our limit next year the amount exclusive of Missionary Salaries be given & that hereafter this item be considered a separate & distinct list, for reasons given last year—

You will notice in the Estimate for the Treasy. Dept. a provision for Mohammed

this old man has been in the service of the Mission as Custom House Agent &c for upwards of twenty years & is now disabled & probably will not be able to do much more work.

I could not bear to turn a faithful servant off with nothing in his old age & I so suggested this step to the Mission & it met with their hearty endorsement —

Our Mission is still in session will probably not adjourn till next week —

We have had a good conference. & have taken some steps wh we all hope will lead to hearty & fuller cooperation —

Very Truly yours
W. W. Pitt

Trans &c

Mr. W. W. Peet

S

Constantinople, June 6, 1884

Recd June 23

✓

Ans Dec 23. A.

Estimates

Salaries for

48 £.T.

= $211.20

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Bible House Constantinople
June 12th 1884

L. G. Ward
Boston

Dear Sir

Enclosed I hand you the Estimates for the Eastern Turkey Mission which for some reason unknown to me has been sent this way — In a letter from Mr Dwight of Marsovan on the subject he says that the question of providing for such as per my suggestion was discussed & decided not make provision for it (?) They say I may add to the Estimates as much as I will charge for this purpose. — I have not done so as I have no data which will enable me to do this intelligently but on the strength of your instructions I think I had better inform the stations that in the Dec 1884 a/c I shall expect such for the year. — This if done at once will give them time to make such applications for aid (for 1884 & 1885.) to the Prud Com as the circumstances warrant — do you approve

Yours Truly
W. W. Peet

No. 91. Rec'd

W. W. Tait.
July 1. '74.

Dr. Clark,

N SEAGER & Co
No

200

Constantinople 15th Septr 1884

Rev. C. N. Allen D.D.
Corr. Sec. Amer. Board

Rev. W. Peet Esqr
Stamford

My dear Sir,

Pray convey to the Prudential Committee of the Board of Missions my sincere thanks for the honor they have done me in constituting me an honorary member of the Board. Any services I may have been enabled to render as a joint auditor of the accounts of the Turkish Mission, has been a labor of love: in token of the high esteem I have ever held for the noble work they have been the means of directing in this country, as well as for the affections I have had for the Missionaries whom it has been my privilege to know personally for many years, dating back as far as when Father Goodell, Dr. Dwight and Mr. Everett were amongst the zealous workers in the good cause. Praying that the labors of the Board may be continued and blessed until the Lord be known to Christ. I remain

Yours very Sincerely

Alex Langer.

Constantinople, Sept. 15-1904
Recd. Oct. 6

Dear Sir

Your letter of the Committee of the Board of Missions was duly read at the time that they were busy in considering our honorary members of the Board. Our Russian friend has been made a term quite so a joint member of the committee of the Institute of Missions, has been a labor of love: in fact of the high [illegible] term was taken for the world work that has been the means of developing in this country. So much so for the application & have to be the missionaries where is to be found [illegible] & know personally for many years. Nothing least so far as we know other [illegible]. Dr. Dwight and Dr. Howard must answer the questions in the good course. Trusting that the labors of the Board may be continued our Lord and the Lord Jesus & blessed.

Yours truly & in behalf
Alex Thomson

Bible House Concepts
Sept 17th 1884.

Rev E. K. Alden D.D.
Secy Prud. Com.
Boston

Dear Sir

Referring to yours of Aug 21st citing vote of Prudential Com.te in rel to Mr John Seager of this city I have to state that agreeably with your request I made Mr Seager acquainted with the action of the Com in recognition of his services as Auditor of the Accounts of the Turkish Mission & expressing to him at the same time the thanks of the Com for his faithful services so cheerfully given. In reply thereto I have received the enclosed letter wh I take pleasure in forwarding to you herewith.

Yours Very Truly
J. W. Peet
Treas. &c

Constantinople Dep. 15-1884

Gonzales Oct. 17-1844
Pa. Stat. Cat. 6

Pa.
17

Bible House Constple
Sept 30th 1884.—

Rev A. G. Clark D. D.
Secty &c. Boston

My dear Sir

I have your letter of Sept 10th I note what you report in regard to the grant of 50$ to Mr Gates. I suppose in case like this I can put the amount at once to his credit as nothing is said about any action by the Station or other body being necessary but to confer that power Lewis wrote him and asks him to charge in Semi Annual Accounts such a part (or all of it) as he needs. I don't like for my record's sake to put such sums to the credit of parties but prefer that they make a charge against grants. Glad to report all well Bro Baldwin & myself expect to go to Inbiznd. about the house then this week. Sorry the matter has been delayed so long. This land fever to get away just now. but it suits Bro B but - so I yield.

Yours truly
W. W. Perry

Constantinople, Sept. 30, 1884

Rec'd Oct. 18

P.C. Def^n

Holcombe

Bible House Memphis
Sept 30th 1884

Rev A. G. Clark D.D.
Secty &c Boston

My dear Bro.

Yours of 10th inst at hand in regard to Miss Brooks I dont know of any thing wh can be added to my letter of Feby 20th, in regard to her health. All that I said at that time is I think still true She is well and able to work. She has been very faithful to her studies & has made good advancement in her Armenian — She is now filling Miss Parsons place to some extent. I think fully except in Music — I understand from Mr Pierce that the arrangement is satisfactory.

I dont think they expect this to be a permanent engagement but as a temporary matter to fill Miss Parsons place during her absence I dont think that either side to the engagement has looked further than that. We may look to her record at B. to bring ~~out~~ light there bears favorable in wh she will be most successful.

Yours truly
W. W. Peet

Constantinople, Sept. 30, 1884

Rec'd Oct. 18

Bro Baldwin & myself hope to get off for Erzroum this Friday & take your advice — W. W. Peet

Bible House Constple —
Octo 3rd 1884. —

Rev N. G. Clark. D.D.
Secty &c Boston.

Dear Dr Clark.

I have yours of 15th Sept in rel to allowance to Mr Cole — of Erzroum to take the place of his outfit & losses by fire I don't know what sums have been granted by the Prudential Com to this end but the following have passed into account with Erzroum Station in 1882 — You will know if more has been granted — I have not been advised further —

In Mr Ward's letter to me of August 11th 1882. I was authorized to credit Mr Cole with "650$ from Prud Com for losses by fire" This item was duly passed to the credit of Erzroum Sta in my August Monthly Statement & fully explained Your letter to me of August 30th /82 authorized me to credit Mr Cole with 50$ for replacing his books wh were burned. I did this in Dec Monthly Statement to Trea of Erzroum Station —

Am I to credit him with a further amount? I will wait for your reply before taking action on your letter just received —

Constantinople, Oct 3. 1884

Recd Oct 20.

v Dec 6 a

Bible House Concord
Nov 7th 1884.—

Rev A. G. Clarke. D.D.
Boston

My dear Sir

I have word from Br Sanders of Utah saying that he had written you in regard to some appropriations which they hoped to scan from some items which I judge they wished to apply to other objects from those named in the Approp. as voted by the Prud Com. In other words I understand from his letter they want the privilege of charging the whole amount appropriated to Utah for 1885 without regard to the purposes for which the several sums have been granted — I doubt not the request is a reasonable one. They have had a hard pull this year if his letter is before you, & I could get in structions upon the close of the year it might save me the necessity of rejecting some of his charges, wh the Com could accept on his statements of reasons. You can instruct me though the time is too short

I have from Br. Kinsman expects his in Chicago day or two. he has had a hard trip — delay by his own in a business interview — he will make Expense — he tells me he has been there —

Yours &c
A. W. Ferris

Constantinople, Nov. 7, 1884.

Rec'd Nov. 28.

Instructions wanted

Applicant

Notice concur

N.B.C.

* Provincial Governor.

206

T1.

(Copy)

Bible House Cosple
Nov 19th 1884

Hon G. H. Heap
Chargé d'Affairs.

Dear Sir.

Referring to our conversation of to day in regard to Mr Barnum's new difficulty at Harpoot. I enclose herewith a copy of a paper lately received from him on the Relation of the College (American) at Harpoot to the Turkish Govt. From this it appears that the objection of the Govt. although doubtless to the entire enterprise at Harpoot is now ~~aimed~~ aimed at the girls school occupying a newly made addition to the house lately occupied by the Rev Mr Allen —. The case now on hand is this; during a late call by Rev Mr Barnum on the Vali* he was told (by the Vali) that an order to close the Girls school had been received from the Department of Interior because the building in which it is held was built as a house but now used as a school, They are daily expecting to be confronted by an officer charged with the execution of this order: If they should it is difficult to say what the result would be as the school ~~house~~ is in their own private house wh they

ful justified in defending from intrusion. According to their statement just at hand the order if executed will be ~~wasted~~ inserted till forcable measures are used, to what extent beyond that point I cant say, they seem determined to hold out against what they deem an invasion of their rights of domicil — The position seems to be a grave one. I hope you will write at your earliest opportunity to Mr Barnum giving him some hints as to the ~~limit~~ lines ~~on~~ in which he can rely on assistance from the Embassy, and, if you are willing to do so, some advice as to the course he had best persue, would be, I know, very gratefully received — I feel it to be one of those cases in which the action taken there ought to be in perfect harmony with the views held by the Legation. I would suggest an early communication as events there may come to an issue very soon.

With many thanks for the attentions already bestowed upon this case, I am Yours

Very Truly

(Signed) W. L. Peck

Bible House Cincinnati
Nov 29th 1884.

Rev A. G. Clark D.D.
Secty &c.

Dear Bro.

I enclose herewith a part of a correspondence lately passed between Dr Barnum of Hartford. Mr Hart may well The point of difference is the last action taken by the Executive Comt in regard to mixed schools as those at Hartford. It is true that in many localities we have heard nothing from this ~~to~~ order lately sent from the Department of Instruction but the letter of Mr Hart will show what we may have ~~to bear~~ face in every locality in which the local authorities see fit to enforce the law. I don't send this for any other use than your personal information in regard to these points: & to show how much we are sometimes dependent on the power of our Cemetery rels representation.

Hastily
D. O. Hart

Consfil Nov. 29. 1884

Rec'd Dec. 15

ans. 17a,

Dec. 17

Copy. No 161.

United States Legation
Constantinople
November 24. 1884

W. W. Peet
Bible House.
Constantinople.

Sir,

Your letter of the 19th instant enclosing a statement from Mr Barnum concerning the intention of the authorities to close the school of Harpoot has been confirmed by a telegram the British Embassy has received from Colonel Everett H. McCorkle at Erzroom. I sent Mr Garguilo to day to the Minister of Public Instruction as I am suffering from a bad cold &c and cannot go myself. The minister stated that he had sent an order by the direction of the Council to close all schools that had not received permits from the Government and that he could not recall it except by order of the same Council. I have written a note to the Minister of Foreign Affairs

requesting him to have the order suspended, and made formal application for a permit for the school. My note gives a short history of the school.

In case the authorities persist in closing the school my advice would be for Mr Barnum to protest against such an act, but to offer a passive resistance only, leaving the responsability to the authorities if they employ force, which I dont think they will venture to do.

The suggestion that I should inform the Valis that American Citizens are under the protection of the English Consuls is altogether inadvisable, I have written as I said I would to the Secretary of State and must await his instructions.

I am Sir ~~Your~~ very respectfully
Your Obedient servant
(Signed) J. A. Grant

Constantinople, Nov. 24th 1884.
Recd Dec. 13
To Mr. Pitt.

Relations of the College at Harpoot to the Turkish Govt

It is now about 29 years since Harpoot became a Missionary Station. Very soon after the arrival of the Missionaries they opened a school for boys & another for girls in this City. These were the germs which were fostered and developed until they grew into the Male & Female Dep't of the "Euphrates College". In 1876 the first Board of Education for this district was organized here. They sent out a Circular asking for a list of pupils & studies in all the schools. The first response to this circular was from us This Board visited the Male Dept & the Vali subsequently visited the Female Dept and all gave us the highest Commendation. From that time to the present we have responded to every request for the program of study &c & the Schools have had frequent visits from the highest officials in the Civil & Military service – In the Autum of 1882 a Superintendant of Schools Maarif Mudir – & an Inspector Mufettish from the Harpoot Vilayet arrived from Constantinople I learned at the time, that before they arrived here they made the boast to some persons who went out to escort them into the town, that they would take the American Schools in hand. I called on them several times & told them we should be glad of their assistance in the improvement of

our schools &c and although they visited the schools they seemed to be under some restraint but showed no open opposition. In January '83 I received a note from the Mudir asking how many schools we had and whether they had the "authorization required by law" also the names of the Teachers employed in them and whether they had the necessary Diplomas from the Department of Education" To this I replied giving a list of the Teachers & the lessons which they taught & stating their credentials, saying if something more than these credentials were needed they would be happy to be examined each in his own department for a Diploma from the Board of Education. Nearly two years have passed & we have heard nothing about examination or diplomas since. In the same communication I stated that we had a school for Males and another for Females with several departments that the germs of the first was planted twenty four years ago and of the latter twenty five years ago that at that time as far as we know there were no regulations requiring permission to be obtained and that the schools had frequently visited officially & no one had said that we ought to seek such permission but we now learned it for the first time, I said

however that we had no desire to proceed contrary to law and made a formal request for permission.— In conversation with the Mudir he said that permission could be granted here if the Vali favored it, if not it must come from the Central Board. He promised to aid in securing it. The Vali also said there could be no possible objection to it as he said "We have visited the school & have already expressed our approbation. No reply to this application having been received as I was about to proceed to Constantinople I spoke again to the Vali (in April) saying that I would like to have the request considered so that if it was refused here I might make application at Constantinople. He replied "The Idari Meglis has been very busy & we have not considered it, then too we have attached no importance to it for what other school has received permission to be?" The following June I mentioned the case to General Wallace & he expressed a serious doubt as to the wisdom of making a formal application for permission, as it would be a tacit admission that we had hitherto been in the wrong so the matter was dropped & we have heard nothing more about it directly, save occasional rumours that the Maarif Authorities proposed to close the College.

These gentlemen have been exercised about another matter, The girls school now had seperate & special quarters, It was opened in Mr Allens house & as its need of room increased. Mr Allen gave up some rooms & built others for himself he all the time paying a large tax on the whole building Two years ago last spring Mr Allen built another addition to the same building giving up his former rooms entirely to the girls & for nearly a year he occupied the new premises, one year ago he allowed the Female Dep't to go into the new rooms then returned to his original house. The Board of Education has made formal complaint that a building which was erected as a house is now used as a girls school and also the Inspector of schools a young unmarried Turk wished to visit the school to see whether it was really occupying these premises but he was not allowed to do so The Vali sent me the complaint asking for explanations, I gave the facts about the building as above & also said that not only was the Inspector denied admission to the girls school but he always would be. If it is thought best to make a formal application for the College to be recognised as such we are willing to do so

unless as General Wallace suggested it is implied that its continuance has been illegal & now run the risk of a refusal & if a Firman can be secured for the premises now occupied as Girls—school we shall only be too glad as it will save some five Liras a year in Taxes.— From the very first we have used extreme care to give the Govt. no just occasion to find fault. The whole trouble now comes from the two officials sent from Constantinople. Whether the animus of their strong opposition to us is from the Central Dept at Cosple or whether having failed to do anything to improve the Turkish schools they wish to show that they have done something by interfering with us or whether it is envy that our schools should so far outstrip their own is not easy to decide

(Signed) H. N. Barnum

Harpoot.
Oct 3/84.

Concepts Nov. 19-1884

Rec'd Dec. 15

To Hon. G. H. Heap,

210

Public Health Service
Dec [illegible] 1884.

Rev E. E. Hale D.D.
Boston —

Dear Bro

I acknowledge herewith your letter of Nov 8th with) Approp. for 18[illegible] also that of Nov 12th. I have carefully [illegible] the Statutes interested. I note the action in regards to [illegible]. I regret exceedingly that the Com saw fit to throw out this item. I believe the action thus taken a gross mistake. I stated the case in my letter of June 6 transmitting the approp. I can say no more.

Yours very truly
W. W. Peck

Rec° Dec. 22 84

Ans 24 a,

Letters to Mr C,

Pl.ff

L.T. 48

v.

$211.20

June 6 Letter

to

Hohannes,

Yours &c
A. Allen

Bible House Constpole
Jany 20th 1885

Rev E.K. Alden D.D.
Boston

My dear Bro.

I have yours of Dec 24th in relation to "Johannes' pension". I am sorry I have been unfortunate in the selection of terms. It is really the continuation of the wages at a reduced rate taking from him such service as he is able under view of his long faithful service continuing the salary when were the case different we should discuss the matter.

The case was fully discussed in Annual Meeting when not only the Com and Interests were present but the whole mission was represented. & this item was fully approved - else it would not have appeared in the estimates -

I thank you for the kind offer of assistance you make on behalf of the Board Com & I will avail my self of it in case of need. but as matters appear now if I can be allowed to use the sum appropriated for the Treasy Dept. (wh is exclusive of the pension) for the purposes voted but irrespective of the amounts voted. I think I can get thro this year with such

Change — I think is the estimate. & by fully when & then I can see clearly.

W. W. Dent

Jan. 20. 1885

Bible House Cor 4th & Astor
Feby 2 1885.

L. J. Ward Esq. Trans
Boston Mass

My dear bro.

I have just been shown at our Legation a book the title page of wh is as follows.

Report of Ed: A. Van Dyck
Circular Clerk of the U.S. at Cairo
upon the
Capitulations of the Ottoman Empire
Since the year 1150.
Part 1. (also Part II.)
Government Printing Office (Washington
- 1881. -

These books contain a vast amount of very valuable information & I think it would be well worth the trouble & small amount of cost ~~int~~ involved if a copy could be sent to each missionary Station in the Empire — There is not ~~a~~ copy, even in the Bible House, of this very valuable work. — It is not large - can be sent by post

Yours Truly
W. W. Rust

You will much oblige us by forwarding with the Book are the remarks called. We could hope to display them - but we know what our wishes are & we need not ~~[illegible]~~ our limits

W. W. Peet

Feb. 19. '85

Dr. Alden, a. .. 2a.

✓

Bible House Cenerple
Feby 27th 1885.

Revd. G. Clark D.D.
Boston

Dear Dr Clark

I write on behalf of the Com ad Entr. to say that we have heard from Bro Perry of his desire to return to the United States with the reasons therefor, which we understand are fully before you. We heartily sympathize with Bro Perry in the trying circumstances in which he is now placed & both for the sake of his children & his aged mother we are free that the step is fully justified by the circumstances of the case & we add our approval to his request

Respectfully
W. W. Peet

Constantinople, Feb. 27, 80.

Recd Mar. 16.

✓

Bible House Constple
Feby 28th 1885.—

Rev N. G. Clark D.D.
Boston

My dear Dr Clark.

We have your letter of 21st January in relation to Miss Brown's future to which we hardly know what to say.

It is seldom that she has been with us during her residence at Bardezag, but from reliable sources we learn — that her health is good — that she is making good advancement in acquiring the language — that she is giving satisfaction in her work as teacher — and that neither they nor she contemplate any engagement against the present school year. (ie July 1st abt). In regard to the prospect for work in Constple. — this also is a difficult question just now — We do not think it would be best to make any change in Miss Schneider's force now, or addition to it — & therefore we must wait till Miss S.' action is a certainty. She has been talking seriously about going to America ever since we knew her. & yet I don't know as the prospect is any surer than two years ago

As long as she remains it seems to be out of the question to plan for supplies - for any plan may be defeated by her remaining -

It doubtless is best to make no change as long as she remains. She is successful, & will doubtless continue to be so as long as she remains. but her work is of such a kind as to make it exceedingly difficult for a lady to follow her in it & I do not doubt but that when ever it becomes necessary to pass it over to other hands some radical changes will need to be made in the style, ~~name~~ of it - because I do not believe that any lady can be found who will carry, so distinctively a name among men. I don't mean this as a criticism upon the work, nor to find fault with it only I foresee that it will be a very hard matter to put this work upon women — Furthermore Mr P myself are of the opinion that some other party would be more satisfactory as a successor of course under such a feeling we need not think of work in that direction with out a sincere invitation - much of my outside work has been, ~~to~~ naturally, about the Bible House and for this reason, & for business readers, we have been spoken of as candidates for the house (new dwelling), at the Bible House which will be ready for occupancy next summer

should we reside there, we don't consider the surroundings such as to give much promise for work among women. It is true there are some families near the Bible House who are protestants, with whom a begining might be made, but not many Armenian speaking families ~~but there is an experiment, and~~ any work there for women would be an experiment – I fear that Miss Brooks would not find much employment tho if thought best she might come & try. we would gladly give her a home & help. –

Dr Somerville is with us now. Last Sunday he preached to a crowded house (over 400) at the Bible House, was interpreted by Pastor Aridis Constantinian very successfully. a meeting of 2½ hours in duration & yet he held the audience perfectly thro it all –

Yours Very truly
W. W. Peet

Constantinople, Feb. 28, 1885.

Rec'd March 18.

Bible House Constpole
March 26th 1885.

Rev E K Alden D.D.
Boston

Dear Bro

I have yours of Mch 9th with request to inform Bro Perry by telegraph of the action of the Prud Com granting to him permission to visit America I have telegraphed Bro P. to day —

By late letter from Boston we understand that 50. Loras has been granted to Mission Schools support, & that the 50 Loras in the Appro's for 1885. originally granted for her Orphanage are now available for her support also making in all 100 Loras. on this plan I am paying her. — Her work is under the direction of the Com ad hoc. — I also have yours of 6th Mch. granting 20$ to Cesar. Field —

Respectfully
W. W. Peet

Mr. W. Dear

Manchester 1844

Bible House Cornelia
May 7th 1885.

Rev N. G. Clark D.D.
Boston

Dear Bro

I have your letter of Apr 15.— In regard to that part wh refers to the grant of 832 Rs. made by Prudhomme for Dr Shepard's expenses & services— I am surprised that this should now be asked for. It was granted subject the approval of the Mission. I informed Bro Sanders that he must get this approval before I could pay it. He got the approval; charged the grant in Dec 1884. I allowed it, put it to his credit wh shows plainly in my account with Mr Ward dated Dec 31/84. You do not mention the date of your communication from Mr Lee but I doubt not this is one affair not two & no further action is needed from any source

Very truly Yours
W. W. Peet

Thanks for the Ship ath Mr Cox. now let's see him. we understand that will not arrive till July

W.W.P.

N W Port
May 7th 1885

✓

Iowa April 23d/85

My Dear Mr. Peet

Last year I asked for a grant of 1550, for it was granted but by some mistake was put to the credit of Bible work. I do not think I gave the items last year for our work changes so much, that it is very difficult to foretell what will be needed. If you can (accept (?)) except these items I shall be very glad I will not ask for any extra money for next year but if you cannot I must ask for it again for the coming year

Respectfully yours

L. R. Chamberlain

Rent of West Lewis schoolroom for 1885	250.
To meet falling off in tuition & other aid of the Teeter School of Lewis	200.
Increase of salary at Locust	100.
Bibliography in District	400.
Repairs in the grounds of Boarding Department walls of house, yard repair of fountain &c	500.
Repairs in Chapel schoolroom & woodroom	100.
Per order of Station	1550.

Lewis April 23d/85

L. P. Chamberlain

218

Bible House Cor 9th St
May 9. 1885.

Rev A. G. Clark DD
Boston

Dear Bro

Herewith I hand you Mrs Chamberlain's request for permission to use $50. of her appropriated funds for 1885 for a purpose different from that for which it stands in the Appropriations

The attached memoranda shows for what purpose she wishes to use the funds wh stand appropriated for Bible Work — I have informed her thro Bro Perry that the request has been forwarded to you

Yours truly
W W Peck
Sec

Mr. W. W. Peet,

Constantinople, May 9. /85.

Rec'd May 25.

✓

P.6

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Bible House Constantinople
May 23. 1885.

Rev A. G. Clark D. D.
Boston

Dear Dr Clark

Herewith find the Estimates for 1886 as passed by Annual Meeting amounting to the following sums -

Salaries of Missionaries	Ps.	6766.75
Regular Estimates		10966.92
Total under limit		17733.67
Contingent List		1214.00.
Total of both		18947.67

Our limit for 1886 was 80.000.# as per your circular this in Turkish piasters would amount to 1818181 Ps. ~~or~~ or 44814. P more than our Lists Salaries + other Items under limit - ~~of~~ out this balance the salary of Rev C. A. S. Dwight is to be provided.

As the meeting + Mr Dwight failed to reach an agreement on this subject it was thought best to leave the whole affair open for adjustment, himself, with the Prud Com. He having letters which seemed to fix his salary before he left America

Respectfully W. W. Peet

Mr. W. W. Teet,

Cons'ple, May 23. 1885,

Rec'd June 8.

220

Yours truly
W. W. Scott

Bible House Constantinople
May 23d 1885.

Rev. N. G. Clark D. D.
Boston

Dear Bro

Replying to yours of 22 April let me say that Mr Ward stated to me in letter of July 25. that (Elmira) 11 Levas was put to the credit of Monastir for Colportage. (#48 no). This was duly credited to the Station in my Dec account 1884. This being the case we need take no further action — I have written to Monastir

In regard to the further grant of 21 Levas this will not be needed as Dr Blair & I have closed these accounts drawing on your allowance of 500 Levas for the purpose. Owing to Dr B's absence I was obliged to bring this into my account ending June 30th 1885. I need not close it into my account of Dec 31 last. I am glad to hear from you ~~in~~ favorably in regard to the documents relating to the Capitulations - they are very important papers - I judge I shall get them soon if not already sent I would suggest that they be

Sent Nov 1st Book Stations
Also Nov 1st in the Christian Union

Mr. W. W. Seet.

Cone'ple, May 23, 1885,

Rec'd June 9.

Bible House Memphis
May 25th 1885.

Rev A. G. Clark D. D.
Boston

Dear Sir

Referring to my letter of 22d May with the List of Specials for 1885. passed by our Annual Meeting will you kindly send me a copy of the list, it is on one sheet of paper. I see that in my haste to mail it I neglected to take a copy of it

If you can have an exact copy made & send me I will be exceedingly grateful

Very truly yours
W. H. Peck

Rev. W. H. Peck,

Gen. W. W. Seet,

Cone'ple, May 25./85.

Rec'd June 9.

Bible House Constantinople
May 30th 1885.

Rev N. G. Clark D.D.
Boston

Dear Bro

Bro Pierce has sent me the enclosed letter asking that I add a word in endorsement of the letter he has written. I do so cheerfully. I have been at Bardezag often, in the last few years, & suppose more than any other of our people. & in other ways I see much of Bro P. – The purchase of the property I thought a remarkably good bargain. the subsequent addition to the building has been of the plainest kind. The influx of students has been quite remarkable so that he has been often at his wits end to care for them – However it has been a very serious question in my mind – how far these schools for the higher education of this people ought to take up the money. Of the Board & the service of the Missionary. I think at many points we are carrying this matter too far, further than our donors (in the main) suppose

but if the policy is to support such schools I believe that there is no school in our mission more worthy of the aid Bro P. asks for than his — further the sooner we relieve Bro P. from some of these financial burdens which his circumstances have forced upon him so much the sooner we can expect from him a larger service in which he may be to us the office of our missions — preaching the gospel in the literal sense & meaning of the words —

It seems to me that all along the line we need to get back to our text so often spoken of as the key note of our endeavors Mark 16:15. with special emphasis on the verbs in the quotations which are in the Imperative mood.

Therefore on two grounds I endorse the request

Very truly
W. H. Peet

Constantinople, May 30 '85.
Recd June 8.

Bible House Constantinople
June 22 1885.

Rev A. G. Clark D.D.
Boston

Dear Bro.

Rev E. A. S. Dwight has just put into my hands your letter to him of the 3d inst. in regard to his salary for this year 1885. and the allowance of the extra amount needed to make it equal to 225 Liras 2/3 of that of a married mem. here. I have read your letter to Br Dwight but have declined to comply with your suggestion judging that under the circumstances I might to have definite instructions in this as in all other extra grants especially as this whole question of amount came before our Annual Meeting in the consideration of the Estimate for this purpose for 1886. –

I have the points more fully in a letter to Mr Ward & while I don't wish to bring about any difficulty I do think the matter might to be met in its true light & that which may be used as a precedent might not to be rather forced upon the Mission against its will. I think, at least I hope that you will see this in such

in such a light as to justify the course I have taken & add to Mr D's salary in the usual way

If The Meeting (Annual Meeting) in lieu of the Whole, gave expression to about the following

1. No such custom or usage (2/3 vote). exists in the knowledge of any
2. As far as we have customs or precedents to refer to they point to a much lower sum —
3. The sum now asked for (225 Lewis) is not asked for on the basis of supposed or actual need but simply to hold you to some letter on the subject in wh you name this proportion —
4. To vote this sum — approve of it — would be a manifest injustice to the single ladies who receive 100 Lewis 225 : 100. —

Now I don't think that any one has the slightest objection to the payment to Bro D of this sum if the Board lean on it. but after the Annual Meeting has declined to pass it & refused to recognize it as covered by existing precedents or usages I think you will agree with me that I cannot consistently hold Statistics to approve & carry out the requirements of my position & take any other course in this case than that

wh I would take in any other wig require an additional grant. — or direct authorization to pay. Your letter of June 3 contains no such authorization.

It cannot be maintained that the amount allotted to Bro Dwight in the Approp of 1885. viz 150 Lrs was on the basis of & with the expectation that he would reside in Mason — for the salary is under the head of Concepts — & it is quite more than 2/3 of a married mans salary there (See 2/3 of Mr Smiths salary. & it is some more than 2/3 of Mr Tracy's).

I take the simple ground in all my rulings with the Stations — to my mind the only safe one — I cant depart from it without upsetting my business principles — No charge is allowed without authority — I simply ask in this case that I may have authority. It certainly is not found in former usage. as my letter to Mr Ward will show. I must say frankly that I do not think that it is fair for one man to expect the Mission to accede to his demands & establish a precedent against against its will for this peculiar case —

Yours Truly
W. W. Rice

Mr. W. W. Peet,

Constantinople, June 22, 1885.

Rec'd July 6.

224

Yours truly
W. H. Ward

This has reference primarily to the 1886 case but it is now claimed that I should credit the case upon hand & credit the year following for 1885. at the rate of 225. wh is not in the Approp.

Boston House Concepción
June 22 1885.

L. S. Ward Esq
Boston

Dear Bro

Rev C. A. S. Dwight has sent into my hands a letter from Dr Clark to him dated June 3rd on the subject of his salary, wh Mr D. claims should be 2/3. that of a married man. or 2/3 337½ - 225£. Dr C. says that 2/3 is the usual amount allotted to a single man. & that I will credit him this amount although the Approp stands at 150. Now I have no desire to make a case or to be or to appear to be over nice on this point but I can't do as Dr C suggests without instructions unless I violate what seems to me to be the expressed wish of the Mission. & in such a case I feel that a fuller hearing should be had. I am not alone in the desire not to depart from the usage wh we have had heretofore - to give the 2/3 will be a new precedent in our Mission & in this case will be to put these matters on a footing quite different from what they have heretofore been placed - I think I should need to give the history of this case - At last Annual Meeting Mr D. stated to the Finance Com that he was not satisfied with the salary which had been allotted to him by the Prud Com viz 150 £ that it was placed

at that figure under the supposition that he would reside in Warsaw (however 150 is not 2/3 of a full salary, but more). The produced letters from Dr G written before he left the U.S. stating that his salary would be 2/3 of that of a married man (but the amount in fact stated in the letter was not 2/3 but less). The Com of Finance of wh I was a member felt that this sum 225. was quite too large & that the sum placed by your F.C. in the Approp. of 1885. was quite enough at least for a trial, & that a similar opinion must have prevailed with with you We stated this to Bro D. but he steadily insisted on what he claimed as a right a permanent. we caused his attention to the larger difference between the sum he asked for, 225, £ S., & that wh the single ladies received, 100. £ S., but still he insisted on the sum of 225. he considered it, he said a test question viz the reliability of a Secty's statements to young men in America contemplating arrival abroad. The Finance Com brought the question to the Meeting (Com of the Whole). by reporting that his salary be placed at 150 £ & that the extra amount be a subject of correspondence between himself & the Secty. This was then taken up by his Uncle H.O. Dwight & a private session of the Station Committee called. & the question pressed with a good deal of feeling. The "Contract of Dr G" was appealed to – I think most of those present felt pained that the question was pushed in this way

& to save feeling (I think I may say). on the suggestion that he try it as a test to discover what his needs may might be, was passed at 2.25. The next morning it was reported by the Station to the Meeting (Mission), when a pretty sharp debate ensued. & the Mission would not accept the figure. It was said by many that the sum was too high, higher than necessary. – that no such custom or usage existed in our Missions, as Dr Clark reported. If the Prud Comm saw fit to give this, no one would object but we do not endorse it for a precedent. & it failed to get the endorsement of the Meeting. The Foreign Comm also would not entertain it. The reasons as I got them were these –

1st No such ~~exists~~ custom exists in the knowledge of any

2nd The custom as far as we have any is otherwise

3 The sum now asked for is not asked for on the score of supposed or of pretended need but only to bring Dr C to his agreed salary –

4. To vote this sum ~~to~~ would be an injustice to the ladies whose salaries are less than one half the sum asked.

As no agreement was reached the whole salary was left blank to be filled by the Prud Comm – I think I was delegated to write about it, but I hesitated to do it until ~~I saw~~ now on seeing the letter of Dr C. it seemed to me needful to explain a position wh might be misunderstood –

As to the question of Custom ~~or usage~~

I beg to call your attention to the following, in order to show you that the Financial Committee & the Meeting had governed for the position they took, although it should be borne in mind that a family in Concepción is many times in a year called upon to entertain their fellow ~~[illegible]~~ missionaries who are on their way to or from their fields, requiring an expense which does not enter into the estimates for the salary of an Interior Missionary. Still the custom receipts is less than ½ of the salary of an Interior Missionary's salary. See as follows.

Year's Approp.	Single Miss'y.	Salary. £	Married Miss'y.	Salary	Ladies' Salary
1882	W. A. Chambers	100.	R. Chambers	187½	75 £.
1884	" "	100	"	187½	90
1882 1883 1884	Chas Reggs	80	C. S. Sanders (income ½ chil. dem).	185.	85.
1885	" "	80	" "	200.	85.
1883 1885	C. F. Gates	100	J. A. Aiviles	187½	75.
1886	J. W. Seelye	125.	M. P. Pomeroy	275.	—

Over expt. Aug. 6. '85.

I have nothing more to add — I think you will agree that I am right under the circumstances in ~~[illegible]~~ requiring some authority direct for paying this year above the approp. ~~[illegible]~~ Neither do I think you will consider me over critical, or ~~[illegible]~~ after the position we were taken by Annual Meeting who appeared to accede to this demand as beyond precedent & beyond the needs of the case. Possibly I ought to have addressed this to Dr Clark if so please hand it to him ~~[illegible]~~ with pardon for thus addressing it — Later Letters also to Dr C.

Bible House Memphis
July 3. 1885

Rev. A. G. Clark. D.D.

Dear Bro

I have yours of June 10th herewith hand you a list of amounts sent by the Turkish Missions Aid Society the allotment is their own. a part of the amount is gifts in England to special objects. & some not gifts paid to the Society as a means of safe transportation.

This division is of course unlike any which we would make – however it saves us a very difficult work and though the amounts are small they are nevertheless acceptable and doubtless the Board, a good many calls ~~[illegible]~~ which otherwise would appear in our list Specials —

Mr Brooks has I understand invited Miss Brooks to assist in his School & present appearances are that this may provide a place for her but this involves the learning of a new language

Respectfully
W. W. Peet

Monastir	25. £ Stg	
Philippopolis	25	
Samakov	25	
Pub. of Bulgarian Literature	15	
Greek work C.H. Barnsa	20	
Bardezag H. School	25.	
Cesarea	15	
Sivas	10	
Smyrna (Greek).	20	
Mirzapur "	10.	
Ce. J. College.	50.	
do	43.19.1.	(Not from F.M.a.s.)
Marash	27.15.	
Kessab	10.	
Coll. at Harpoot	50.	
Erzroom	25.	
Marden	25	
Van	21. 9	
£	443.3.1	

Mr. Desp. —
Rec'd July 21. 1880
J. M. C. Fox

Bible House Constantinople
August 17th 1885.

Rev. A. G. Clark D. D.
Boston

Dear Bro

I have been spending a few days in a Turkish village on the gulf of Nicomedia with Bro Pierce & family & three of the Home young ladies. we have found a restful place. sea bathing &c. for a very cheap sum. our neighbors (Turks) are exceedingly kind to us Mrs Peet is there now & I have come up to the city (two trains daily) to catch up my work & give matters a fresh start. I find your letters of July 17th & 29th. To the former I will reply more in detail. I do not know as the other will require an answer. I gather from a conversation with Mr Dwight after receiving your letter that he does not intend to press the question, & I suppose he will write you to this effect. However he has not said to me what he should do. – he has had no settlement on ~~the~~ salary since he came to Turkey the Missionary people left the matter unfinished & here he has said he preferred to wait till he heard from Boston —

Yours Truly W. W. Peet

Constantinople Aug. 17.

Rec'd Sept 1, 85.

Bible House Constantinople
August 17th 1885

Rev. A. G. Clark D.D.
Boston Mass.

Dear Bro.

Bro Pierce has shown me your letter to him of 17th July in which you speak of the gift of Mr Blatchford and raise the question whether it may not cover the items for which Bro P. asks a grant of 200 Liras. Bro P. has just written you on the subject and asks me to add a line — I may say at the outset that I am very well acquainted with this school & Bro P's burdens in its behalf I am also interested to get Bro P.s station out of debt and I don't believe that when once he has reached that "clearing" you will catch him "in the woods" any more. — When this shall be an accomplished fact, with the middle there will be no station indebtedness worth naming — & when once the Balance sheet is in such a condition it will be possible to keep it so. —

Now with regard to the debt — it is on the building to which the Board as yet has given 100 Liras + 20 for cisterns. a large, strong, well built (originally a silk factory) structure. wh provides school & recitation rooms, Dormitories, wash rooms, cistern!

Constantinople Corp. 17.

for his school of 120 Scholars. (80 boarders.) and a Parsonage besides – The building is easily to have cost over 2000 Levas. The fittings Bro P. has added to the interior to make it answer his needs are of the simplest kind – No charge of extravagance can be attached in any particular

How did the debt come to exist?

Bro P. found his school increasing at a rapid rate he must have more room or less school – this building was offered for sale, well adapted to his wants and very cheap. It do not by any means approve of the expenditure of funds beyond appropriations nor the assuming personally of responsibilities which will involve the Board – but here is a case when all the circumstances are of such a sort as to tempt one to such a point exceedingly – Under such a pressure he bought beyond his means, but really from a business standpoint it was a capital trade.

As to Mr Blatchford's gift. I have from Mr Blatchford very full statements as to the purposes for which the sums promised are to be applied & I am assuring to the fact that they do not help Bro P. on the points for wh he asks the 200 Levas – Mr B's gift to the school had self support

in view, & looks to the employment of the pupils in such a way as to supply them with remunerative work. & thus save the Board the annual Estimate for "Aid to pupils" & at the same time foster a spirit of manly independence –

If the plan is successful it will open a new field to this school & one wh I think we will take interest in – but from the nature of the case the gift has reference to the yearly support of the school & does not touch the foundation –

The income of the school now is about 1000 Lewis a year of which the Board gives only about 1/5.

From the abv. I think you will see that the indebtedness is not provided for, but is in exactly the same condition as when presented by the Annual Meeting. You will see also that there are extenuating circumstances surrounding Bro P's. departure from the "rules" – That the school is one of the best in Turkey to keep alive – & is probably nearer self-support than any other in the field.

The amount pledged by the people is 100 Lewis & this they are paying – I do not think you can reasonably expect a larger

pledge from that community They are not able to give more.

With all the facts in this case before me I really think that there is no school enterprise in the field as far as my knowledge goes in which the Board could meet Rod Lewis when it would show for more than in this school — and it seems to me there are good business reasons enough to justify the appropriation of the sum asked — now that the school is planted and doing as good a work. + this request is on the from duties

Yours truly
W. H. Peel

Hon. W. W. Peel
Constantinople, Aug. 17 '85
Recd. Sept. 1

Bible House Constantinople
August 28th 1885.

Rev N. G. Clark D. D.
Secty. A. B. C. F. M. —
Boston

Dear Sir

I have your very kind letter of August 5th in relation to my pecuniary embarrassment by reason of the failure of my plans for the comfort & welfare of my parents. Replying thereto I may say that I made what I considered a very generous provision for them before I accepted the appointment to go abroad. — In fact this was done (with some such view) about a year before the correspondence began which resulted in my coming. To accomplish this I had given up all my property & income of every kind which was judged to be worth abt 6000.$. all this was put into my brother's hands & at his suggestion he assumed the care of our parents he having received also some property from my father wh otherwise would have come to myself. which left with his own property made him a sum quite sufficient to guarantee him a large & prosperous business

Nov. 11. 11. Rec'd

In the year & half following this transaction: remaining with the railroad company with wh I was connected & I saved from my wages the sum of abt $1300.00 which was the amount of money I had on hand at the time I accepted the call to this post. from which I bought in Boston then my outfit for housekeeping & from wh I refunded as far as ascertainable sundry expenses wh had been incurred by the Bd about this time I found that I had left abt 900.— wh for safe keeping I determined to invest & accordingly I placed 600$ of it in loan on Real Estate in Iowa at 7%. interest payable semi annually — the 300$ remaining is in a Bank in Iowa. & this constitutes all my possessions of that sort — My brother got along nicely. had a large farm. well stocked. our parents had a nice cosey house near to the central homestead & as far as one could judge the prospect was good for all to get on nicely — In this way matters looked when I came abroad. but lately chiefly thro. the failure of parties for whom my brother had endorsed he became involved was obliged to sell out his whole concern & move to another place & change his business & now though still "afloat" is so encumbered

as to make it quite problematical whether he in the end will not sink financially. He has a large & expensive family & expects soon to have his ~~care~~ wife's parents to look after. Under these circumstances, he finds these old people, quite a load & one wh may turn the scale with him. I wish to say in justice to him & his generous nature that he carries it with us a burden, & cheerfully bears the burdens it brings — I have conversed quite freely with him, with Father & think I understand pretty well the situation he is in — As matters now stand, it seems absolutely necessary to make some provision for my parents they have since last winter been living with my brother in a house not large enough for two families — their own goods packed up in a store house. I need not go into particulars — but they are very uncomfortable. The need seems to be to provide a home. My brother can & will provide what is necessary for their living at least for the present — They estimate that 750$ will buy or build them the house —

In some way I must provide for this house 750$ I have at my command. & I am endeavoring to realize on my little investment for the balance I hope to be successful. if so I shall feel more

much absurd, at this distance it is not easy to "turn" funds. This brings me to the point when I feel compelled to say that I do ~~not~~ feel it to be wrong to call upon the Bd for relief in this matter. You ought not to be burdened with such expenses. None of your donors give with such a view & as long as I have any means of my own I shall not take help from the money of the Bd for such expenses. I am sorry my saying that matters are in this state. for I fear see that this is only the beginning of troubles in this regard for me — that in some way or other further drafts will come to me — ~~it~~ fact it seems that the very point wh I tried so hard to guard is the one which has given way" & I shall hence forth be an man with encumbrances. it is at this point that I feel most sensitive. & had I ~~thought~~ suppose that such an event would have come to pass I would not have entered the first here, for I do think that one with such encumbrances ought not to be pendent upon such a society for his support. — I mean it is not fair to burden the society with such a man. There is no business reason why the Bd should support myself & my parents for my services here. These are my sentiments were in a Seminary. — Open such a society expense not added to its burdens. — & ~~to~~ my residence here has intensified that feeling. or an

not careful enough of these funds given at so great a sacrifice. They must be used in the spirit in which they were given to command the highest blessing - So my dear brother you must let me hold on to my spirit of independence, or I cannot respect myself it is a matter of conscience. I cannot transgress it - I hope I shall be successful in realizing on my funds which are locked up. & if I am I shall be able to meet the present need

It is the look ahead that troubles me for as before stated I am confident that the present draft is only the beginning. I shall have to bear an increasing amount of the expense of my parents support & to be so situated as to be unable to do it is the keenest of trials -

This feeling together with that which has been growing over with us - that we can work to better advantage elsewhere - has & made Mrs Red & myself feel that we ought to sever our connexion with the Board & find another place as soon as may be practicable - as the right & just course to be pursued by us.

I will but mention the intense disappointment which such a termination of our

missionary career would bring to us & this will show that there are no personal reasons moving us ~~to~~ to the step.

You have asked me to write you frankly & I have complied - the whole subject is before you. I have endeavored to show you that I honestly tried to guard against such an event as has now taken place & that I am endeavoring to meet the obligations ~~not~~ which a failure of my plans have brought me & that a reasonable forecast of the situation demands a preparation for the future & that our estimate of our work to the area here justifies the thoughts I have expressed.

I might perhaps to add that we have had it in mind to write thus for nearly a year past, fearing what has now taken place but have hesitated, in order that Providence might indicate a way we hesitated to take, except, with the plaudits of light.

I cannot find words to express to you our sense of gratitude for the very kind letter you have - you always write - nor for those of Mr Ward, & others at the Rooms who have less frequently addressed us

nor for the deep brotherly interest exhibited by Mr Blatchford & Boardman when in Cincinnati recently. – They expressions are more than I merit. but I cannot let them pass unmentioned –

I am yours Very Truly

W. W. Ely

Mr. H. H. Peet, 5

Constantinople Aug. 28, '85.

Rec'd Sept. 14.

✓

some official document on the subject which would check the tendency to insist in buildings for any purpose without full grants for the purpose — My reasons for favoring this grant ~~is~~ are

The exceedingly cheap property which has been secured. For a small sum he has got possession of a property worth at least three times as much as he has paid out on it thus far tit now is in a condition for use & no further expense is needed except the ordinary repairs —

As a matter of fairness to this school as compared with the one in Marcoran, I think the Board might take more of his "stock" *

The school actually needs the building which Mr P. has bought. there has been no extravagance. I think no waste & I have not

Mr. Ot. Ot.
Constantinople

Constple. Aug 20/85.

L. S. Ward Esq. Fra

Dear Bro.

I have just written to Dr Clarke about Mr Percis (of Pericles) estimate for 200 Lerras as a final estimate on his school building. Bro P. has done wrong in exceeding his estimate which he had for some such purpose this other ways he has taken a course wh I don't think is the right course to take & while I don't approve stile I do think it would be well to make the grant. & with it make some deliverance on this subject of exceeding grants for such purposes as building & paying out money which has been appropriated for other purposes to such enterprises trusting to some good fortune or some grant to help out. That is I think it would be well to send

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very doubtful whether Bro Purcell could easily get the approval of all his associates to the plan of keeping this building ~~if it was~~ at the same investment now, if ~~the~~ the question was put before them anew. —

At the time he bought he was obliged to use some haste lest the Gregorians should get ahead of him — As it was he was offered an increase of 50 % on his payment by the Gregorians a few days after his purchase —

The prospects are going to the enterprise are whatever can be reasonably expected — The community is not a rich one & grants gauged upon a comparison between the amount given by the people ~~there~~ here in ~~some~~ other places would be very unfavorable ~~to~~ while the school fills the place of the only boarding school for boys in three stations. Constantia Brooza & Hicksville — Of course the cheapness of the school is ~~no~~ greater at Bardeyag than at Kuttum & other two places — It costing 20 Lemos a year in the Brooza Boarding school (boys) in Constantia (~~boys~~), & only 13 in Bardeyag. — Besides this I am working hard to get Bro. Purcell out of debt. (his Station) & have taken to do it good money positions which were hard to take. and I give a good deal of thought & work to the subject have arranged with the Book Department to take the book work & colportage off his hands & thus relieve him in this direction. & wipe out 120 Lemos of indebtedness which has been standing on the books of the Mission for years (before my time) in other ways I have loosed over his ~~accounts~~ accounts & revenues. & finally up for him helps that he was partly entitled to such as bad debts in Constantia & the like. which helps him materially on other points & the consequence is we are getting the debt narrowed down to this one item — I regret exceedingly the delay in getting the way it was incurred I think ought to be condemned in strongest terms — But it is not an unusual contingency

in any view of the case. But one to which I think the Bd would give all which they are asked to if the question had been put to them at first — At least I have no doubt that an estimate for the purpose would ~~to~~ meet with approval here & prove you assured

The truth is that Bro P. has too much on his hands — A growing school, with all its needs of building, food, sleeping apartments, teachers, stewards, trouble with baptists ~~with~~ coldness on the part of the native brethren besides the work outside of his village all combine to make him so busy as to tie his hands with the ~~[illegible]~~ minor service, & leave him little time for anything else my thought has been to relieve him of the debt which worries him

I know, very much. + from some of his work, (that wh we put upon the Bost-Dept.). That he might not break down but with clearer mind + lighter loads ~~the~~ give better service to the Spiritual part of the work in his field - I am confident that he will respond to such opportunities - There are many points of interest in this field - to wh the missionary ought to give his personal attention. The School itself can be made more than a power for Spiritual good. Is it not worth while to take advantage of all wh he has secured up to this time by now pressing the point of a deeper spiritual work among those who have been gathered together. I would not. ~~and~~ advise an increase in the School - I think it would be well to limit the number of pupils - That the ground already occupied might be occupied more thoroughly

I have begun this letter to you perhaps it ought to have been written to Dr Clarke. but when I took up my pen I thought to write in ~~an~~ way which would have special reference to the question of the finances of this Station & the anxiety I have to get him out of debt. Please see what I have written in such a way as you like — I have good reason to believe that if Bro. P. is helped out now he will carefully keep out of ~~the~~ debt in the future —

I am yours as ever.

W. W. Pratt

Sept. 8. 88.
A. 16.

Dr Clark,
Prud Committee.

Some Official
Document?

Bible House Memphis
Sept 16th 1885.

Rev A. G. Clark D.D.
Secty &c. Boston

Dear Bro

I have a letter from the ladies at Ada Bazar. Miss Farnham & Parsons in regard to a sum granted them as an outfit and which they need very much. She (Miss F.) writes that you have written her that 300$ has been granted her. But that her sister has written her that it is only 200$ I write at her request to ascertain what it is — Her sister has taken 75$ I think of the money & the balance is to be put their credit they understand — As they are in great need I have said to them to go on, on the basis of your letter deducting what has been drawn in America & I need advance the balance on the strength of your letter Kindly inform me (if no word has already been sent) & if the facts are different from the above, please telegraph the amount their due from this Source. As a matter of accommodation

to the ladies they have their financial matters direct with me. I forward them their salary &c & keep their personal accounts. which is some what of a saving to them, as the postal service is quite direct with Europe

Yours Truly
W. W. Peet

Constantinople Sept 16.
Recd. Oct 5 '85.

Rec'd
$200 paid on drft
out 300
=
V
S.

Bible House Cuzcapata
Sept 19th 1885.

Rev A. G. Clark D. D.
Boston

Dear Bro

At a meeting of our Station Conference held on the 7th inst it was voted to ask the Prud Com to allow us to use the 60 Lemas appropriated for 1885. for Native Agency at Ulunya, for aid to a school to be under the care of the Church in Para and to be carried on by the ~~daughter~~ daughters of the late Rev Simon Ewijiman. The Para brethren are very earnest in this request, it was warmly advocated by Prof Djigjiman (of Robert Coll) who is a member of our Conference. Prof Djigjiman states that the Para brethren are subscribing to this enterprise & that it fills a long felt want. but of course the rent for a building in that quarter is a large sum & hence the unusual expense in the outset

This is I may say only the repetition of an enterprise which formerly existed & to which Appro was made. Eg. I find in the Appro. for 1882. 90. Lemas

for school in Peru. Some two years ago the school was discontinued. It is now sought to revive it.

Yours Truly
W. W. Pitt
Secty. Amstple Sta
Cmf

Perhaps I might to add for your information that the condition of affairs at Ulungu is such as to make it certain that the sum set apart for a native Agency at ~~Chatopaint~~ Point will not be called for, nor used. P.

Constantinople, Sept. 19 '65
Recd. Oct. 5.

Bible House Cincinnati
Sept 22 1885.

Rev. N. G. Clark D. D.
Sec'y A. B. C. F. M.
Boston

Yours very truly
W. M. Steele

Dear Bro.

Referring to my letter of the 19th on the subject of a transfer of the Appro for 1885. from Native Agency at Vanga to aid to a school in Peru. I enclose herewith a letter written by Mr Dwight "Secty of our Com and Inter". Showing their action favorable to the scheme The condition wh the Com append is in full accord with the vote of our Station Conference and our discussion then. As there is need for as speedy an answer as possible I will ask you in case the Prud Com grant this transfer in accordance with the vote of the Com to telegraph me the single word. "Transfer". I will then be justified in paying the money

In case however it is not acceded to. or with such conditions as would make it unwise or undesirable to advance the money before being acquainted with them. You will not telegraph in which case we will wait for your reply by letter

Bible House Constantinople
21st Sept 1886

Rev N. G. Clark D.D. Sec.

My dear Sir,

The Com. and Interest of the N. E. Mission has voted to approve the request of the Station Conference which will be sent you herewith for authority to apply rent to an Armenian Girls School in Pera, & to appropriate for Native Agency in Sivas. This approval is conditioned on the success of the people in meeting the other expenses of the School including teacher's salary.

Mr. Dodge of Trebizond having signified his determination of resigning his connection with Trebizond Station at the same time expressing a willingness to take work elsewhere in the Mission the Com. and Sub. has invited him to come to Constantinople to be associated with Mr. Brooks in

the Greek work in this city. We would be glad if the Prudential Com. will consent to the permanent transfer of Mr. Seelye to Constantinople where he will relieve Mr. Brooks of the charge of his boys school. Unless some such arrangement is made the Greek boys school will absorb so much of Mr. Brooks' time as to seriously hinder his Evangelistic labors in other directions.

Yours very truly,
N. G. Dwight, Sec.

Mr. Christ Church
Syria
Oct. 6, 1883.
Received
Rec'd, 18
Refer to
Sub Com

224

Constple Nov 13 1885.

Rev N. G. Clark D.D.
Boston

Dear Bro

Sometime ago Mr Newell & Miss Mitchell applied to our Com as Interim for a grant from you of a sum sufficient to enable them to set up housekeeping at Gedik Pasha. The Com voted an approval of such a sum as was needed up to 100 Liras & appointed me a Com to confer with the ladies on the subject & to write to you about it. Mr Newell says that there seems to be only a very small amount of furniture to come to them from Mr Schneider & Miss Gleason, in the event of their removal, & the house they are expected to occupy is a large one, & that they require quite a sum but they can't say how much but they seem inclined to place it at £300 or £400 —

It is not certain that the aforesaid if granted to them would be altogether used but they judge that this sum is needed to draw from & that very likely they will need it all —

Yours truly
W. W. Peet

Mr. W. H. Peet,

Constantinople, Nov. 13, '85.

Rec'd Dec. 7.

Constple Nov 23/85.

Rev A. G. Clark D.D.
Boston

Dear Bro

As acting Treasurer of Constple Station I feel called upon to get your sanction to an item of expense at Poanetin. In the latter part of last summer an agreeable change came over our worse then hitherto our congregation had been since often only 7 or 8 persons present at the Sabbath services when at once the number began increase some changes in the time of holding the services brought a greater increase until now an average has 70. to 90. a prayer meeting also once attended is sustained during the week. This was also accompanied by an interesting movement among the Greeks of that quarter making a demand for services in their own language to this Mr Kazakos responded & is now holding one meeting a week with an attendance of about 50 (Greeks)

Rev A. G. Clark

This unlooked for increase has made some changes necessary in our meeting room at Pocatello a partition has been removed making two rooms into one. Other changes have been made. Mr J. G. Bliss has sent lamps & higher books.

Under these circumstances we have felt justified in incurring this expense though not directly covered by Appro.:

We have in our budget for 1885. no provision for such expenses — a want of foresight which we must remedy in the future —

I think our whole expense at P. including the repairs caused by a recent Tornado. will not exceed 10 Dollars & I hope I may be able to get this from the Appro. of 1885, if I am allowed to apply unexpended balances to this purpose. I have also in mind the application from the Conference for repairs at Rockerto in making this estimate

Yours Truly

W. P. Peet

P.S. A long troublesome "siege" with the Director of the Custom House, in company with Consul Genl. Heap about certain facilities in the shipment of goods, has kept me this most of the day – In my absence the brethren have held a meeting of the Cons and Inter- from notes left with them I am assured by Mr Dwight that these cases (viz this & that of Rodosto) have been approved by them – Mr D will not probably be at the Bible House tomorrow but he has promised, in a letter ~~about~~ wh he said he was to write to you, to speak of the official endorsement wh these cases had at the meeting this afternoon –

As the term is short & I wish to close these cases into my year accounts, may I ask you to telegraph me after the following form in case to allow these requests – viz the one word – Rodosto will indicate that only the only request abt repairs there is granted –
Ramatia " " " only " only " " " " " "
Balance " " " both requests " " are granted.

W.W.P.

Rep. W. W. Sec.

Constantinople Nov. 23, '85.

Recd Dec. 9.

Bible House Constantinople
Nov 23° 1885.

Rev A. L. Clark D. D.
Boston

Dear Bro

You may remember that a few years ago we sold to Messrs Seager & Sellar the old Bebek property known as the Seminary, reserving to ourselves the dwelling house built 2 years ago by (Dr Hamlin) together with the "hill" a small tract of land reaching up on the bluff overlooking the Bosphorus. This house was for sometime the residence of Rev Dr Greene but since his departure it has been empty inhabited only by a watchman. Messrs Seager & Sellar have been interested in keeping up religious worship in the old Seminary building & a community school & so while the house has furnished a home to one of them (Mr Sellar) it has also been the religious center of the village they have spent a good deal of money & have made a really nice & comfortable chapel & schoolroom in it & have been

Mss. N. N. Bot. Bot. 5

responsible for the maintenance of public worship & the support of the school. The price paid for the Seminary was 800 Liras in yearly installments of 200 Liras without interest on deferred payments. They now wish to purchase the house & land, wh if sold will close out our interest (property) in Bebeck. Property has depreciated very considerably in that quarter so that we have been unable to get any offers for the property. Nor have we been able even to rent the house since Bro Greene's departure

These gentlemen have made as yet no definite offer but from conversation with them I understand that they will offer 750 to 800 Liras on substantially the same terms as before. I have submitted this to the brethren here and ~~they~~ we all agree that it is desirable to sell, we would much rather see the property pass into the hands of these men than to sell to parties who would be out of sympathy with religious work in that settlement

I have now asked to present the matter to you for such instructions as you may see fit to give -

We are agreed here that we can do no better as to price, purchaser, &c. The old seminary is now paid for entire, & a complete account of it will be rendered in my Dec Acct to Mr Ward. — We are therefore left with only this house & land, as a place for a Missionary residence we all are inclined to favor other localities — To secure the deferred payments in this sale we can withhold the deed now due on the Seminary property.

Will you kindly present the case to the Prud Com & have such instructions as they may see fit to make, if any, communicated to me. I shall doubtless have a definite offer from the parties when they know that I can entertain me

I think you are acquainted with Mr Seller the business agent of the British & Foreign Bible Society here, & Mr Seager who was lately made a member of the Bd at my suggestion for his long continued & faithful services as Auditor here. I mention this only

to show that they are seen in full sympathy with our work in this land.

I am yours Very truly
W. W. Pell

Perhaps I might to add that we all, for that ~~the~~ compared with the cost of this property (entire, in the hands of Simonians) the sum we shall realize in the event of this sale will be rather small but from considerations already given we are inclined to favor it — if they do not close with us we shall doubtless make other permanent arrangements so we do not look for a return of this opportunity to sell —

W.W.P

Rec'd Nov. 17. 18. Recd Nov. 23. 85.
Constantinople
Rec'd Dec. 9.

I have just seen Mr Seager abt this case for many reasons it would be desirable in case you approve of this sale to know it as early as possible — May I ask you in such case even to telegraph me the word "Discretion" wh I will understand as an approval of the plan to sell within the limits named viz 750 : 800 £ —

Corsicana Nov 23 1885.

Rev A. G. Clark D.D.

Dear Bro.

I have been requested by the Station Conference to ask that our Station may be allowed to use for repairs on the Mission property at Rodosto a sum not exceeding 15. or 20 Liras, provided this can be found at the end of the year in unexpended balances of the Appropriations for 1885. The property at Rodosto is owned by the Board. but this we have felt that it belonged to the people inasmuch as they pay us no rent, to keep it in repair but the poverty of the people ever a hindrance towards the assumption by them of such burdens is now increased to the last degree by the enormous exactions wh the Gov't is making upon them in view of possible war Boo Bannum has visited them lately & testifies to the urgency of case - the need for repairs. & from recent correspondence with them we are forced to the conclusion that these repairs wh are called for on economical grounds. must

if made at all. be made at our expense — the share of cause see to it. that no more than is needful is spent. in case we are allowed to use any funds in the way I have indicated —

Yours truly
W. W. Pitt

This request was approved by Com as Inter today. WWP

Maj. W. W. Pitt
Constantinople Nov. 23, '85.
Recd. Dec. 9.

Refer to Commdt

Bible House Cornwall
Nov 30th 1885.

Rev A. G. Clark D. D.
Boston

Dear Bro.

I received your letter of Sept 23d in due course also one from Mr Hardy & another from Mr Torrey I know not how to express my gratitude for these kind letters. I have delayed this letter sometime hoping that before this I would have heard from my parents on some subjects connected with this matter but as yet I have not. I will wait no longer but answer you without further delay—

One thought wh has moved me to take the position we did in our last letter was that in some other place we could, to use your own expression do more "in the large interests of the kingdom of Christ" We are more & more impressed with this. It was this feeling that made the conclusions reached in my last letter possible—

My work in the mission department here is pleasant to me & I think my highest usefulness to the cause lies in this province

I know it is one capable of still further development in the line of economical administration, but I do have other ambitions in other lines, which were the moving cause in my decision to go abroad. I am sorry to confess that I see little hope of realizing them here. This is among others a reason why I hesitate to place the burden of my parents upon you

However after receiving your letter while we do not see our way clear as yet to change materially anything we said before, we are willing in view of the strong case you have so kindly presented to us, cheerfully to hold on for awhile longer in the hope that in the the disposition of affairs both here and in the United States (with our parents) our course may be indicated to us with more clearness than now —

As I stated to you in my former letter I am trying to meet the needs at home without calling on you at all or at least only slightly. At this present I cannot say what success I shall have but at all events I shall not call on

you till I feel sure it is the only way left to me. This you will understand as an effort on my part to honor your offer of assistance with the assurance that I shall do all in my power to prevent the use of the funds unnecessarily

In the meantime your kind offer of assistance, providing for me a final resort in case of need will relieve my mind of anxiety on this point; for which accept our very hearty thanks —

Yours Truly
W. W. Pitt

Concepte, Nov. 30. /85.

Rec'd Dec. 15.

Inf. Mo.

229

Bible House Cincinnati
Dec 12/85

Rev N. G. Clark D.D.
Boston

Dear Bro

Last post brought me the Appro. for 1886. but I fail to find among them the list of Specials Contingents which I judge from your letter to Mr Dwight has been granted. I trust that a later post will bring ~~them~~ this paper also

Yours &c
W. W. Pitt

Constantinople, Dec. 12, '85.

Rec'd Dec. 29.

Bible House Constantinople
Dec 19th 1885 –

Rev N. G. Clark D. D.
Boston –

Dear Sir

Yesterday our Station Conference voted to ask a grant of 36 Liras for the salary of a young man, a graduate from Burnt College, who has lately come here to assist in the work under the direction of Mr Schneider. The ladies represent that this assistance is needed & your Conference voted an appropriation for six months. This request has been approved by the Com ad Interim, & possibly Mr Dwight has written you on this subject –

Mr Fuller was present at our Conference & favored this request

Yours truly
W. W. Peet

W. W. Dist

Dec. 19, 1883.

P. C.

Bible House Constpole
Dec 22 1885.

Rev A. G. Clark. D.D.
Boston

Dear Bro

I have yours of Nov 28th also Dec 2. Approv. have been received & Stations given as copy. I note your reference to the Regulations in regard to the expenditure of funds beyond the amount authorized. I am pretty familiar with the Regulations & know of the paragraph to which you refer but it seemed to me that some emphasis might be placed on the subject with good results.-

Yours truly
W. W. Sutt

W. W. Pat.—

Dec. 22. 1885

Conkly

✓

Bible House Cenotaph
Jany 16th 1886

Rev A. G. Clark D.D.
Boston

Dear Bro

Mr Dwight tells me that he has written you about a request for Salary of Hohannes our old Lenox house agent. I have not time this morning to write much - simply to say that his letter was premature. I have provided for Hohannes for 1885. The question for 1886 may be taken up later - If this has not been presented yet to the Com please hold the request until you hear from us further -

Yours Truly
J. W. W. Pitt

N W Dept
Jan. 16 1885

Bible House Cinclifle
Jany 11th 1885.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Boston

Dear Bro.

Last week I telegraphed you "Marash wants Adams." I am not sure that I caught the correct meaning of the telegram wh came to me from Mr Christie requesting this message to you – The telegram wh I received was in Turkish and actually reads "Telegraph Boston, saying, Let our man [or Adams] come. – Christie –" The word adam in the Turkish language means man & the difference in written Turkish between this word with the possessive suffix, & the spelling of Adams is so very slight as made it seem probable to us that Adams was intended & not "our man" – such a change in transmitting the message or reading it at this end would be natural with Turkish Operators

I hope I may have hit upon the true meaning of the message – I was under the impression that you would understand the wish of Bro Christie this wants – I changed the form of the message to indicate to you from whom (Mr Christie) it came without adding to its length.

Yours truly
N. G. Clark

Concepcion, Jan. 11, 1886.

Rec'd Jan. 27.

Constantinople January 19/86.

Rev. A. G. Clark D.D.
Boston

Dear Bro

Bro Dwight has asked me to read his letter of yesterday & add a few words. He is not exactly right in point of fact about the trusteeship of the school. As I have been a member of the Bd. of Trustees ever since I first came to Constantinople I will correct that point. The Trustees were first chosen from the Missy body & from the Armenian Church at that time the school was located in Grand Pachan near to Mrs Schneider's & near you will remember to the site which had been brought for the church building which the Armenian people hoped to erect. Had this been a success the school would have found a home in that proposed building — Later when the result expired on the large Konack which had been rented by Mr Hitchcock, & the church was in a divided state unable to agree upon their own church affairs — sunk low upon the administration of the affairs of the school

Oroville, Jan. 19. 1886.
Record. Ser. No. 8.

& we found it necessary to get a suitable house in that locality - we brought it to the Bible House - first into the Chapel - & afterwards into the quarters prepared for us in the new Bible House building - This change of location was made under & with the advice of the Station Conference who have now the school under their charge & its trustees are the appointees of the Conference - The school now is in a more central point than before. it boards to the city's needs rather than those of a Community - it is the only School for boys above the primary grade in Cincinnati conducted under Protestant auspices. The present trustees are Rev. Dr Constantine, Dr Vertannian, J. G. Bliss & myself — As Mr Dwight remarks it has suffered immensely from the changes that have been forced upon it, but has in its new quarters been rapidly increasing in numbers & efficiency —

Yours Truly
W. W. Peet

Bible House Feby 27/86

Rev A. G. Clark D.D
Boston

Dear Bro

Referring to your letter of Apr 22/85. to me in regard to 21. Lira granted to Monastir for Colportage your letter stated it should be paid to the Station if it did not come from any other source - I put this into the list of claims which Dr L. G. Bliss & I settled up ~~[illegible]~~ & supposed that in that settlement & charge to the Bd of 340.95 Rs in my June 1/85. a/c that this and all other claims of the kind were settled - but it seems not & what ever sums Dr B assumed he did not cover this - I had dropped it from my list of points supposing it covered by the settlement referred to - I now hear from the Station that they have expended this sum & wish to charge it to me - Dr Bliss feels unable to meet it - He is now in the grant

W. W. Peet

W. V. Cur

Feb. 27. 1886

P.C. —

Coustfile March 5/86

Rev N. G. Clark D. D.
Boston

Dear Bro

Trustees of Central Coll.

May I ask what the Trustees are intending to remit this Spring for Central Turkey College (at Aintab) I hear from them that funds are expected & they express some surprise that I have had no remittance from Mr Gordon this year. They are in terrible straits for means to carry on what they have in hand

They were considerably in debt to me at the end of last year thro a misunderstanding in regard to their resources but this has nearly been met already & the remainder from some private funds belonging to friends of the institution will soon be in my hands - They can't draw on me & are much in need of means to meet the ordinary running expenses. They insist that funds are to be sent from you but I have said to them they can draw on me only against an actual credit balance —

Mr Fuller

Mr Fuller represents to me that he is to have a certain sum as outfit - to meet his present outlay - Is this to be grant to be placed

in my hands or will it be adjusted in some other way. I don't like to embarrass Br Fuller in his home filling but it seems to me I ought in justice to my position to know what he is drawing against & so what want the debt he is making will be assumed by the Pmd Conf. I don't doubt but in this case it will turn out satisfactorily but I think the position the Pmd Conf wish me take is to have credits of this kind ascertained beforehand — before the expenditure is made —

Yours Truly
W. H. Pell

Constantine, Mich. March 5, 1866

Rec'd March 23.

Pmd Conf. Mich.
Trustees of C.J.C. College
P.O.

Constantinople Mch 12/86

Rev A. G. Clark D.D.
Boston

Dear Bro

There are some possibilities for the future, connected with the Baptist movement among us, wh you might to know of. and there are responsibilities as well wh it seems to me are quite grave. As a member of the Station Conference & one interested in the work wh our Mission is carrying on here. I am ~~desirous that we may~~ be able to discern the opportunities which these days may bring and rightly inform them.

The situation is a peculiar one. Our native brethren are begining to be alarmed for the work wh after all is very dear to them and are becoming convinced that with their present force they are not able fill the needs of their city they need a larger more vigorous force in evangelistic work here. even their little congregations whose weak estate they have so often lamented may be the beginnings of strength for their opponents the Baptists. & when that denomination

is represented as it is by two America — educated ministers of no mean ability who moreover are well supplied with money to prosecute their spiritual mission they realize as never before that they are lacking in the very first requisite for "holding the fort" him — a garrison —

In their alarm they are beginning to forget the divisions wh been existed and to recognize now only two parties — those who are for the unity of the Protestant Cause & those who are for the separatists — Baptists — and are turning to us for help in this crisis —

It may be that many of the best men in the Pres Church who heretofore have foolishly as [redacted] think itself aloof from Christian work because they did not like the policy of the missionaries or for other reasons were divided among themselves will see the folly of such divisions and will heartily unite with all who love the Cause wh the undivided Protestant Church represents —

I may be mistaken as to the way our native brethren will respond to the pressure wh these circumstances are bringing

upon them. or it may be that the present indications will not come into a mature plan of action but there seems to be now a growing feeling of unity with each other & a desire to cooperate with the missionaries, and a reasonable degree of generosity to aid in putting the work in the city onto a better footing. – and what is better to my mind they rather will be the former workers & the ones on whom the responsibility of the work in the main will fall. The effort will be to unite all evangelicals in the city who wish to keep the unity of the Protestant Church & save it from divisions & who are really in earnest in a desire to make it a power in the land

They will probably suggest the procuring of one or two good men to supply the Ch's & congregations in the city under our Station Committee & will wish us to join hands with them & supplement their efforts & gifts – We may be asked to supply more than one half but from the indications wh we now see their gifts will doubtless represent a real generosity & sacrifice & are which cannot ~~represent~~ reasonably be expected from them. The point now is how can we meet them – I sympathize

most heartily with the movement - I think it is one way wh God in his ~~providence~~ Providence may use to bring to us an answer & the answer to that wh has so long been the burden of our prayers - For how can we expect the outpouring of the Holy Ghost on a divided Church work -

I dont wish to advocate such measures & least of all such & call with them a large expenditure of Mission funds - but it has seemed to me that there might be an opening of doors wh long have been closed & an establishment of relations long suspended. if in coming to us we shall be able to respond in such a way as that they may not be driven to others for that wh is a real - not an imaginary need & wh would make them a generous outlay. But if at such a time we are unwilling or unable to respond to their requirements in lines too when our judgements would lead us to favor them. I think we may expect as far as our relations with our native brethren are concerned that our separation will

Commercial and pecuniary grounds for Christian fellowship with Presbyterians

be wider than before & we may also count on this city with all its influence on the Empire at large as lost to us & to those of our natin brethren who have stood by us thro these days of darkness till now

Yours truly
W. W. Pell

Constantinople, Mar. 12, '86

Rec'd Mar. 29.

publications

THE BIBLE IN SYRIA.

REV. H. A. NELSON, D. D.

MUCH has been said of the help which one gets to his Bible-reading from travel in Syria and Palestine. Actual sight of the scenes and objects to which the sacred writers make continual reference; familiarity with the customs and costumes of the people; direct beholding of Lebanon and Carmel and Tabor and Hermon, of Gennesaret and Jordan, and "the great and wide sea," from the same points of view which the Psalmist enjoyed; walks about Zion, over Olivet, along the road to Bethany, in the streets of Jerusalem and Bethlehem and Nazareth; pitching one's tent amid the fields in which the flocks of Abraham found pasture, and walking thoughtfully through "the street that is called straight," and fitly so called, in Damascus—all these, no doubt, add much to the distinctness and vividness of impression with which one, then and there or afterward and elsewhere, may read his Bible. Those who have not opportunity to enjoy this in person, may do almost as well by giving up their minds to the guidance of such a writer as Dr. Thomson, in "The Land and the Book." Surely there is no better or holier use of our powers of imagination. No doubt there are some persons who, by the faithful study of the Bible, with such helps, have the whole sacred land and all its scenery in their minds' eyes more perfectly than some who have traveled all over it with the most competent dragomen.

I would speak now, however, to the readers of THE FOREIGN MISSIONARY, not of what sojourning in Syria does for the readers of the Bible, but of what the study of the Bible is doing for the inhabitants of Syria. In my sojourn with our missionaries last winter, in Beirut and Sidon, and no little touring with them among the villages of Mount Lebanon, nothing impressed me more hopefully than what I saw and heard of the quiet and patient diligence with which missionary and native teachers are filling young Syrian minds with the words and truths of holy Scripture. In many schools supervised by our missionaries, and in many of those excellent schools known as "Mrs. Mott's"—the "British Syrian schools"—I tried the children with such biblical questions as I would use in testing the proficiency of our own Sabbath schools. Their eager faces would show with what interest they listened to the interpreter's rendering of my English into their own Arabic, and, doubtless, in my own face must have been visible to them the satisfaction with which I would receive their always prompt and correct answers. Then the missionary or the teacher would set them to reciting, in concert, whole psalms and whole chapters.

In Mrs. Mott's "Training School," in Beirut, young Syrian women are well and solidly educated, as in our Normal schools; they are well taught in the common branches of secular knowledge, and made able to speak and read the English language, and thus introduced to English literature. But no other teaching is made so prominent as the biblical. The Bible itself is directly and earnestly studied with the same thoroughness as any secular text-book; and its truth and spirit are made to encompass and pervade all other teaching, as the atmosphere encompasses and pervades our bodies and our homes. Numbers of the young women thus trained are already teaching the lower schools in the Syrian villages. Usually a group of these—two or three or more—are under the supervision of some English lady. I was a guest for three days in one such school in Hasbeiya, just above the northernmost fountain of the Jordan, *i. e.*, of its branch, the Hasbany. Never shall I forget the restful comfort of that Sabbath and Saturday and Monday, in the home of Miss Gibbons and Miss Lord, with their lady-like Syrian helpers. Rarely have I had more satisfactory experience of Christian fellowship. I can no more doubt what effect the

streams of influence will have which flow from that school than of that upon the plain below of the wonderful stream that gushes, clear and cold, from the Hasbany fountain. On my Sabbath at Baalbek I met, in our mission chapel, Madame Hiss, a native of Strassburg, whose vernacular is French, and who is able to speak English well. She presides over, perhaps, a half dozen young Syrian women, trained in Mrs. Mott's school and now teaching the children and adult women of Baalbek. Madame Hiss told me that she has 150 Moslem girls in her school. The Moslems there she finds more accessible than the Greeks and Maronites and Papists, whose ecclesiastics, male and female, watch them more closely. She also told me that one of her teachers acts as a Bible-woman, going about to Moslem homes and reading the Bible to women and to men, many of whom give respectful and eager attention. Moslem women come to the school to be taught to sew, and, while busy with their needles, they must needs listen to Bible reading, or the telling of Bible stories. Sometimes at first, she says, Moslem girls will scoff at the statement that Jesus is the Son of God, saying, "God is not married." But the patient and firm kindness with which they find themselves treated by women so much their superiors, who worship Jesus, is apt to win them to respectful behavior. And who shall undertake to set a limit to the influence likely to be exerted by the Word of God thus hidden in even those prejudiced hearts?

I know no finer illustration of Christian comity—no better exemplification of the communion of saints—than the harmonious co-operation of these British Syrian schools with our American Mission. The good English women who conduct them treat our missionaries as all true pastors love to be treated by "women who labor with them in the Gospel;" and I believe, that they are all abundantly satisfied with the Christian manliness with which our missionaries fulfill the apostolic injunction, to "help those women."

Our own training schools in Sidon and Sukh el Ghurb and Beirut and Tripoli are doing the same kind of work as Mrs. Mott's, in the same thoroughly scientific and thoroughly biblical way. Young women are trained who will be teachers and mothers; young men who will be teachers, physicians, preachers. All are getting their education in schools in which they learn nothing else more thoroughly than they learn the Bible.

And, then, the Syrian Protestant College at Beirut is educating in the same Bible atmosphere the men whose lives will make the history of Syria and, in no small measure, of Egypt, as that history shall flow into the twentieth century. The kingdom of God is coming in those lands, like leaven in meal. "The Word of God is quick and powerful." It is alive and life-giving.

"THERE is a considerable amount of work, as well as responsibility, connected with a Mission treasury. As the current money of Persia is silver, and the common coins of one or two kians each, in the course of the year there passes through the Treasurer's hands *twice* (once when received, and again when paid out), some fifty to sixty thousand pieces of silver, amounting to about one thousand pounds weight! A pair of scales for weighing, instead of counting the money, has been a great convenience; the weighing being more expeditious and less liable to mistake than counting. Only ten tomans, however, about eighteen dollars, are weighed at a time."—*Rev. J. L. Potter.*

Constple March 12/86

Rev. A. G. Clark D.D.
Boston —

Dear Bro.

We are put to all sorts of annoyance in these days on account of the excessive carefulness of the Government but the reading matter in ~~the~~ the Empire (even English) shall not be pure? — Here is a leaf from "The Foreign Missionary" which happened to be among Dr Pettibone's baggage when he landed about four weeks ago. — I have made six visits in the course of the four weeks for the books only received them today — This book was condemned for this & other allusions to Islamism. but as a special favor the book examiner gave me it instead ~~them~~ — of destroying it as is his custom — & orders —

I send it to you that you may understand what we have to contend with — All the books we came in the last shipment from Boston (Cabulmia Nov 2/85.) are still in their hands — have kept them since they reached here (abt July 1st) ~~Those~~ destined to Erzroom, Marsovan Cesarea &c. Many ~~these~~ lies are condemned. Among them. The Ely Volumes — Dr Thorrell's Evidences of the Gospel

Even Paley's Evidences & Stanley's Church History &c —

The worst part of it is its extreme stupidity —

Yours &c.

W. M. Pell

Pl. 4

Constantinople, Mar. 12, '86

Recd. Mar. 29.

Constantine Mich 15/86

Rev N.G. Clark D.D.
Boston –

Dear Bro

Referring to this letter of Dr Pamelee's I judge the 60 Lens referred to, to be that reported in your letter of August 19th 1885. which was not charged by Intrigend. Statute in Dre a/c & hence lapsed. In keeping a/c with Mr Ward & I so report it – It was not stated that this grant was to hold over to 186 hence it will need to be restored for 1886 – I would present this letter to the Com ad Interim for approval but we know nothing about the facts in the case – The Dr evidently thinks that you are advised so I send it on –

Respectfully
W.W. Bell

P.S.–
This grant of 60 Lens for Green Eval qd I promptly reported to Dr P. on receiving it last Sept (7th) – I suppose it was not changed in 1885. if needed

Conépele, Mar. 15, 1886.

Rec'd Mar. 31.

Constantinople Mch 19/86

Rev. A. G. Clark D. D.
Boston

Dear Bro

Our last summer vacation was spent in a Turkish village on the gulf of Nicomedia Mr Pierce & myself had often talked of some such plan giving rest & quiet without the expense of an extended trip We found a delightful retreat in a healthy locality about one half day (by horse) from Bachejik easy of access by cars and steamboat from Constantinople giving us opportunity for sea bathing picnicing – reading & study as we wished

The house we rented was on high ground overlooking the ~~bay~~ gulf & was made to answer our requirements to a degree – It was but partially finished off & was merely a rustic house like other country buildings was rough & poorly made with almost no accommodations about – our life in it was quite like camping out but our ladies soon made it into quite a passable affair & the gentlemen in the party used their best ingenuity in carpentering. plumbing. & masonry

with little to work with beyond a jack knife & a native saw & hatchet.

We are proposing to renew the Experiment this year & though last year the expenses were all met by the guests. without any help at all, we are not able to do this year as we feel the enterprise demands, from our private funds. We would like to make some changes in the house itself to make it more nearly water proof! — to "finish off" in a rough way another room — thus increasing its capacity — Our bath house will need to renewed on a better basis & in other ways we shall add to the comfort and accommodation of the place. The owner of the house is not likely to make all of these changes as they have reference solely to our wants

Our expense in moving to & from the place of living &c make a little larger sum than we feel able to meet this year together with the changes &c wh ought to be made to put the place into condition to yield an increased amount of good to those who hope to enjoy it this year — Our family last year consisted of Mr Pierce & family. Mr Burrows & family. Miss Patrick. Hamlin & Coppatt from the House — Miss Brooks myself & wife in all

further expenses – I doubt not that a large number will join us this year. It has occurred to me that perhaps you would not consider a grant of 12 to 15. Lessons extravagant to such a family for such a purpose – if we have this sum we know that we can add very materially to the comfort & pleasure of those whom we expect to be associated with us –

Pl.

We are anxious to make plans for the summer which will be effected by your response to this – It just occurs to me that you may require the action of the Com. as better in this letter, but I am not sure, as it is a personal affair, – there is no prospect of any meeting of the Com. soon – if you are willing however to make the grant ~~if you~~ & see fit to make it contingent on their action, it can be brought to them for approval before it is used

With kindest regards

W. W. Bell

Mr. W. W. Peet.

Conejele, Mar. 19. 1886,

Rec'd Apr. 12.

P.S.

Why not divide it among the 14 as T.T. 1 apiece as part of summer rest. Expense – without a special grant? will not all the improvements properly act the same?

Cincinnati Apr 3/86

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Boston

Dear Bro

I have yours of Mch 17th & note the revoting of the $21. Lines to Monastir wh I now place at their Credit —

You speak of Miss Brown's work in connexion with the Grace school at Pera. & suggest that our Annual Meeting review the questions involved then and there when in schoolcourse.

I think it is the opinion of everyone now that that line of work as a means to the spiritual upbuilding of this people has the endorsement of "the Rooms at Boston" & therefore I think it quite fitting & even necessary in order to secure a sufficient degree of attention ~~to the subject~~ that a letter on the subject be addressed to the Annual Meeting — It is our custom to review all expenditures carefully but (except in the case of new enterprises) our attention has generally been directed to the amount of these expenditures & not to the subject itself —

You are aware I suppose of the high degree of esteem our native brethren place upon this mode of worship & it is not strange that one of the first visible results of our Cooperation with them should be an increased stress laid upon this branch

My own opinion has been that in this way our work was gradually deflected from its prime aim & that evangelization might be reached just as effectually without so large an outlay in this direction For it is the most expensive line of work we pursue

But I don't think this view makes with acceptance among our this manner for throughout our field you will find that nearly every one is pledged to some Estrangelo school of high grade

On the other hand it is true that it is easier to bring the people up to self denying giving in this ~~land~~ line than any other — And it is a very grave question how far, we & the people ~~we ought to~~ can rightly allow their children to be educated under Romish, Gregorian & Greek Church influences

Yours truly
W. W. Gist

Corresp. Oper. 3, 1886,
Rec'd Apr. 19.

Conerfle April 10/86.

Rev. A. G. Clark D.D.
Boston

Dear Bro.

On Nov 30th last I stated to the Com ad Interim the great need we had in my department for proper arrangements in our packing room — We are constantly called upon to ~~purchase~~ purchase, & forward goods, boxes, &c. somewhat 2 supply as Mr Hutchins is. Nearly every car is sent to us from Boston to be forwarded to other stations — Our accommodation hitherto has been far to limited & in some chaos we were taking place in the Bible House I have been able to secure just the spaces needed. The Com heartily approve of my plans and voted to ask the Prud Com to allow the sum of 15 Dollars for making the needed cupboards &c to put the new room in proper shape

Mr Dwight assures me somewhat ago that he would present this matter to you & later that he had done so. but as yet we have had no response — fearing that the case had been overlooked I have written this

Coutéple, Apr. 10, 1886,

Rec'd Apr. 26.

P.C.

Bible House Constantinople
May 11th 1886

Rev. N. G. Clark D. D.
Boston Mass

Dear Bro

I have yours of April 17th in rel to the grant of 3000$ for Central Turkey College. I am sorry that you were misled as to the extent of their indebtedness to me. My Balance Sheet at (Dec 30) the end of the year showed —16049 Ps. I would not of course allow them to increase that to any great extent but on the contrary demanded that they meet it They gave me all their available funds some from private sources so that by the time the grant reached me they had about worked off their debt

I have already written to them that the 3000$ is withdrawn - & have made a statement to Mr Ward. Now he (Mr Ward) can charge me such a sum or all of the 3000$ as seems best to take — I will hold the whole of it at your disposal to you

Yours Truly W. W. Rice

Concjele, May 11, 1886.

Rec'd June 1.

Constable May 26th 1886

Rev N. G. Clark D. D.
Secy &c. Boston Mass

Dear Bro.

The Com on Finance have been requested to prepare a letter to be transmitted to the Rooms on the subject of our understanding of the relation which exists between the Estimates of the Mission & the Appropriations as agreed upon at the time of the Conference of 188 .

When it was announced to us by the Secretaries of the Prudential Committee that they would inform us beforehand as to the sum which they hoped to be able to appropriate to our Mission for each year & would leave to the Mission the Apportionment of the amount, we felt that we had at last reached a solid basis of operations & that we could make arrangements — or even contracts if need be, without fear of disturbance of our plans —

It was further provided that in case funds were needed for objects regular or Extraordinary beyond this fixed limit. "Conquiquent" estimates

should be presented with the understanding that there was an element of uncertainty respecting them, and that plans for objects covered by these estimates must be held in abeyance till we heard the decision of the Prud Com regarding them—

We are thankful for the degree of success which has attended the working of this plan thus far, but certain departures (unintentional perhaps) from the agreement, in the Appns. for the current year have led the Mission to emphasize their estimate of the importance which they attach to the arrangement, and to respectfully request the Prud Com. to reciprocate ~~our~~ our endeavor to help them in solving this difficult problem

We wish respectfully to represent that while we use the same care in pressing upon Contingent as Regular estimates, the granting of the former and the cutting down of the latter as in the action upon the Estimates for 1886 is virtually a reversal of the judgement of the Mission and while it is ~~farthest~~ from our intention to question the <u>right</u> of the Prud Com to reverse any action we may take

we feel in this case that a strict adherence to the terms of the agreement to be the safest and most hopeful plan -

It would seem from the action of the Prud Com in fixing the limit for the past two years that they have begun a systematic reduction of Appropriations to the Missions of Turkey and in this connection we feel impelled to call your attention to the fact that many of the Stations have already curtailed their Expenses even beyond the limits wh they regard as wise and now not only must new enterprises both helpful to the work and hopeful of results be held in abeyance but often the old and established enterprises the value of wh has been demonstrated by years of faithful work must also be placed in the "Contingent List" & thus surrounded with the same element of uncertainty pending the decision from Boston originating we entirely.

Were the financial condition of the Communities such as to warrant in any degree the hope that this decrease in the amount sent us from America could be made up in the Contributions of the people we might welcome such a step as helpful both

~~both~~ to us to the people in attaining to self support; but we are bound to say that we see no reasonable ground on wh to base the hope that the gifts of the people will keep pace with the decrease wh is now laid upon us. ~~but~~ that the inevitable result must be an abandonment of ~~fields~~ after field heretofore occupied to barrenness or what may be worse to the invasion of intruders of every sort

This matter has so frequently formed the subject of ~~to~~ communications to you both official & private that we refer to it with great reluctance & we hope this reference to it may be understood not in the light of a complaint or censure but only as the deliberate expression of those on the field who seeing the the opportunities wh are afforded in this land for the work are represent the dangers wh threaten ~~the~~ ~~the~~ a cause on wh so much has been expended, feel it our bounden duty to represent to you what must be the result of the continued reductions of the means wh are put at our disposal —

Yours in the gospel

W W Pratt

Thos. A. Baldwin.

L. Bartlett

Received
Constantinople, May 26, 1886.

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Bible House Concordia
June 8th 1886

Rev. A. G. Clark D. D.
Boston

Dear Bro

I have just received a letter from Br Bartlett of Smyrna asking me to send you a copy of the vote ~~taken~~ passed at our Annual Meeting at the Fire's Bdy Schl at Smyrna - I have only a short time before the post closes & as the Records are not at hand I cannot send herewith a copy; however the Pres. Mr Hewitt's go to you ~~by this same post~~ & in order to do as well as I can by Br B. I now call your attention to that vote -

The feeling I think was almost unanimous in the meeting that we did not wish to stand in the way of the prosperity of that Institution, & we could heartily recommend it as in all respects worthy of further enlargements. its record was its best credentials. but the feeling was very strong that on a question like this involving such an outlay the Pres Cons. were the best qualified ~~to~~ to decide for

They have their hands on the sources from ~~whence~~ our supplies come & can say better than we if such an expenditure can be made ~~to~~ without interfering with the demands of the work now in hand, which is suffering terribly from the forced reductions that are yearly put upon it — There was also a feeling that the Prud Com having gone as far as ~~at~~ it had in the matter & having as you state in your letter to Mr Bartlett full information (we have not) that any action which we might take would not be same admit as yours — These elements enter into the report by the Com which was was adopted by the meeting —

This letter is written on the spur of the moment to catch the post — but have read it to such as are here & they endorse it as a faithful representation of the sentiment of the vote —

Yours Truly
W. H. Peet

Rec'd Feb 5 1880

Bible House Constantinople
June 9th 1886

Rev N. G. Clark D.D.
Boston -

Dear Bro

I hand you herewith the Estimates of our Mission (Western). for 1887 - with a "Special" List for 1886 amounting to 343 Liras. This Special I endeavored to get voted into the Contingent List because I ~~doubt~~ can't see how we can afford to have it deducted from our limit for 1887. But my advice not always followed as this case will prove - So I send it on in this form at the Sale of the meeting -

The Estimates herewith are

Salaries	~~7839.55~~ 7684.50 Ps.	Limit 7839.55.	$34.494.00
General	10.24289. + Hmm 1000.	" 11.257.36	$49.506.00
Contingent	4.11300.		

I also append a Statement showing that part of the work covered by our Estimates wh is woman's work This aggregates 348350 Ps.

Under Constple the Bible House School is that wh was called last year Constple High Schl - the same wh formerly was ~~called~~ written in our Estimates under the head of Education at Smyrna -

The "aid to the office of the Civil head of the Prot Community" in the Special & in the Cent Lect is represents an effort to put this office into a position in wh it can exert some influence & command respect. The people themselves are giving. But for many years the office has been practically ignored by the Gov't & despised by every one else — as a result the Gov't now are saying that the Protestant Community is practically "wiped out" & we need pay no attention to them. Consequently Firmans, permits, petitions are treated with contempt & the Protestants are to all intents & purposes without any recourse at all —

My own conviction has long been that we were losing very much thro this state of affairs & that an honest, hearty attempt to put the Vakeelate into a place where it can command the attention wh is due to it would be one of the best services we could render to the cause of Christian liberty in this land & in the end would be a saving to us — While if the office falls to the ground we lose immensely

I think that this office is one wh the

people ought to support & I know not they will do it but we ~~much~~ who see the need of it must show the common people themselves must help to push it into a place where they can see the need of it in order to inspire them to support it as they ought — the force of this argument lies in the peculiar state of things here. & in the East generally — I think the expenditure a wise one, & I have strong hopes for the future that its developements will justify this estimate —

Yours Truly
W. W. Peet
Mem.

A special request was made that the Road Cow station to Burza Station 100 Leras deducted from the Estimates of that Station for 1886 you will see this vote in the minutes —

The estimate for the Salary of Miss Farnham was raised from 75. Leras to 100 Leras to enable her to meet increased expenses of house keeping &c at Adalbazar. I am not sure but it would be well to place that of her prospective associate at the same figure for the same reason — As far as Miss F.'s request ~~was~~ concerned it was heartily endorsed by the Meeting in Committee of the Whole W. W. P.

Mr. M. Park – Cooper

June 9th, 1886

Estimates

Bible House Constantinople
July 6th 1886

Rev A. G. Clark D.D.
Boston

Dear Bro

I have yours of June 11th in rel to the funds due to the Estate of Mrs Neal by the same mail also I have notice from Mr Ward saying that he has paid Mr Sanders draft for £5. 300 99/100. This I judge answers all questions.

Yours Truly
W. W. Peet

P.S. W. Peet - Constantinople

Concepts, July 6, 1886,
Rec'd July 20.

Constyle July 30th 1886

Rev A. G. Clark D. D.
Secty &c. Boston

Dear Sir

About a year ago I wrote you in regard to a change wh had come over ~~the~~ my affairs at home & the consequent necessities wh seemed to be laid upon me in the care of my parents. At that time it seemed best to me that in order to save the Board expense in this direction that I resign & seek some employment of a supplementary remunerative character ~~to~~ ~~would~~ enable me to carry this added expense without a call on any one. This feeling was increased by the thought that in such a life as I probably would be led into in America I could not only minister more fully to their needs but also be myself of more real service, in "hand to hand" work in the Kingdom of Christ than ever. Your very kind letters (& those also of Messrs Hardy & Torrey) led me to place a higher estimate upon the value of the service wh I might render & to that

cause in this post of labor, & my conciliing with many of my missionary associates also have served to lead me to place an added measure of importance upon the opportunities wh this post affords, & the service which possibly I may able to render ~~to~~ by remaining here. I am, however, quite ready to act upon the suggestion which I made abt. a year ago (viz to have the field and thus without bringing any burden at all upon any, accept the trust wh the logic of events has placed upon me) believing that in so doing I could place myself in the way of accomplishing all wh seems to be laid upon me to accomplish —

I need not repeat what I have already written on this subject. I will simply say that after the developements of a year, I find myself in a position where I must assume the support of my parents —

I have, with a little help from other sources, bought for them a house & put it in good repair; further instalments yet to be paid will consume all of my available resources & leave me the yearly sum, as nearly as I can estimate it after correspondence with my parents;

of about Three hundred & fifty Dollars ($350.00) to provide from ~~some~~ some source, in order to put them into the condition wh their age & circumstances require. This might to be in hand at once, & if it begun with middle of the year (July 1st) would best meet the requirements of the case ~~but~~ —

If now you see your way clear to grant this assistance in the spirit of the letter referred to we will gladly accept the same as an indication of Providence as to our field of labor & be thankful for it — but if on the other hand you think that on the whole it would be best for us to discharge the duties of this trust in some other way we will cheerfully give place to others & accept the situation —

Yours Very truly

W. M. Beck

Constantinople, July 30, '86
Rec'd Aug. 17.

P.6. ✓
Sent

✓

Constpole Sept 8th 1886

Rev A. G. Clark D. D.
Boston.

Dear Bro

Replying to yours of Aug 23rd in relation to our estimates of 500 Liras for Evangelistic work in Constpole for 1887. This item may be considered as the continuation of a similar one for 1886. It is true that as yet we have used none of the grant but it is possible that we may not in 1886. But with the end of the year will come the end of the grant and we would like the time extended. I think that 500 Liras is fully as much as we will use under this head to the end of 1887. and any arrangement that will secure us against the lapse of the grant before that time will I have no doubt meet our actual requirements. But I do hope that this may be made secure to us -

The votes taken by the Station since the Estimates were sent on will I suppose do away with the necessity of the Items under

regular & contingent estimates for the Greek Boys School at Pera —

Yours truly
W. W. Pell

P.S.

The 100 Liras originally asked for the Girls School Pera but by vote of the Station transferred to the Home is absolutely needed as an extra & special grant to the Home Estimate in order to make a success ~~the school~~ of this Department at ~~transfer to~~ the Home —

Constantinople, Sept 8.
Recd Oct 4 '86.

Corinth Sept 9th

Rev N. G. Clark D.D.
Secy &c. Boston Mass

Dear Bro,

I present Mrs Smith's letter with a request that it may be voted to have it after mine

Yours Very Truly
M. M. Fisk

Today at the request of Mrs Parsons & other of Miss Farnham's friends & ~~with~~ upon Miss F.'s written statement to me of her needs I presented to the Conf and Interest a Resolution asking that Miss F's Salary for 1886 (the present year) be made up to 100 Levas. (It is now 75 Levas —) You will notice that it is placed at that figure in the Estimates for 1887, & was cheerfully voted by the Mission last May but as Miss F was not at the meeting her wants were not known for this year. We all feel that she is doing a noble and a valuable work in Asia Bazar & we know too that the necessary expenses of her life in Asia Bazar, with increased — postage, journeys to & from Bardezag where she makes her home in vacation — ~~this~~ increased distance from the base of supplies — Constple — & many ~~other~~ in many ways all perfectly legitimate her expenses are much ~~greater~~ greater than when she boarded in the quiet, homelike family of Mrs Parsons. We all have confidence in Miss F. her judgment, economy, & carefulness & also in that of Mrs Parsons & we heartily endorse this request with Comm from them but which they modestly ~~shrink~~ from asking — In some way

Hardly know how I have come to write this letter & ask it of a sister & friend

Conetiple, Sept 9. '86.
Recd. Sept 27.

D 6

Constable Sept 18 186

Rev N. G. Clark D.D.
Boston

Dear Bro

I have your of August 21st with information that the Prudential Com have granted my request for 350$ per year towards the support of my parents. I cannot find words to express to you the sense of relief wh this brings to me. This circumstances have given me much anxiety & still it is quite problematical what will need to be done for them in the near future. My brother has found it needful to sell out his business in Monticello Iowa, where I had just bought a house & lot for my parents, and go to western Kansas or Nebraska. it does not seem best for them to follow him indeed they cannot till he gets established somewhere. This involves their living alone in a city where they are comparatively strangers with no means of communication with any of their children save by letter as at their age they are not likely to travel much. & indeed it seems while best & pleasant for them to live by themselves are known

that this plan cannot be the best one for more than a few years. Providence has placed the care of them in this declining years clearly into the hands of my brother & myself. I put my property into my brothers hands for this purpose when I came to Torquay, their constant & thoughtful care assured but the last few years have developed great changes. My constant failure in health & increasing embarrassed condition of his property — increase in his family by the addition of his wife's parents & sister added to it. The task made it clearly impossible for him to do for them as he otherwise would have done. He has struggled nobly under an enormous load of financial obligations most of them fast upon him thro the misfortunes of others with whom he was more or less involved —. However the plan we have now entered upon with the help you have kindly sent is the best, doubtless, for a time & for that time as far as we can see it is ample — Again thanking you for the kind interest shown

I remain Yours Very truly
W. W. Peet

Constantinople, Sept. 18, '86.
Recd Oct 4.
Reply

Bible House Constple
Octo 11. 1886

Rev. A. G. Clarke. D.D.
Boston.

Dear Bro

Referring to the grant of £400 stg to the Com for the erection of an Evangelical Hall in Constple (in Pera or Galata), by the rules of our business department this grant would cease & void at the end of the year unless drawn. it cannot be drawn unless the work is begun —

Now as we have made this grant go towards the building — not the lot. it follows that it must be among the last grants & subscriptions to be collected there is not any likelihood that it will be called for this year. but I should dislike very much to have the grant cancelled. as the Committee (of wh I am a member) is still at work and will continue their labors

They are making good effort to secure the Cause in England. but it is not likely that any considerable response will be forthcoming at once. I might charge the grant & hold it in my books for a year or so but I think a preferable way would be to waive the rule & hold the grant good for 1887. —

Respectfully. W. W. Peet

Constantinople, Oct 11, '86.

Recd Oct 25.

400 £T.
Start the
revenue '87

86.

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Bible House Constantinople
Octo 11th 1886

Rev. A. G. Clark D.D.
Boston

Dear Bro.

I am reminded on looking over my notes made at the Annual Meeting of the European Mission, last Spring to request that in sending the notice of the limit for Estimates for 1888. That the amount be divided between Salaries & Other Appropns. If this is not done, Missions are apt, either to profit by any unusual diminution in the Salary list or to suffer loss by an increase, & thus the comparison of one years Estimates for Evangelistic & other work with another will be perverted. This division was ~~done~~ made last year in the notice sent to the Western Mission — Our brethren in the European ask that it may be made also for them —

It was also requested that this notice ~~not be~~ (for the Western Mission) be sent to myself, as being in my hands more likely to be communicated to the Stations than if sent to the Secty of the Mission —

Yours Truly
W. W. Peet

Dr Dodd, just escaped from Quarantine called at the office today he will at once attend to the forwarding of this permit & perhaps when goes to Cesarea —

Regard

Regard

X

Dr Thos Sparks Sail from Marseilles Oct 16th for Smyrna

Constantinople, Oct 11, '86.

Recd Oct 25.

Requests
Estimates for '88
Encl. in dispatch

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CONSTANTINOPLE, NOV. 29TH. 1886.

REV. N. G. CLARK D. D. SEC.

BOSTON, MASS.

DEAR BROTHER:

ABOUT THE END OF LAST MONTH I FOUND AN OPPORTUNITY TO ACCEPT A VERY KIND AND OFT-REPEATED INVITATION ON THE PART OF MR. BARTLETT, TO VISIT SMYRNA AND PART OF ITS FIELD. THERE WERE SO MANY QUESTIONS IN A MEASURE BEFORE THE MISSION, IN REGARD TO THE PROPERTY IN THAT FIELD, THAT I FELT JUSTIFIED IN ACQUIESING IN THE JUDGMENT OF MANY OF OUR PEOPLE, THAT I, TO WHOM THESE QUESTIONS ARE SO GENERALLY REFERRED, SHOULD HAVE A BETTER KNOWLEDGE OF THE PROPERTY.

MY TRIP TO PHILIPPOPOLIS LAST SPRING I FOUND OF SUCH GREAT BENEFIT TO ME, AND POSSIBLY IN SOME RESPECTS NOT ALTOGETHER WITHOUT HELP TO OTHERS, AS TO INDUCE ME TO MAKE THE NEEDED SACRIFICE AND GO. MY VISIT OF TWO WEEKS DURATION MADE ME ACQUAINTED, FOR THE FIRST TIME, WITH THE WORK IN THE CITIES OF SMYRNA, MANISA, AND AK-HISSAR; SOME POINTS IN CONNECTION THEREWITH I WILL NAME:

1'ST, SMYRNA: I SUPPOSE THERE IS NO CITY in Turkey SO WELL SUPPLIED WITH SCHOOLS AS SMYRNA. I WAS TOLD BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE OTTOMAN BANK, WHO HAS LONG RESIDED THERE, THAT THERE ARE 10,000 SCHOLARS IN THE SCHOOLS OF SMYRNA; THIS ES-

TIMATE ~~DID~~ NOT INCLUDE THE SCHOOLS OF MOSLEMS. MOST OF THESE SCHOOLS SEEM TO BE WELL ENDOWED, AND WELL CONDUCTED. SOME OF THE BEST BUILDINGS IN SMYRNA ARE SCHOOL BUILDINGS, AND MANY ARE THE GIFTS OF WEALTHY PEOPLE. I WAS MUCH IN-TERESTED IN ONE SCHOOL UNDER THE CARE OF THE GREEK CHURCH, WHICH HAS 1500 SCHOLARS ON ITS ROLLS. ITS LARGE CENTRAL DE-PARTMENT, AND THREE OR FOUR BRANCHES IN DIFFERENT QUARTERS OF THE CITY, ARE SUPPORTED FROM THE INCREASE OF RENTS, AC-CRUING FROM ITS STORES AND OTHER PROPERTY IN THE HEART OF THE BUSINESS PART OF SMYRNA. THIS SCHOOL HAS BEEN IN OPERA-TION FOR OVER A HUNDRED YEARS, AND BOASTS OF ENGLISH PROTEC-TION. IT IS SUBSTANTIALLY A FREE SCHOOL, THOUGH A NOMIN-AL TUITION IS CHARGED.

" RECENTLY TWO FINE BUILDINGS HAVE BEEN PUT UP BY THE ARMENIANS FOR SCHOOLS OF HIGHEST GRADE: ONE A GIRLS' SCHOOL WHICH IS OPPOSITE OUR NEW SCHOOL BUILDING, AND ANOTHER A BOYS' SCHOOL, A VERY COSTLY BUILDING-THE GIFT OF ONE MAN,-IN THE CHURCH GROUNDS. I WAS STRUCK WITH THE APPARENT ORDER, AND SYSTEMATIC ARRANGEMENT OF THE CLASSES, AND EXCELLENCE OF THE TEACHING. I WAS EXCEEDINGLY INTER-ESTED IN THE SCHOOL OF THE GERMAN DEACONESSES, WHICH I THINK YOU VISITED, WHICH NUMBERS 180 SCHOLARS, OF WHICH 25 TO 50 WERE BOARDERS, AND ~~IN~~ THE STATEMENT MADE BY THE SISTER IN CHARGE, THAT THE INCOME OF THE SCHOOL SUPPORTED NOT ONLY

THE BOARDING DEPARTMENT, BUT THE STAFF OF 14 foreign TEACHERS, SISTERS FROM GERMANY, AND 7 NATIVE ASSISTANT TEACHERS: ALSO AN ORPHANAGE OF 25 INMATES. THE LARGE AND VALUABLE PROPERTY, WITH THE BUILDINGS WHICH THE SCHOOL OCCUPIES, HAVE BEEN SLOWLY ACQUIRED, WITHOUT MUCH ASSISTANCE FROM ABROAD, IN THE 30 YEARS OR MORE OF THE SCHOOLS' EXISTENCE.

ANOTHER SCHOOL, A BOYS' SCHOOL, WHICH HAD HAD A LIFE OF 15 YEARS OR MORE, UNDER THE CARE OF AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, WAS SAID TO HAVE GIVEN ITS PRINCIPAL A VERY COMFORTABLE SUPPORT. THIS SCHOOL ENROLLED SCHOLARS FROM CON, PLE, ODESSA, SAMSUN, VARNA &C. ITS TUITION WAS FULLY DOUBLE THAT OF OUR GIRLS' SCHOOL, AND YET IT HAD 110 SCHOLARS ON ITS ROLL: MUCH ATTENTION WAS GIVEN TO COMMERCIAL TRAINING, IN THE VARIOUS LANGUAGES OF the city. IT WAS PLEASANT, IN THE MIDST OF THESE INSTITUTIONS, TO TURN TO OUR OWN SCHOOLS, WHICH STAND FOR CHRISTIAN TRAINING IN THAT GREAT CITY, IN A SENSE THAT OTHERS, WITH A FEW EXCEPTIONS, DO NOT.

I WAS MUCH PLEASED WITH THE APPEARANCE OF OUR GIRLS' SCHOOL: ALTHOUGH MUCH "PUT ABOUT" DURING THE WORK OF BUILDING, STILL KEEPING UP THE DAILY ROUTINE IN A VERY COMMENDABLE MANNER. THE BUILDING IS PROGRESSING FINELY, AND WILL BE WELL BUILT. I EXAMINED IT WELL, AND WAS MUCH PLEASED WITH THE SUBSTANTIAL AND HONEST WORK WHICH THE ARCHITECT IS PUTTING INTO IT.

IT WILL BE A GREAT ACQUISITION TO THE LADIES' WORK.

MR. BARTLETT IS GIVING MUCH CAREFUL ATTENTION TO THE WORK AS IT PROGRESSES, IT IS FORTUNATE THAT WE HAVE SO CONSCIENTIOUS, FAITHFUL, AND CAPABLE A MAN AS BRO. BARTLETT, WHO, BESIDE HIS OTHER QUALIFICATIONS, HAS A DEEP SPIRITUAL CHARACTER, WHICH, WITH THAT OF HIS FAMILY, IS MAKING ITS IMPRESSION ON THE WORK IN THAT STATION. THE WHOLE FAMILY ARE MISSIONARIES, FROM FIRST TO LAST: THINK OF A HOUSEHOLD WHICH PROVIDES A HOME FOR A BOYS' SCHOOL OF 25, OF WHOM 5 ARE BOARDERS IN THE FAMILY, A KINDERGARTEN OF 60, AND A SUNDAY SCHOOL OF 160 ON THE SABBATH: THE WHOLE FAMILY ARE AT WORK TO DO WHAT THEY CAN FOR THAT GREAT AND WICKED CITY.

THE THOUGHT CAME TO ME REPEATEDLY, THAT MISS NELLIE OUGHT TO HAVE THE SALARY OF A LADY MISSIONARY: SHE IS CERTAINLY DOING A MISSIONARIES' WORK, AND WORKING WITH A MISSIONARIES' SPIRIT AND PURPOSE. I DID NOT MENTION THE SUBJECT TO ANY OF THE FAMILY, BUT LEARNED INCIDENTALLY, THROUGH MY WIFE, THAT HER ONLY SOURCE OF INCOME, BESIDE THE UNCERTAIN INCOME OF THE KINDERGARTEN, WAS A SMALL STIPEND WHICH HER FATHER KINDLY GIVES HER, THE MOST OF WHICH GOES FOR "THE WORK", IN HER ZEAL FOR ITS SUCCESS. I AM IMPRESSED WITH THIS: HER VALUE TO THE WORK IN SMYRNA. I THINK THERE IS NO YOUNG WOMAN THERE WHO FILLS SO LARGE A PLACE AS SHE; I WAS MUCH IMPRESSED WITH THE EARNEST WAY

IN

IN WHICH THAT WHOLE HOUSEHOLD WAS WORKING, AND I AM GOING TO SPEAK OF ONE POINT WITHOUT THEIR KNOWLEDGE: THESE MANY DEPARTMENTS OF WORK TAKE A GOOD DEAL OF MONEY FROM BRO. BARTLETT'S POCKET: THE SUNDAY SCHOOL REQUIRES SEATS, SINGING BOOKS, CARDS, OR MAPS; IT IS A NEW SCHEME, AND IS NOT IN HIS APPROPRIATIONS: THE HOSPITALITY TO NATIVE PEOPLE, SO NECESSARY TO GET INTO A CLOSE RELATION WITH THEM: RIDES ARE NECESSARY, POSITIVELY SO, TO SAVE THE HEALTH OF THE FAMILY: THEY OUGHT TO HAVE AT least 50 Leras A YEAR AT THEIR DISPOSAL FOR INCIDENTAL EXPENSES IN THEIR WORK. IT WOULD BE CAREFULLY AND FAITHFULLY ADMINISTERED, AND MIGHT BE THE MEANS OF MAKING MORE SUCCESSFUL AND PERMANENT THE WORK WHICH BRO. BARTLETT IS SO WELL ADMINISTERING IN THAT HARD AND DISCOURAGING FIELD. IT IS BUT JUST TO SAY THAT I WRITE THESE WORDS ON MY OWN RESPONSIBILITY, AND WITHOUT HIS KNOWLEDGE; BUT THE NEED OF THIS CONTINGENT WAS SO PAINFULLY APPARENT, THAT I COULD NOT REFRAIN FROM MENTIONING IT. I NEED ONLY ADD THAT BRO. BARTLETT'S MODESTY DOES NOT ALWAYS ALLOW HIM TO ASK FOR WHAT HE NEEDS IN HIS OWN HOUSEHOLD. HE FEELS THAT HIS BUDGET IS LARGE, AND THEREFORE HE OUGHT NOT TO ASK FOR THESE THINGS, WHICH, THOUGH THEY MAY APPEAR TO BE LUXURIES, ARE REALLY NECESSARY TO KEEP THEM IN A WORKING DEGERR OF HEALTH AND STRENGTH, AND TO ENABLE THEM TO GAIN A FOOTHOLD IN THE FIELD. IT IS VERY FORTUNATE FOR THEM THAT MRS. RUSSEL IS WITH THEM, TAKING THE BRUNT OF THE HOUSEKEEP-

ING: SHE IS ABLE TO ASSIST MISS NELLIE IN HER SCHOOL AND OUTSIDE MISSIONARY WORK; MRS. BARTLETT IN HER SCHOOL AND MATRONLY DUTIES, AND BE "THE STANDBY" FOR THE FAMILY, WHEN SICKNESS, OVERWORK, OR STRESS OF OTHER DUTIES, PREVENT THEIR ATTENTION IN THESE DITECTIONS.

THERE IS A PIECE OF PROPERTY, KNOWN AS THE OLD CHAPEL LOT, WHICH, IT SEEMED TO ME, OUGHT TO BE SOLD: BUT WHILE I WAS IN SMYRNA AN OFFER OF 15L A YEAR IN ADVANCE, WAS MADE, AND AS BUYERS WERE NOT ON HAND, I ADVISED BRO. B. TO CLOSE WITH THE TENANT AT ONCE, WHICH HE DID, IN A LEASE FOR THREE YEARS. THIS IS GOOD INTEREST ON WHAT I SUPPOSE TO BE THE COST OF THE PROPERTY. AND WHILE I THINK IT WOULD BE BETTER TO SELL, THIS DOUBTLESS IS BETTER THAN TO SELL TOO LOW

2'ND, MANISA:

" THE WORK IN MANISA IS NOT VERY LARGE JUST NOW. THE GREEK ALLIANCE SUPPORT A PREACHER THERE, AND LOOK AFTER THE WORK AMONG THE GREEKS, BOTH PREACHING AND EDUCATIONAL, WITH SOME HELP FROM THE BOARD, AND THIS IS VASTLY CHEAPER FOR US THAN THOUGH THE WORK WERE IN OUR HANDS-AS THE WORK FOR ARMENIANS IS, REQUIRING A MISSIONARY WITH HIS FAMILY AND THE USUAL ACCOMPANIMENT OF SCHOOLS, HELPERS, &C. I WAS MUCH PLEASED WITH WHAT I SAW OF THE ALLIANCE; IT BIDS FAIR, IN MY JUDGMENT, TO BECOME A POWER FOR GOOD. I HOPE WE MAY BE ABLE TO HELP IT IN ITS EFFORTS TO BECOME SO.

MR. BARTLETT HAS RECENTLY SENT AN ARMENIAN WORKER TO MANISA WHO HAS A SMALL CONGREGATION, AND HAS LATELY OPENED A SCHOOL WITH 16 SCHOLARS. THE PROPERTY OWNED BY THE BOARD THERE IS LARGE AND VALUABLE, BUT OF A KIND WHICH WINL DETERIORATE RAPIDLY IF LEFT LONG IN THE HANDS OF NATIVE PEOPLE. IT IS NOT BEST SUITED, APPARENTLY, FOR THE WORK AS IT IS NOW CARRIED ON, AND WITH THE NEW DEVELOPMENTS AND EXPENDITURES AT SMYRNA, I SUPPOSE IT IS NOT PROBABLE THAT THE BOARDING SCHOOL WILL BE RESUMED, IN WHICH CASE IT IS HIGHLY DESIRABLE, IT SEEMS TO ME, TO DISPOSE OF THE PROPERTY AT AN EARLY DAY, AS IT WILL LESSEN IN VALUE YEAR BY YEAR. IF IT COULD NOW BE SOLD AT A FAIR PRICE, SAY 1000 TO 1500 LIRAS, AND I WAS TOLD THAT IT WOULD SELL FOR ABOUT THESE FIGURES, BOTH GREEKS AND ARMENIANS COULD BE HELPED TO SUPPLY THEMSELVES WITH MORE SUITABLE PLACES, ELSEWHERE IN THE CITY, AT CONSIDERABLY LESS THAN MIGHT BE REALIZED FOR THIS PROPERTY. THE GREEK ALLIANCE WOULD BE GLAD TO TAKE THIS PROPERTY, AND PERHAPS THEY WOULD BE THE BEST CUSTOMERS WE COULD FIND: IN WHICH CASE THEY WOULD HOPE FOR SOME CONCESSION IN THE PURCHASE PRICE, AND WOULD PAY THE BALANCE IN MONEY. I HAVE FELT SO DECIDEDLY THAT SOME COURSE OUGHT TO BE DECIDED UPON, LOOKING TOWARD THE DISPOSITION OF THE PRORERTY, THAT I HAVE ADVISED THE MISSION THAT, IN MY JUDGMENT, A COMMITTEE SHOULD BE APPOINTED TO LOOK INTO THE MATTER, AND BE ABLE TO REPORT FULLY AT OUR NEXT ANNUAL MEETING. I DISLIKE

TO HAVE SO IMPORTANT A QUESTION COME BEFORE THE ANNUAL MEETING (USUALLY BEFORE OUR FINANCE COMMITTEE) TO BE DISPOSED OF, AS IS TOO OFTEN THE CASE, WITHOUT A FULLER KNOWLEDGE OF THE FACTS AND INTERESTS INVOLVED THAN IT IS POSSIBLE TO GET DURING A SESSION OF THE MISSION AT ITS ANNUAL GATHERING. I SHOULD BE GLAD OF ANY OPINION YOU OR THE COMMITTEE MAY SEE FIT TO GIVE EXPRESSION OT. MUCH WILL DEPEND ON THE VIEW TAKEN AT BOSTON IN REGARD TO THE RESUMPTION OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL AT MANISA.

3'RD, AK-HISSAR (THYATIRA:)

THE WORK IN THIS PLACE IS WELL NIGH RUN OUT, BUT I SAW ENOUGH TO CONVINCE ME THAT A TURKISH-SPEEKING GREEK PREACHER OF THE RIGHT SORT COULD PROBABLY BUILD UP A WORK. THE MISSION PREMISES, HOUSE AND CHAPEL, ARE WELL LOCATED, AND OFFER SUFFICIENT ACCOMMODATION FOR THE FAMILY OF THE PREACHER AND FOR THE CONGERGATION, WITH PLENTY OF ROOM FOR ENLARGEMENT IF THE DEMANDS OF THE WORK EVER REQUIRE IT. THERE IS A PIECE OF LAND HERE, WILLED TO THE BOARD BY A CONVERT FROM THE ARMENIAN CHURCH, -A VALUABLE TRACT, -BUT WHICH UNFORTUNATELY STANDS IN THE NAME OF A BACKSLIDING MEMBER OF THE ~~CHURCH,~~ WHO MAY MAKE SOME OBJECTIONS TO PASSING IT OVER TO US: WE ARE TRYING HOWEVER TO GET HOLD OF IT BEFORE IT PASSES OUT OF MEMORY AND SIGHT.

I AM MORE THAN EVER IMPRESSED WITH THIS:-THAT WE OUGHT TO BUY PROPERTY ONLY AFTER A MA-

TURE CONSIDERATION HAS SHOWN IT TO BE NECESSARY TO PERMANENT WORK. WE INVARIABLY PAY LARGELY WHEN WE BUY, AND REALIZE A LOW FIGURE WHEN WE SELL.

Yours Truly
W. W. Pet
R.

Yr. Obt. Serv.

Chas. Ellis, Norfolk, Oct. 5 1884

No. 1

TURE CONSIDERATION HAS SHOWN IT TO BE NECESSARY TO PERMA-

NENT WORK. WE INVARIABLY PAY LARGELY WHEN WE BUY, AND REAL-

IZE A LOW FIGURE WHEN WE SELL.

Bible House Constantinople
Dec 4th 1886

Rev. E. K. Alden D.D.
Secty &c
Boston.

Dear Bro

I have yours of Nov 11th with copies of the Approp. for 1887. for the four Turkish missions. The several stations have been notified in due course.

Mr Crawford & family reached us yesterday and will go on to Broosa next week —

Yours truly
J. W. Baird

Mr. W. W. Peet
Constantinople, Dec. 4. 86.
Rec'd Dec. 21.

Mr. W. W. Peet
Const. Dec. 4/86

CONST'PLE. JAN. 4'TH, 1887.

REV. N. G. CLARK, D. D. SEC.

DEAR BRO:-

I AM GLAD TO RECEIVE YOURS OF DEC. 16'TH, RENEWING THE GRANT OF £T[illegible]00 FOR EVANGELICAL WORK IN THE CITY, ALSO THAT FOR THE PROPOSED EVANGELICAL HALL, ALL THE CONDITI[illegible]NS ARE DULY NOTED. ALLOW ME TO CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO A MISTAKE IN THE SUM GRANTED FOR THE LATTER OBJECT: THE GRANT, AS ORIGINALLY MADE, WAS £ST'G. 400, WHILE IN YOUR RENEWAL, YOU REFER TO IT AS £T. 400: THIS IS PROBABLY AN ERROR OF THE COPYIST. THE COM. HAVE BEEN DULY NOTIFIED OF THE GRANT AS £STG. 400, AND I DOUBT NOT THE PRUD'L COM. IN RENEWING, WILL MAKE NO CHANGE IN THE AMOUNT.

I THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR THE KIND REFERENCE YOU HAVE MADE TO MEETING MY FATHER IN DES MOINES. YOUR KIND REMARKS TO HIM WERE OF GREAT CHEER AND COMFORT, AND I THANK YOU VERY DEEPLY FOR ~~TH~~ THEM. IT IS TRUE THAT MY PARENTS SEEM TO BE IN COMFORTABLE HEALTH, BUT YOU ARE AWARE, I SUPPOSE, THAT ON ACCOUNT OF RECENT CHANGES IN THE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS AT HOME, MY BROTHER HAS FOUND IN NECESSARY TO REMOVE TO ANOTHER PART O OF THE STATE, LEAVING THE OLD FOLKS IN MONTICELLO ALONE. THEY ARE PRETTY WELL ADVANCED IN YEARS, AND WE CANNOT HELP FEELING SOME ANXIETY IN REGARD TO THEM. THE GRANT WHICH THE PRUD'L COM. HAS KINDLY MADE US WAS [illegible]O OPPORTUNE AS TO BE A REAL GOD-SEND TO US. I HAVE A DESIRE WHICH IS STRONGER THAN I CAN EXPRESS, ~~TO SEE~~ AND WHICH I KNOW YOU WILL APPRECIATE, TO SEE THE[illegible] DEAR PEOPLE ONCE MORE IN THE FLESH, BUT ALL OUR WAYS ARE IN HIM WHO DOETH ALL THINGS WELL, AND WE TRY NOT TO BE UNDULY ANXIOUS ON THIS POINT.

I FIND THAT EACH YEAR SEEMS TO BRING AN ADDITIONAL MEASUER OF WORK, WITH ITS CARES AND RESPONSIBILITIES, AND NOW I HAVE A VERY LARGE PART OF THE PURELY BUSINESS MATTERS BELONGING TO THE ~~STATION~~ MISSION. ~~M~~ MY ANNUAL ACCOUNTS, WHICH I SHALL MAIL TO MR. WARD IN A FEW DAYS, WILL CONTAIN SOME INTERESTING POINTS WITH REGARD TO THE PROFITS WHICH HAVE ACCRUED TO THE BOARD DURING THE PAST YEAR.

Yours Truly
W. W. Peet

CONST'PLE.JAN.4'TH,1887.

REV.N.G.CLARK,D.D.SEC.

DEAR BRO:-

I AM GLAD TO RECEIVE YOURS OF DEC.16'TH,RENEWING THE GRANT OF $7[illegible]00 FOR EVANGELICAL WORK IN THE CITY,ALSO THAT FOR THE PROPOSED EVANGELICAL HALL,ALL THE CONDITIONS ARE DULY NOTED.ALLOW ME TO CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO A MISTAKE IN THE SUM GRANTED FOR THE LATTER OBJECT:THE GRANT,AS ORIGINALLY MADE,WAS$87.400,WHILE IN YOUR RENEWAL,YOU REFER TO IT AS $7.400:THIS IS PROBABLY AN ERROR OF THE COPYIST.THE COM.HAVE BEEN DULY NOTIFIED OF THE GRANT AS $87.400,AND I DOUBT NOT THE PRUD'L COM. IN RENEWING,WILL MAKE NO CHANGE IN THE AMOUNT.

I THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR THE KIND REFERENCE YOU HAVE MADE TO MEETING MY FATHER IN DES MOINES.YOUR KIND REMARKS TO HIM WERE OF GREAT CHEER AND COMFORT,AND I THANK YOU VERY DEEPLY FOR THEM.IT IS TRUE THAT MY PARENTS SEEM TO BE IN COMFORTABLE HEALTH,BUT YOU ARE AWARE,I SUPPOSE,THAT ON ACCOUNT OF RECENT CHANGES IN THE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS AT HOME,MY BROTHER HAS FOUND IN NECESSARY TO REMOVE TO ANOTHER PART O OF THE STATE,LEAVING THE OLD FOLKS IN MONTICELLO ALONE. THEY ARE PRETTY WELL ADVANCED IN YEARS,AND WE CANNOT HELP FEELING SOME ANXIETY IN REGARD TO THEM.THE GRANT WHICH THE PRUD'L COM.HAS KINDLY MADE US WAS [illegible] OPPORTUNE AS TO BE A REAL GOD-SEND TO US. I HAVE A DESIRE WHICH IS STRONG[illegible] FOR THAN I CAN EXPRESS,[illegible] AND WHICH I KNOW YOU WILL APPRECIATE,TO SEE THE[illegible] DEAR PEOPLE ONCE MORE IN THE FLESH, BUT ALL OUR WAYS ARE IN HIM WHO DOETH ALL THINGS WELL,AND WE TRY NOT TO BE UNDULY ANXIOUS ON THIS POINT.

I FIND THAT EACH YEAR SEEMS TO BRING AN ADDITIONAL MEASURE OF WORK,WITH ITS CARES AND RESPONSIBILITIES,AND NOW I HAVE A VERY LARGE PART OF THE PURELY BUSINESS MATTERS BELONGING TO THE [illegible] MISSION.M MY ANNUAL ACCOUNTS,WHICH I SHALL MAIL TO MR.WARD IN A FEW DAYS,WILL CONTAIN SOME INTERESTING POINTS,WITH REGARD TO THE PROFITS WHICH HAVE ACCRUED TO THE BOARD DURING THE PAST YEAR.

[illegible]

Mr. Pearson
Jan. 4th
1887
Rec'd Jan 8
Ans

CONSTANTINOPLE FEBRUARY 25TH 1887

REV N. G. CLARK D. D.

BOSTON MASS .

DEAR DR. CLARK

I HAVE YOUR FAVOR OF THE 29TH ULTO AND ALSO THAT OF THE 2ND INST, I HAVE REPORTED TO THE PARTIES INTERESTED THE VARIOUS GRANTS YOU HAVE REPORTED, SENDING TO ERZROUM AND MARDIN AND ALSO MR. HAYNES AT AINTAB A TELEGARM WHICH WILL BE FOLLOWED WITH A LETTER. I HAVE BEEN QUITE AT LOSS TO UNDERSTAND WHAT THE REAL TROUBLE WAS AT THE LATTER PLACE , BUT THE FACT REMAINS THAT AT LEAST AS FAR AS THE RELATION WITH ME GOES THE FINANCIAL AFFAIRES AT THAT POINT ARE RUNNING BEHIND , LETTERS DO'NT SEEM TO EFFECT MUCH OF ANY THING, THEY SEEM TO PRESUME ON INDULGENCE AT THIS END IN SPITE OF THE PAST AND, ITS LESSONS.

I DESIRE TO CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO THE POSITION IN WHICH I AM PLACED IN REGARD TO THE FAMILY OF MR. BROOKS , HE IS IN ENGLAND , HIS FAMILY HERE, I HAVE BEEN NOTIFIED THAT HIS SALARY WAS DROPPED FOR THIS YEAR, AND YET IT BEING ACTUALLY A MATTER OF DAILY BREAD OR NONE AT ALL, to the family I DID NOT FEEL JUSTIFIED IN WITHHOLDING SUPPLIES FROM THEM ALTOGETHER, IT SEEMED TO ME THAT UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES I WOULD BE JUSTIFIED IN GIVENG THEM ACCORDING TO THEIR NEEDS, AT LEAST FOR THE PRESENT, BUT I WOULD LIKE TO KNOW YOUR VIEWS IN THE CASE BEFORE THE AMOUNT THUS ADVANCED GET LARGER .

Yours truly
[illegible]

Mr. W. Pacc

Constantinople, Feb. 25

Recd Mar. 14. 87

CONSTANTINOPLE MARCH 4TH 1887

REV N. G. CLARK D. D.
BOSTON MASS

DEAR DR. CLARK:-

I THINK I HAVE ALREADY ACKNOWLEDGED YOUR LETTERS OF JAN 29TH AND FEB 2ND, BUT I AM NOW REMINDED THAT I HAVE OVERLOOKED A MATTER ON WHICH I WAS APPOINTED TO WRITE TO YOU ON BEHALF OF THE COM AD INTER'M, IT SHOULD HAVE BEEN ATTENDED BEFORE THIS, BUT IN THE PRESSURE OF WORK WHICH HAS BEEN UPON ME FOR MANY WEEKS PAST I HAVE NEGLECTED IT. IT IS CONCERNING THE HELP WE HAD HOPED TO RENDER TO THE OFFICE OF THE CIVIL HEAD OF THE PROTESTANTS AT CONSTANTINOPLE, YOU WILL RECALL I DOUBT NOT OUR FORMER CORRESPONDENCE ON THIS POINT, AND THE MEASURE OF IMPORTANCE WHICH WE ALL ATTACH TO THE SUBJECT. SO THAT I NEED NOT GO OVER AGAIN THE GROUND THAT HAS ONCE BEEN COVERED. OUR UNDERSTANDING OF YOUR LATE LETTER TO THE COMMITTEE IN REGARD TO ~~TH~~ THIS AND OTHER ITEMS WHEREIN WE ASKED RELIEF, WAS THAT WE WERE AUTHORIZED TO SET A SUM APART FOR THIS PURPOSE PROVIDED THAT WE COULD MAKE IT OUT OF SUMS ALREADY GRANTED TO THE MISSION, BUT WHICH FOR ANY REASON WERE NOT TO BE USED IN WHOLE OR IN PART FOR THE PURPOSES FOR WHICH THEY WERE GRANTED ORIGINALLY. WE FIND LITTLE HOPE OF REALIZING THE SUM FROM THE AMOUNTS GRANTED TO CONST'PLE STATION OR EVEN IN THE ITEMS IN THE BUDGET OF THE MISSION, FOR ITS REGULAR WORK BUT IT HAS OCCURED TO US THAT IF ALLOWED WE MIGHT MAKE THIS SUM FROM THE PROBABLE BALANCES WHICH WILL REMAIN UNEXPENDED IN THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR ANNUAL MEETING &C, GRANTED TO THE THREE MISSIOS WORKING IN ASIATIC TURKEY.

THIS SUGGESTION SEEMED TO COMMEND ITSELF TO THE COM' AS FAIR IN ITS MODE OF DIVISION AND FAIRLY TO BE REALIZED. I FIND ON COMPARISON THAT THERE IS EACH YEAR A SUM REMAINING IN THESE ITEMS WHICH TAKEN TOGETHER WILL EQUAL THE AMOUNT WE WISH TO RAISE, IF THEREFORE THIS SHALL COMMEND ITSELF TO YOU WE SHALL UNDOUBTEDLY BE SAFE IN ADVANCING THE AMOUNT OF OUR REQUEST UNDER THIS HEAD.

WITH KIND REGARDS.

A. W. Peet

CONSTANTINOPLE MARCH 4TH 1927

REV N.G.CLARK D.D.
BOSTON MASS

DEAR DR.CLARK:-

I THINK I HAVE ALREADY ACKNOWLEDGED YOUR LETTERS OF JAN 29TH AND FEB 2ND, BUT I AM NOW REMINDED THAT I HAVE OVERLOOKED A MATTER ON WHICH I WAS APPOINTED TO WRITE TO YOU ON BEHALF OF THE COM AD INTER'M, IT SHOULD HAVE BEEN ATTENDED BEFORE THIS, BUT IN THE PRESSURE OF WORK WHICH HAS BEEN UPON ME FOR MANY WEEKS PAST I HAVE NEGLECTED IT. IT IS CONCERNING THE HELP WE HAD HOPED TO RENDER TO THE OFFICE OF THE CIVIL READ OF THE PROTESTANTS AT CONSTANTINOPLE, YOU WILL RECALL I DOUBT NOT OUR FORMER CORRESPONDENCE ON THIS POINT, AND THE MEASURE OF IMPORTANCE WHICH WE ALL ATTACH TO THE SUBJECT. SO THAT I NEED NOT GO OVER AGAIN THE GROUND THAT HAS ONCE BEEN COVERED, OUR UNDERSTANDING OF YOUR LATE LETTER TO THE COMMITTEE IN REGARD TO TH THIS AND OTHER ITEMS WHEREIN WE ASKED RELIEF, WAS THAT WE WERE AUTHORIZED TO SET A SUM APART FOR THIS PURPOSE PROVIDED THAT WE COULD MAKE IT OUT OF SUMS ALREADY GRANTED TO THE MISSION, BUT WITHOUT ANY REASON WAS NOT TO BE USED IN WHOLE OR IN PART FOR THE PURPOSES FOR WHICH THEY WERE GRANTED ORIGINALLY. WE FIND LITTLE HOPE OF REALIZING THE SUM FROM THE AMOUNTS GRANTED TO CONST'PLE STATION OR EVEN IN THE ITEMS IN THE BUDGET OF THE MISSION, FOR ITS REGULAR WORK BUT IT HAS OCCURRED TO US THAT IF ALLOWED WE MIGHT MAKE THIS SUM FROM THE PROBABLE BALANCES WHICH WILL REMAIN UNEXPENDED IN THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR ANNUAL MEETING SUCH GRANTED TO THE THREE MISSIOS WORKING IN ASIATIC TURKEY.

THIS SUGGESTION SEEMED TO COMMEND ITSELF TO THE COM' AS FAIR IN ITS MODE OF DIVISION AND TO BE REALIZED. I FIND ON COMPARISON THAT THERE IS EACH YEAR A SUM REMAINING IN THESE ITEMS WHICH TAKEN TOGETHER WILL EQUAL THE AMOUNT WE WISH TO RAISE, IF THEREFORE THIS SHALL COMMEND ITSELF TO YOU WE SHALL UNDOUBTEDLY BE SAFE IN ADVANCING THE AMOUNT OF OUR REQUEST UNDER THIS HEAD.

WITH KIND REGARDS.

CONSTANTINOPLE MARCH 19TH 1887

REV N.G.CLARK D.D. SECT'Y

BOSTON MASS,

DEAR DR.CLARK:-

I HAVE JUST SEEN A LETTER FROM YOU TO MRS PARSONS IN WHICH YOU SPEAK OF A DISPOSITION OF THE PROPERTY AT BARDEZAG LATELY OCCUPIED BY THE GIRLS SCHOOL AND SUGGEST A DIVISION OF THE PROCEEDS BETWEEN THE SCHOOL AT ADA BAZAR AND MR. PIERCE'S.

I WROTE ON THIS SUBJECT SOMETIME AGO 'BUT RECIEVED NO REPLY, IT SEEMED TO ME THEN THAT MISS FARNHAM'S PLAN --TO MAKE THE PROCEEDS OF THIS PROPERTY A PERMANENT FUND TO BE USED IN THAT FIELD FOR THE EDUCATION OF WOMEN-- WAS A REASONABLE AND FAIR ONE. THE DIVISION YOU PROPOSE WILL BE MORE PLEASING TO MR. PIERCE DOUBTLESS, THAN THE ONE I SUGGESTED.

I AM CONVINCED WITH REGARD TO THIS PROPERTYAS ALSO WITH REGARD TO THAT AT MANISSA, ~~THAT TO CONSECRATE~~ that to turn it over to THE USE OF OUR NATIVE BRETHREN AS WE ARE NOW DOING, WITHOUT EVEN RENT' IS REALY TO WASTE ~~THE~~ PROPERTY ON WHICH WE HAVE EXPENDED LARGE SUMS, BY DEVOTING IT TO PURPOSES WHICH COULD BE EQUALLY SERVED IN CHEAPER PREMISES. A FEW YEARS OF SUCH USE WILL RENDER THE PROPERTY UNSALABLE AND THUS WE SHALL PAY AN ENORMOUS RENTAL.

MY PURPOSE IN WRITING IS TO REMARK THAT IN MY JUDGMEN

THE WAY TO BRING THE MATTER BEFORE THE ANNUAL MEETING SO AS TO SECURE APPROPRIATE ACTION WILL BE TO LET IT COME FROM YOU IN THE FORM OF A SUGGESTION.

Yours truly
W. W. Rees

THE WAY TO BRING THE MATTER BEFORE THE ANNUAL MEETING SO AS TO SECURE APPROPRIATE ACTION WILL BE TO LET IT COME FROM YOU IN THE FORM OF A SUGGESTION.

Yours truly,

Concord, Mass. 19, 1883,

Recd April 4.

261

CONSTP'LE MARCH 22RD 187

DEAR BRO CLARKE

I HAVE YOUR SEVERAL LETTERS IN REGARD TO THE BOOK DEPARTMENT, AND ITS MANAGMENT I THANK YOU FOR THE FULL AND FRANK WAY YOU HAVE RESPONDED. IT IS THE BEST COURSE AND THAT ALONE THAT WE ARE TRYING TO GET AT . I APPRECIATE THE NEEDS AND THE WISH YOU HAVE HAD TO GET THE BUSINESS INTO A SHAPE WHICH WOULD BE BOTH SATISFACTORY AND SIMPLE. JUST WHAT TO DO UNDER THE PRESENT CIRCUMSTANCES I AM NOT PREPARED TO SAY BUT I THINK IT WILL BE BEST TO LEAVE THE WHOLE MATTER TO BE TALKED OVER AND IF POSSIBLE SETTLED BY DR. BLISS AND YOUR SELVES, WE HOPE WHAT HE WILL BE ABLE TO LEAVE FOR SAMAKOV AFTER A WEEK OR SO. IT HAS OCCURRED TO ME THAT WE MIGHT MAKE THE LOAN YOU SPOKE OF FROM THE BALANCE OF FUNDS ON HAND IN THE PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT, TO WHOM THE BOOKS REALLY BELONG, ASKING DR. BLISS TO CONTRIBUTE ONLY SO MUCH AS WAS REPRESENTED BYHIS PART OF THE BOOKS ON HAND

THE BOOK BUSINESS IS ASSUMING SOME QUITE UNEXPECTED PHASES, WE HERE HAVE RELIED HOWEVER ON THE LOYALITY OF OUR BRETHREN IN THE STATIONS NOT ONLY TO ASSIST IN THE WORK OF WORKING OFF ALL OUR PUBLICATIONS BUT TO DO IT AT THE UTMOST PROFIT TO THE DEP'T.

IT IS HARD FOR US TO UNDERSTAND WHY A MISSIONARY WILL NOT TAKE THE SAME AND AS MUCH INTEREST IN WORKING THE PUBLICATIONS OFF WHEN THE PROFIT GOES TO THE BOARD AS WHEN IT ACCRUES TO THE PROFIT OF THE STATION-- HOWEVER THESE ARE SUBJECTS WHICH YOU AND HE WILL GO OVER AND IN COMPANY WITH OTHERS I KNOW YOU WILL REACH A SOLUTION THAT WILL BE SATISFATORY TO US ALL.

MR. BROWN LEFT US THIS MORNING FOR PHILIPPOPOLIS IN COMPANY WITH BRO LOCKE WHO HAS BEEN HERE FOR A FEW DAYS, I AM SORRY THAT MR. BROWN CANNOT SEE HIS WAY CLEAR TO GO TO SAMOKOV, BUT HE IS HERE IN COMPANY WITH A COMPANION WHO DETERMINES TO SOME EXTENT HIS MOVEMENTS, ON THIS ACCOUNT HE IS NOT ABLE TO DEVOTE AS MUCH TIME TO THESE PARTS AS HE OTHERWISE WOULD, OF ALL THIS YOU WILL HEAR MORE FULLY LATER.

WITH VERY KIND REGARDS TO ALL YOUR CIRCLE.

W. W. Peet

CONSTP'LE MARCH 22ND 1927

DEAR BRO CLARKE

I HAVE YOUR SEVERAL LETTERS IN REGARD TO THE BOOK DEPARTMENT, AND ITS MANAGEMENT I THANK YOU FOR THE FULL AND FRANK WAY YOU HAVE RESPONDED. IT IS THE BEST COURSE AND THAT ALONE THAT WE ARE TRYING TO GET AT . I APPRECIATE THE NEEDS AND THE WISH YOU HAVE HAD TO GET THE BUSINESS INTO A SHAPE WHICH WOULD BE BOTH SATISFACTORY AND SIMPLE. JUST WHAT TO DO UNDER THE PRESENT CIRCUMSTANCES I AM NOT PREPARED TO SAY BUT I THINK IT WILL BE BEST TO LEAVE THE WHOLE MATTER TO BE TALKED OVER AND IF POSSIBLE SETTLED BY DR. BLISS AND YOUR SELVES, WE HOPE THAT HE WILL BE ABLE TO LEAVE FOR SAMAKOV AFTER A WEEK OR SO. IT HAS OCCURRED TO ME THAT WE MIGHT MAKE THE LOAN YOU SPOKE OF FROM THE BALANCE OF FUNDS ON HAND IN THE PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT, TO WHOM THE BOOKS REALLY BELONG, ASKING DR. BLISS TO CONTRIBUTE ONLY SO MUCH AS WAS REPRESENTED BY HIS PART OF THE BOOKS ON HAND

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MR. BROWN LEFT US THIS MORNING FOR PHILIPPOPOLIS IN COMPANY WITH BRO LOCKE WHO HAS BEEN HERE FOR A FEW DAYS, I AM SORRY THAT MR. BROWN CANNOT SEE HIS WAY CLEAR TO GO TO SAMOKOV, BUT HE IS HERE IN COMPANY WITH A COMPANION WHO DETERMINES TO SOME EXTENT HIS MOVEMENTS, ON THIS ACCOUNT HE IS NOT ABLE TO DEVOTE AS MUCH TIME TO THESE PARTS AS HE OTHERWISE WOULD, OF ALL THIS YOU WILL HEAR MORE FULLY LATER.

WITH VERY KIND REGARDS TO ALL YOUR CIRCLE.

Constple, Mar. 22/27
Dear Bro Clarke

CONSTANTINOPLE, MARCH 29'TH 1887.

REV. N. G. CLARK SEC.
BOSTON, MASS.

DEAR DR. CLARK:-

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM MR. SANDERS OF AINTAB A COPY OF A LETTER, WHICH I JUDGE HAS BEEN SENT YOU, DATED MCH. 11'TH, ALSO THE ENCLOSED, WHICH I AM REQUESTED TO FORWARD WITH COMMENTS.

THE QUESTION WHICH I UNDERSTAND HE SUBMITS TO YOU IS AN IMPORTANT ONE TO MY DEPARTMENT, AS WELL AS TO STATION TREASURERS GENERALLY. IT IS VIRTUALLY THIS: IS A STATION TREAS. BOUND TO KEEP IN A SOLVENT CONDITION, OR MAY HE EXPECT TO LARGELY OVERPAY THE SEVERAL ACCOUNTS ON HIS BOOKS, AND STILL CONTINUE TO DRAW ON THE MISSION TREAS. AS LONG AS HE HAS NEED OF FUNDS TO PAY TO SUCH AS ASK THEM. SHALL A STATION TREASURER BE GIVEN TO EXPECT A CREDIT WITH THE MISSION TREASURE EQUAL TO HIS ABILITY TO RUN INTO DEBT. IN SHORT, MAY A STATION TREASURER EXCEED HIS CREDITS WITH ME AT WILL. AND, AN EQUALLY IMPORTANT QUESTION-WHEN HE HAS SO EXCEEDED HIS CREDIT WITH ME, AND I REFUSE TO ALLOW HIM TO DRAW ON ME FURTHER, HOW SHALL WE VIEW HIS ACTION IN BORROWING MONEY FROM LOCAL BANKERS: AND SHALL WE HOLD HIS CHARGES FOR INTEREST ON SUCH BORROWED FUNDS FAIR AND LEGITIMATE ONES IN HIS ACCOUNT WITH ME, AND SUCH AS I OUGHT TO ACCEPT.

WITH THIS LETTER I SEND A COPY OF THE LAST BALANCE SHEET RECEIVED FROM AINTAB STATION. IT IS DATED DEC. 7'TH '86, AND SIGNED BY MR. SANDERS AS STATION TREAS, AND ALSO BY MR. HAYNES, AS STATION AUDITOR, WHO CERTIFIES THAT HE HAS COMPARED THE BALANCES THEREIN WITH THE BOOKS, AND FOUND THEM CORRECT. ALLOW ME NOW TO CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO MR. SANDERS 'REMARK IN HIS LETTER OF MCH. 15'TH TO YOU: "THE STATION TREASURER SHALL PAY ALL RIGHTFUL BILLS ANYHOW" AND FROM THIS HE SEEMS TO GATHER THAT AFTER HE HAS FIRST USED THE MONEY IN HIS TREASURY TO PAY BILLS WHICH ARE QUITE <u>UNLAWFUL</u> "ANYHOW", (SEE HIS OWN DEBT, $810, &C), HIS DUTY TO THE <u>LAWFUL</u> DEMANDS UPON HIM MUST BE MET BY DRAFTS ON THE MISSION TREASURER, AND FAILING HERE, HE MUST RESORT TO BORROWING MONEY AT THE EXPENSE OF THE BOARD. REFERRING AGAIN TO HIS LETTER OF MCH. 15'TH, IT IS EASY TO SEE WHY HE CANNOT PAY THE AMOUNT DUE DR. TROWBRIDGE <u>HE</u> HAS USED THE MONEY WHICH DR. T. LEFT IN HIS HANDS FOR SAFE KEEPING-WHO BUT HIMSELF SHOULD REPAY IT, AND PAY THE INTEREST ON THE MONEY HE BORROWED TO ENABLE HIM TO DO SO.

I NOW WISH TO CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO A FEW POINTS IN HIS LETTER OF MCH. 11'TH: UNDER "DEBTS OF THE SECOND CLASS", WE ARE INVITED TO GRANT TO THE STATION, IN THE FIRST

PLACE, ON ACCOUNT OF THE OORFA HOUSE, THE SUM OF 7298 PS, ON ACCOUNT OF AN EXPENDITURE TO THAT AMOUNT, IN EXCESS OF THE APPRORRIATIONS. ONE WOULD THINK FROM THE WAY THIS IS SPOKEN OF, THAT IT WAS A DEBT NOW EXISTING, AND WHICH WAS NOW TROUBLING HIM, BUT NO SUCH DEBT APPEARS ON HIS BALANCE SHEET. IF IT IS A CORRECT BALANCE SHEET, THIS DEBT IS A THING OF THE PAST. WE MIGHT AS WELL BE ASKED TO RELIEVE THE TREASURERS' PERSONAL ACCOUNT BY REFUNDING DOCTORS' BILLS WHICH ACCRUED WHEN HE WAS A BOY, AND WAS ATTENDED FOR MEASLES, TEETHING&C.-BILLS WHICH DOUBTLESS ONCE EXISTED, BUT WHICH WE TRUST HAVE LONG CEASED TO TROUBLE THE FAMILY EXCHEQUER.

WE ARE TOLD IN THE SECOND PLACE, THAT "THE AMOUNT WAITING ON THE BOOKS" AS A BEBT ON THE FEMALE BOARDING SCHOOL IS 3756 PS.-THE BALANCE SHEET TESTIFIES THAT IT IS 3005 PS.

AGAIN, THE AMOUNT LOST BY FRANK AND COMPANY IS SAID TO BE 3330 PS., WHICH AGAIN THE BALANCE SHEET DISPUTES, BY PUTTING IT AT ONLY 785 PS.

FURTHER WE ARE ASKED TO RELIEVE HIS BOOK DEP'T ACCOUNT TO THE TUNE OF 7500 PS WHILE THE BALANCE SHEET TESTIFIES THAT THE SUME OF 5180 PS WOULD HAVE CANCELED THE ACCOUNT LAST DECEMBER.

THE HOME MISS'Y SOC'TY "NOW DEFUNCT OR NEARLY SO" ARE SAID TO HAVE LEFT BEHIND THEM MEMORIES TO THE EXTENT OF 2438 PS BUT THE BALANCE SHEET SEEMS TO TESTIFY THAT JUST 1200 PS OF THESE HAVE BEEN FORGOTTEN AND THAT ONLY 1238 REMAIN.

I HAVE REFERRED TO THESE CASES IN ORDER TO SHOW WHAT IT SEEMS TO ME IS EVIDENT --- THAT IT IS NOT THE DEBTS, BUT THE DEBTOR, THAT IS THE REAL SOURCE OF THE TROUBLE IN THAT TREASURY-- AND IT IS FOR THIS REASON THAT I HAVE SO LITTLE HOPE THAT A GRANT OF MONEY WILL GIVE ANY MORE THAN TEMPORAY RELIEF-- HE WILL BE IN THE MIRE AGAIN.

I WISH TO ADD A WORD IN REGARD TO MY ACTION IN PROTESTING THE DRAFTS LAST FALL. I DID NOT OF COURSE ACT HASTILY IT WAS ONLY THAT AFTER AN EXPERIENCE EXTENDING OVER TWO YEARS OR MORE, HAD SHOWN ME THAT SOMETHING MORE THAN CAUTIOUS THREATS, AND LETTERS, WERE NEEDED TO SAVE US HERE FROM OVER DRAFTS

Yours truly
W. H. Pick
72

Constantinople, Mar. 29, '87.

Rec'd Apr. 11

Barrett

2

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Office of W. W. Peet, Treasurer of

5, American Bible House, Fi

Constan

J. M. Gordon Esq Tra
Boston.

My dear Sir.

I have your
sight / on the Barings for £ 18
see & put to the credit of th
a few remittances thro Dr Frewen
abt. 150 £ Stg. then with the Bill you
a credit in my books of abt
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I am sorry to read in this regard
Can't Church Councils, or some one else examine as to Sun
Keeping — as well as in Theology? The ca

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of American Missions in Turkey.

Tindjandjeler Youcoushu.

stantinople. Apr 1st 1887.

Transferred to M.R.

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Conepele, April 1, 1887.

Rec'd Apr. 19.

CONSTANTINOPLE APRIL 12TH 1887

REV N.G.CLARK D.D. SECT'Y &C
BOSTON MASS U.S.A.

DEAR DR. CLARK:-

I HAVE YOUR LETTER OF THE 21ST ULTO AND ALTHOUGH IT DOES NOT EXACTLY CALL FOR AN ANSWER YOU MAY BE INTERESTED IN A FEW MEMORANDA ON SEVERAL SUBJECTS.

FROM ALL WHICH WE HEAR FROM BRO BROOKS HE SEEMS TO BE STRONGLY DESIROUS TO RETURN TO HIS WORK IN THE CITY, MR. SEELYE HAS WRITEN HIM ON THE SUBJECT STRONGLY URGING HIM TO COME IN VIEW OF THE PRESET EMERGENCY. WE HOPE THAT HE MAY COME IN SUCH A SPIRIT AS WILL MAKE HIM A CONTENTED AND HAPPY WORKER, IF HE CAN'T COME IN THIS WAY AS MUCH AS HE NOW NEEDED IT WOULD SEEM TO BE BETTER THAT DID NOT COME. KAZAKOS IS MUCH BETTER BUT THE DOCTOR SAYS THAT IT IS DOUBTFUL IF CAN EVER RESUME WORK AGAIN. THE QUESTION OF OUR RELATION TO HIM IN SUCH AN EVENT IS QUITE A PERPLEXING ONE HE WILL BE ABSOLUTELY DEPENDENT ON US AND IT IS DOUBTFUL IF WE CAN EMPLOY HIM IN ANY WAY SO THAT HE CAN RENDER ANY THING LIKE AN EQUIVALENT FOR THE HELP HE WILL NEED.

I AM REMINDED HERE OF ANOTHER CASE, OUR OLD CUSTOM HOUSE AGENT, A VERY FAITHFUL OLD MAN WHO HAS BEEN IN THE SERVICE OF THE MISSION FOR MORE THAN THIRTY YEARS, ALWAYS ON A VERY SMALL SALARY, WAS A CONVERT OF DR. DWIGHT. SOME THREE YEARS AGO HE BECAME SO WEAK AS TO MAKE IT NEEDFUL TO GET A MAN IN HIS PLACE AND VERY SOON THEREAFTER HE FAILED ENTIRELY -BECAME ALMOST PARALIZED, FOR A TIME BUT STILL ABLE TO CREEP ABOUT, TWO YEARS AGO I ASKED A REDUCED SUM FOR HIS SUPPORT, WHICH I CALLED IN MY ESTIMATES "PENSION FOR OLD OHANNESS 48 ST". THIS WAS REFUSED BY THE PRUDENTIAL COM ON THE GROUND THAT THE BOARD COULD NOT GIVE ANY PENSION. I FELT SOMEWHAT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE OLD MAN AS HE HAD BECOME DISABLED DURING MY ADMINISTRATION-I HAD TAKEN A GOOD DEGREE OF INTEREST IN HIM-AND I COULD NOT BEAR TO THROW SO FAITHFULL AND CHILDLIKE AN OLD MAN OVERBOARD BECAUSE HE HAD REACHED A PLACE IN HIS SERVICE WHERE HE COULD NO LONGER BE OF ANY REAL ASSISTANCE TO ME. I DID THE BEST I COULD, AND HAVE DONE SO UNTIL THIS TIME, PARTLY FROM MY OWN POCKET, PARTLY IN OTHER WAYS TO SUPPORT HIM ON A REDUCED ALLOWANCE. I DON'T SEE HOW I CAN DO IT ANY LONGER. I HAVE WRITTEN TO MR. DWIGHT HOPING THAT HE MIGHT INTEREST SOME ONE IN HIM IN A PRIVATE WAY, BUT AS YET I HAVE NOT HEARD FROM THIS SOURCE. THE COM HERE AT ONE TIME APPROVED OF A REQUEST FOR AID FOR THE OLD MAN AND DR. FARNSWORTH BROUGHT UP THE MATTER ONCE IN ANNUAL MEETING AND SPOKE VERY WARMLY OF MY ACTION IN PROVIDING FOR THIS OLD SERVANT SO FAMILIAR TO ALL THE OLDER MISSIONARIES, HOWEVER I DID NOT FEEL FREE TO SEND ON THE REQUEST, OR RATHER IT HAVING BEEN SENT ON BY MR. DWIGHT, I ASKED TO HAVE IT RECALLED. I REALIZE THE POSITION IN WHICH THE BOARD ARE WITH REGARD TO SUCH MATTERS BUT IF THERE IS ANY REMEDY OR SOURCE OF HELP I AM ALMOST TO THAT POINT WHERE I SOON SHALL HAVE

TO SAY TO HIM WE CAN'T DO ANY MORE. I OUGHT TO HAVE 36 CT A YEAR FOR HIS SUPPORT.

I HAVE ALREADY WRITTEN IN REGARD TO THE DIFFICULTY AT AINTAB, I AHVE WRITTEN TWO LETTERS TO MR. WARD ON THE SUBJECT. THE MOST DISCOURAGING FEATURE IN THE WHOLE AFFAIR SEEMS TO BE THAT THE WHOLE STATION SEEMS TO "DAFT" ON MONEY MATTERS AND NONE MORE SO, THAN THE TREASURER OF THE STATION. I AM CONFIDENT THAT WE OUGHT TO GET THE FINANCIES IN THE HAND FO SOME OTHER PERSON. I HAVE HOPE AND SOME DEGREE OF CONFIDENCE IN MR HAYNES. IF I COULD BRING HIM HERE TO ME AND PUT HIM THROUGH A COURSE OF INSTRUCTION WITH MY BOOKS AS A MODEL I THINK IT WOULD BE WORTH THE EXPENSE, MR H SEEMS TO HAVE CORRECT IDEAS ON THESE SUBJECTS WHILE HE LACKS THE EXPEMENTAL KNOWEDGE WHILE THE OTHER MAN SEEMS TO FATALLY WORNG ON THE PRINCIPLES. HIS LETTERS SHOW THIS.

AS YOU HAVE ALREADY HEARD WE HAVE LATELY SECURED THE REMAINING TITLE TO THE HOME PROPERTY IT IS A MATTER OF CONGRATULATION THAT THIS IS NOW SECURED TO US FULL AND COMPLETE, THE EXPENSES IN REGARD TO THIS HAVE BEEN MORE THAN WE ANTICIPATED AND I SHALL HAVE TO CHARGE TO YOU ON THIS ACCOUNT AND OTHER UNUSUAL AND HEAVY TAX AND OTHER GOVERNMENT ASSESSMENTS SOMETHING LIKE 200CT, WHICH WE HAVE BEEN REQUIRED TO EXPEND UPON THE HOME PROPERTY, WE REGRET EXCEEDINGLY THE NECESSITY THAT HAS BEEN UPON US, BUT OUTLAYS OF THIS SORT ARE UNAVOIDABLE AND SUCH AS WE CANNOT ESCAPE, I SHALL OF COURSE RENDER A DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE EXPENDITURES BUT I WOULD NOW LIKE TO INQUIRE IN WHAT SHAPE I SHALL SEND THEM ALONG SHALL I SEND THEM ALONG AT ONCE COVERED BY DRAFT ON THE W. B. M. FOR THE AMOUNT, OR SHALL I PUT THEM INTO MY SEMI-ANNUAL ACCOUNT ACCOMPANIED WITH A LETTER OF EXPLANATIONS?

YOU HAVE HEARD OF THE GRANTING OF THE PERMIT TO HARPOOT SCHOOLS AND THE CONSEQUENT REDUCTION IN TAXES AND GOVERNMENT ASSESSMENTS, THE PRESS PREMIT I HAVE NOW IN HAND AS ALSO THAT OF AINTAB, THE GOV'T SEEM TO HAVE BECOME SUDDENLY AWARE THAT THE LAW IN REGARD TO PRESSES NEEDED REINFORCEMENT AND HAVE NOW SET TO WORK TO MAKE A NEW LAW, SAYING MEANTIME THAT ALL APPLICATIONS PENDING MUST WAIT FOR THE LAW TO BE MADE. OF COURSE THIS IS ONLY ANOTHER WAY OF SAYING TO US "NO" BUT WE ARE NOT OF THE KIND THAT WILL TAKE NO FOR AN ANSWER IN SUCH MATTERS. MR. KNAPP'S HOUSE CASE HAS BEEN SUCCESSFULLY APPEALED TO THE SUPREME COURT DESPITE THE OPPOSITION THERETO, JUST WHAT FEATURE OF THE CASE IS TO COME BEFORE THE COURT IS NOT AS QET DETERMINED THE PAPERS ARE NOW ON THE ROAD, WE HOPE TO FIND THEM IN THE COURT AFTER A FEW DAYS.

Yours truly
H. N. Peet

I would esse [illegible] attention to the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] I would be thankful for a reply thereto as soon as possible

TO SAY TO HIM WE CAN'T DO ANY MORE. I OUGHT TO HAVE ~~SENT~~ A YEAR FOR HIS SUPPORT.

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Corrected Copy
Rec'd 12/31/21

Constantinople. April 16/87.

Hon. E. W. Blatchford.
375 La Salle Ave. Chicago

My dear Sir

I have your letter enclosing check for £40. Stg. wh I place at the credit of the School at Bardezag. I am very glad that you have given this help. - I know that it is needed, and I have been very much pleased in the evidence of greater care in the manufacture of articles. These goods are now sought after. Lately arrangements have been made with one of the English firms to furnish them with a certain pattern of chair wh is becoming quite fashionable in the city. These things show work, can be inspected, and also call out an interest in the institution. I had hoped to have visited B. before this but have not been able to leave my post - our school & other difficulties with the government fall now largely to me. I require almost constant study of matters &c & continual watching, many calls at ~~first~~ the various departments, & at our Legation - Besides my official duties have largely increased - Hence I should have made a visit of a few days to Bardezag had

not the peculiar difficulties of the last few months in regard to our School, & other questions which she got presented — Mr Pierce was here a short time since & also Mrs P. They both spoke hopefully of the school & its work. We would be glad to hear of a work of grace there. Among so large, & so various a company of young men its influence would be of untold extent.

Our circle are quite well. Mr Bliss is absent in Bulgaria. Miss Bartlett has just come to our house for the Easter Vacation, for rest & quiet. The late riot at Smyrna has been a hard strain on ~~our~~ our people there — We were hoping that Miss Lord might come also but she cannot leave for various reasons — Mrs Bartlett has been very unwell for sometime — I fear she will not long endure the constant excitement incident to their work. Dear people they are — and excellent workers, precious to us all, who know & love & prize them.

Corcyra, Apr. 16, 1887,
Recd Aug. 1.

With kind regards to Mr & Mrs Pierce & yours

Yours &c
M. M. Pierce

Bible House Constantinople
May 10 /87.

Rev A. G. Clark D.D.
Bstn

Dear Bro

You will recall I think a grant made last year to our health retreat on the Gulf of Nicomedia. If agreeable to the Committee we need like for the present year 15 Kras Turkish

Our retreat last year was more of a success than the year previous – Our regular number last year was 18 or 20, I think, & all together we had atm 40 Americans who stay a longer or more with us. – I suppose I need not enlarge on the benefits – necessity I might say of such a rest & change, especially to us, who get no "trip" nor change with our Annual Meeting, & who in other ways are subjected to much of the worry & care of the General work in addition to that which ordinarily pertains to the office we fill

Yours &c
W. W. Peet

This is endorsed by the Com ad Interim

NW Sec

May 10 1889

A.G.

Constple May 16 1887.

Rev. A. G. Clark D.D.

Secty &c. Boston

Dear Dr Clark

Your favor of April 27th is at hand also a letter from Mr Ward on the subject of affairs at Aintab, with the report of the Finance Com, I am glad that the stand taken has been such as to uphold the Rules & Regulations and insist on a careful expenditure, and a fair & free showing of the subjects to wh the money has been paid. This is only fair & just, to depart from this will be to leave the ground wh commends us to the business world as wise stewards of trusts given. I feel deeply anxious on this points, there is need now & then that we emphasize the value of a simple, straightforward, honest account, wh even if it lacks the form in wh an accountant would put it, will not fail to show to any who may examine it the income & outgo of the Shakespeare exchequer clearly—

In regard to my old Custom House Agent I will not now attempt to bring the matter up at length, I don't think the case is one wh falls, rightly under the remarks you have made and with

Our Annual Meeting comes to day—
Yours &c
W. W. Rice

which I most heartily agree. I think however in this instance, the general public sentiment would expect us to assist this old man — you see he has now lived in the churches as a pastor has, and the churches are already overburdened with their poor. The case has been once before the Annual Meeting and you will remember subsequently was taken the Second Return both bodies expressed themselves in favor of the said proposal — I will never go over the ground in the light of your letter just at hand and see if we can't get hold of some means of support outside & thus save the question with you now and in the stand with you — Kazakos is now in a helpless condition, his case however is somewhat different. He has a claim & a hold on the churches wh the other has not.

You have perhaps heard of the birth of our little boy. (May 4th) a stout bright little fellow, who is making himself heard in the world, (at least in this part) and seems to getting on well, his mother is progressing as well as cannot be expected — The Knapp's & Drewry's were here in good time, & passed on to their respective stations via Hartford, on Saturday last. Mr Knapp looked much stronger than when I saw him last, on his way to America.

Corsicana May 16/87.

Rev. A. G. Clark D.D.
Boston

Dear Bro

Can you procure for me the last Edition of the United States Consular Regulations? I am not sure that there is an Edition later than 1881, but I have the impression that one is being issued abt this time.

A book of this sort must be sent by Post as it would be captured in the Custom Ho. if sent by box.

Yours Truly
N. W. Peck

Besides the above there are the Vols entitled "Foreign Relations" & a Vol of Treaties with various Powers — Turkey among the rest. I trust you will excuse this second letter on this subject — you may have already written some when about this, — from my former — I have tried to get some of these Documents by applying myself thro some of my Nebraska friends at Washington — but as yet have failed to get what I want — they are not always at W. and are evidently engrossed with the requests of this "Congressional"

P.

W W Peck
Constantinople
May 16. 1889

Office of W. W. Peet, Treasurer of

5, American Bible House, Fi

Constan

Dear Dr Clark

Referring

can be quickly done

it will be a mercy

the papers here quick

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of American Missions in Turkey.

Tindjandjeler Youcoushu.

Constantinople. May 31st 1887.

the victim. If anything
for the relief of these people
I can plead, this will
they also be engaged.

Faithfully
W. W. Peet

Mr. W. W. Peet,

Conopple, May 31, 187,

Rec'd June 14.

CONSTANTINOPLE JUNE 10TH 1887

REV N. G. CLARK D. D.

BOSTON MASS,

DEAR BRO:-

HEREWITH I HAND YOU THE ESTIMATES FOR THE COMING YEAR AS THEY HAVE BEEN PASSED BY THE ANNUAL MEETING JUST CLOSED. A FEW WORDS EXPLANATORY OF THEM MAY BE NEEDED.

IN THE SALARY LIST WE HAVE CHANGED ALL THE SALARIES ENDING IN ½S (HALF LERAS) TO THE NEXT EVEN FIGURE, HIGHER. THEY THUS WILL CONFORM TO THE PRESENT MODE OF ADJUSTING SALARIES, IN THE CASE OF NEWLY APPOINTED MISSIONARIES AND IN THE CASE OF OTHER CHANGES MADE IN the Salary of THOSE OLDER IN SERVICE. IN SOME CASES, FOR EXAMPLE THAT OF MR. HUBBARD, WE HAD REQUESTS FOR CHANGES ON ACCOUNT OF INCREASED FAMILY EXPENSES.

YOU WILL NOTICE IN THE GENERAL LIST THAT WE HAVE ENTERED AN ITEM OF £T 100 FOR RENT AT THE BIBLE HOUSE. THIS SUM WAS INTENDED TO COVER THE RENT FOR ALL THE PREMISES NOW OCCUPIED BY THE WESTERN MISSION AND FOR WHICH WE NOW PAY THE SUM OF £T 345. THE REASON FOR THIS ACTION IS, THAT FOR SOME YEARS THERE HAS BEEN A GROWING FEELING THAT THE RENTS AT THE BIBLE HOUSE SHOULD BE ONLY A NOMINAL SUM AND THAT THERE WAS AN EXPECTION MORE OR LESS DISTINCTLY UNDERSTOOD THAT SUCH AN END WOULD BE REACHED WHEN THE PROPERTY SHOULD HAVE BEEN SE-

CURED SO AS TO ADMIT OF ~~SUCH~~ A DIMINUTION IN THE INCOME OF THE ESTBLISHMENT. AS NOW THE PROPERTY, OR AT LEAST SO MUCH OF IT AS NEEDED, HAS BEEN OBTAINED, PAID FOR, TITLE SECURED, NEEDED BUILDINGS ERECTED, &C, IT WAS FELT THAT THE TIME HAD COME WHEN THE LOOKED FOR REDUCTION COULD AND OUGHT TO BEGIN. MORE THAN THAT RENTS HAVE FALLEN IN THE CITY IN THE LAST FEW YEARSAND THE TENDENCY IS LOWER RATHER THAN HIGHER. AND ALTHOUGH THIS FALL IN RENTS HAS BEEN GOING ON for some time past, WE HAVE PAID THE FULL BILL IN ORDER TO GET THE PROPERTY SECURED, LOOKING FORWARD TO THE TIME WHEN, THIS BEING DONE WE SHOULD BE CHARGED ONLY A NOMINAL SUM. THE FEELING IN THE MEETING WAS QUITE DECIDED THAT THE TIME HAD COMEWHEN THE RENT BILL SHOULD BE TAKEN FROMA BUSINESS BASIS AND PUT UPON A BENEVOLENT ONE. DR. BLISS WAS PRESENT THROUGH THE MOST OF THE DEBATE ON THE QUESTION, AND AS HE WAS ABOUT TO LEAVE FOR AMERICA AND IS IN SYMPATHY WITH THE VIEW STATED ABOVE THE MATTER WAS COMMITED TO HIM AT HIS REQUEST TO ADJUST IN NEW YORK. I DO NOT THINK IT IS NEEDFUL TO ADD ANYTHING MORE ON THIS SUBJECT EXCEPT TO SAY THAT IN THE THE JUDGEMENT OF OUR OLDER MISSIONARIES THERE IS A WANT OF FITNESS IN CHARGING THE AMERICAN SOCIETIES, THROUGH THE GENEROSITY OF WHOSE CONSTITUENCY alone THE PROPERTY WAS CREATED IN THE FIRST INSTANCE, A FULL RENTALJUST AS IS CHARGED TO THE BRITISH SOCIETY AND TO NATIVE BUSINESS MEN, AND TO KEEP THIS UP FOREVER. BEFORE I LEAVE THIS SUBJECT I WOULD LIKE TO ASK

IN REGARD TO THE RENTS IN THE CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE IN BOSTON, ON WHAT BASIS are THE RENTS ADJUSTED? WHAT IS THE PLAN FOR THE USE OF THE SURPLUS OF INCOME IN CASE THE RENTS ARE SO ADJUSTED AS PRODUCE A SURPLUS, AS IN THE CASE HERE?

IN THE CASE OF SMYRNA AND THE PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT WHERE A LARGE PART OF THE ESTIMATES HAVE BEEN PUT INTO THE CONTINGENT LIST, THE COMMITTEE RECOMMEND THAT IN CASE THE REGULAR ESTIMATES ONLY ARE GRANTED, THE STATION BE GIVEN THE PERMISSION TO ADJUST THE REDUCTION.

ESTIMATES FOR THE HOME ARE TO FOLLOW LATER. OTHER ITEMS WILL BE EXPLAINED BY OTHERS.

Yours Truly
W. W. Pell

IN REGARD TO THE RENTS IN THE CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE IN BOSTON, ON WHAT BASIS THE RENTS ADJUSTED? WHAT IS THE PLAN FOR THE USE OF THE SURPLUS OF INCOME IN CASE THE RENTS ARE SO ADJUSTED AS PRODUCE A SURPLUS, AS IN THE CASE HERE?

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ESTIMATES FOR THE HOME ARE TO FOLLOW LATER. OTHER ITEMS WILL BE EXPLAINED BY OTHERS.

Concord, June 10, 1887.
Rec'd June 20.

Constpole June 14/87.

Dear Dr Clark

I send you herewith several articles used to the Fanum wh seems to be upon us – I cannot add to what Br Montgomery says except to say that all wh he has written is confirmed by the reports we get from other sources – If we could have some means pass quickly at our command it would be a great blessing – You will see by the letter wh I have clipped from the paper yesterday somewhat of the amount of people involved in this terrible visitation – I am glad to say that the remains of the last Famum Fund have been carefully kept & are now doing good service – Some of what wh I had first sent to Marsden has been released for Adamu – We are getting some money also from this land & we hope from England – If you can help telegraph when a few hundred dollars are wanted –

At this date I have sent 60 + 60 = 120 Kerns –

Yours truly
W. W. Peet

Office of the Treasurer of the
Missions of the American Board in Turkey,
AMERICAN BIBLE HOUSE,
Constantinople, May 30, 1887.

To the publisher
of

Dear Sir,

The enclosed letter from the Rev. Mr. Montgomery, a missionary of our Society, has just come to hand and I beg, for the sake of the suffering people to which it refers, that you will give it a place in your columns. We shall at once take steps to bring this appeal to the notice of the public in England and America.

About two mouths ago our Famine Committee responding to a like call from the region of Mardin, placed at the disposal of the American Mission in that locality about 300 Liras, the whole of the funds at its command. This sum was an unexpended balance remaining from a large amount given by our American friends, a few years ago, for distribution in the Angora vilayet in time of similar distress in that locality.

Sums given for such a purpose as this are distributed under the immediate supervision of our missionaries who always apply them for the relief of suffering humanity without regard to nationality or religion.

I think that the standing of our Mission in this land will be a sufficient guarantee on this point. I shall be glad to transmit any sums put at my disposal for this purpose. Our system of communication with our people in the Interior is very convenient and includes the use of the telegraph, so that we are able to place sums of any amount in the hands of distributing agents with the least possible delay.

Yours, very respectfully,
W. W. Peet,
Treasurer.

Adana, Turkey, May 21, 1887.

Dear Brother Peet,

What shall I do for this poor people during this dreadful drouth and starvation? There has not been any rain here this winter except three or four small showers. The ground is as bare and as dry as it was last autumn. There is not a field of wheat in all this plain within 20 miles of Adana, except a few acres near Tarsus watered from the river. There is no barley crop and no grass for sheep or cattle. Large numbers of the sheep and cattle have died and the remainder have been driven off to the mountains. There was some hope of a part of the cotton and sesame crop until two weeks ago, but now that hope has gone. The vineyards, too, are drying up, and not only will the grape crop be of no account, but many of the vineyards will be wholly destroyed. Young trees also will be destroyed.

The exports of this region in cotton, sesame, grapes etc., usually amount to about 800,000 L. T. There is no hope of any exports this year. Wheat and barley worth 1,000,000 L. T. were raised last year. This year there will not be one hundred liras worth. In the harvesting, selling and handling of the various crops usually 100,000 men find employment and support. Here where farming is everything and everything depends on the crops produced, where farm-life is the source of all the money that finds its way to the markets, a drouth like this stops all work and shuts off the money supply. Hence there is no money, no work and no means whereby the common laborer can get bread. Not only the 100,000 laborers have nothing to do this year, but masons, carpenters, smiths and merchants are without work. Eight out of every ten of our people are day laborers, dependent upon daily work for daily food. I see no other way but that thousands of them must die of starvation unless help from abroad comes to them. Already many of the poor families are reduced to the last extremity for bread. Some families, not supposed to be very poor, have been shut up to a diet of dry bread for several weeks. Many are selling off their cooking utensils, beds and every salable article of furniture to buy bread. If obliged to do this now at the very beginning of the year, what will become of them before the year terminates? Masons and carpenters who usually earn from 15 to 25 piasters per day, too spirited to beg, are asking for work at two piasters per day. Every where is distress and consternation. Those who can get away to other places with hope of support are moving away, and hundreds have gone.

Now what can we do in these sad circumstances? Is the Famine Committee of former years still in existence at Constantinople? Can we bring the matter to the notice of the christian public in England by means of that Committee? Will it not be well to publish a part of this letter in the Levant Herald, and ask for aid? Please take the matter into prayerful consideration and, for the sake of these poor, do what you can and advise me what to do. It is not a little singular that in this distress all eyes, Moslem as well as christian, turn to us.

Accept always kindest love.

Yours very sincerly,

G. F. Montgomery.

Rec'd June 27 1887
Famine Cases

written by the Adana Pastor here given by Rev Montgomery W.T.P.

THE ADANA DROUGHT.

THE TREASURER of American Missions in Turkey communicates the following, which is the substance of a letter from the Charity Committee, on whose behalf it is signed by an Armenian gentleman whose name is new to us:—

The population of Adana *vilayet* is estimated at 370,000 souls. The drought extends over the whole of the plain of Cilicia, except a narrow strip of country at the foot of the Jabel Bereket (Amanus) mountains, and 200,000 people are made sufferers by it. While a good many of the inhabitants have fled to other parts of the country, by far the largest part are unable to go anywhere. Of these not less than 70,000 or 80,000 will soon be crying for bread, and it will be necessary to make some provision for them, as the famine is becoming more and more serious every day. Unless help comes to them soon it is feared that with the progress of the famine plague and disease will ensue.

It is extremely sad to witness the ruinous prices at which cattle and household articles, such as beds, cooking utensils, &c. are being sold in the markets and bazars, to buy bread, but the saddest thing is that many have already reached the end of the list of their saleable property, and before these words will be read by many, we fear that many of these poor who have sold everything at such ruinous prices will be perishing from starvation.

That this people sitting almost in the lap of the civilised world, and able to make their sad cry ring into the ears of Europe, should be left to perish from hunger must be owing to a terrible want of attention somewhere. This people of Cilicia who are about to perish are not in Siberia, or in China, or in Australia, but on the northern shores of the Mediterranean Sea whence the germs of its fatal diseases may be easily blown to the ends of the earth.

Everyone knows the fearful consequences that sometimes follow the ravages of famine. It does not need a prophet to foretell the evil diseases that may spread from such a place as this. If these poor people who are perishing with hunger were at the ends of the earth, the benevolent hands of humane people would reach them even there, and we know without doubt that many hearts would feel constrained to aid them, as we have often seen them do. But now when the calamities which usually follow famine in such a warm climate as this, threaten the health of Europe, Asia, and Africa, will not the hearts of benevolent people feel much more constrained to prevent it?

It is impossible but that the pain of such a sore as this which has broken out so suddenly and may increase rapidly and fiercely, should be felt in many lands.

Unless benevolent and humane people are awake in time, it may be necessary soon to establish quarantine stations in every port of the Mediterranean Sea, because at such times the suffering poor will neglect every effort at cleanliness, and pay no regard to the laws of health. God forbid it, but if the fatal diseases resulting from famine should once begin to breed in this hot climate of Cilicia, the rest of Turkey and perhaps Europe would be made to pay a heavy penalty for allowing it.

Standing thus at the beginning of a terrible calamity, which threatens to destroy seventy or eighty thousand people, and whose dire effects may spread elsewhere, we in their behalf cry help, and we hope that no one will shut his ears to the appeal which we make for them.

We invoke the prayers of all Christians for us in this time of our distress, and trust that the hands of the benevolent will be stretched out towards us liberally.

We ask that the Famine Committee who did such liberal things for Anatolia a few years ago, will take up our case and make our cry heard in Europe and America.

Any persons who may wish to donate money may send it to the care of W. W. Peet, Esq., Bible House, Constantinople, for Rev. G. F. Montgomery, Adana, who will personally attend to the distribution of all funds.

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Adana, June 4. 1887.

Dear Brother Peet; -

Thanks for the tel and sixty Leras, I am glad you sent it so promptly, altho' I shall have to be very slow and niggard in using it, for the worst is yet ahead of us, and I do not wish to give away money or grain until satisfied that every other resource has been exhausted and then only to prevent starvation.

I send on another article in Turkish by Avedis of our Ch Committee by appointment, for Avedaperand rough translation and condensation of the same in English, Do what is best with it.

Very truly yours

G. F. Montgomery.

Constple June 27/87.

Rev N. G. Clark D. D.
Boston.

Dear Dr Clark.

I have your letter of June 8th in rel to grant of 1000 Lepas to Bro Montgomery for Building purposes — this will be timely — there is & will be a sore distress in that locality. still it is so accurate a report as to ~~be~~ make it easier to return than if further inform. I have sent to Bro M. such funds as I had at my command. Some has been subscribed here — I look for some from England — a few days ago I spoke of what to the director of the Custom House, & more in high circles, we were doing. — that we had a balance from last Famine Fund (6 years ago) which we had kept sacredly for this purpose & that with this balance we were ready at once to give tenfold aid — even before we could get our new appeal before our people at home — he seemed to be much pleased & repeated what I had said to him & the members of his council all of whom spoke warmly of our known promptness, & benevolence in such times, & our strict integrity in the use of such funds

The speed with which we could put funds into the hands of our people on the ground thro the use of the telegraph called forth a warm expression of commendation — There is no other Agency in this land that can get onto the ground

so quickly as we. 36 hours from Boston (thro the Bella Ho) puts telegraphic intelligence into Bro Montgomerys hands, of such sums as you have for him — he at once can draw a draft on me — to cover the amount, this draft falls at once into well known business channels is marketable, & fully trusted, & so he can raise at once ~~the~~ ~~money~~ on my permission to him to draw —

I thank you for your kind words of congratulation on the birth of our little one, he seems to thrive, his mother also is getting on finely —

I thank you for the grant for the health retreat it looks now however as if we could not avail ourselves of that place on the help of the media — for some ~~the~~ bigoted Turk (outside) has prevented the letting of rooms to us — I shall need rest & change, for the worse & strain of annual meeting, accounts, dispatching people to Omaha & elsewhere, ~~as~~ have told on me more than usual. ~~the~~ Our residence in the Bella Ho promises makes us liable to calls, interruptions, &c with little respite. We shall make other arrangements to get rest & quiet — I hope to get off my letter to Mr Ward next week.

Hastily
J. N. Andrews

Constantinople June 27, '87.
Rec'd July 12.

Cesarea July 22/87.

Rev A. G. Clark D.D.
Boston

Dear Bro

I have yours of June 29th. I am unable to account for the omission of the Contingent List from my remittance of ~~May~~ June 10th as my receipts should have been sent —

I send herewith a copy showing $4047.75 as voted by Annual Meeting in that List —

I am sorry that the remittance for Adana is delayed, as the 1000 Lepras is not available — the Govt having stopped work on the school and the distress is daily becoming more serious — I suppose, by the time this will reach you, the letter reports will have got under way, but if not please let Mr Ward telegraph — for once at least —

I am very grateful for the grant of 14 Lepras for type writer. I was just about to sell it as I could not with my increased family expenses make "ends meet" the Home for the I will send you to day the Report for last six months

Yours truly W. W. Peet

Concepción, July 22, /87.
Recd Aug. 6.

Mr. Ward -

Constable July 22/87

Rev N. G. Clark D.D.
Boston

Dear Dr Clark

I hand you herewith, my report as Treasurer of the Home for the half year ending June 30th. and a Statement showing the Receipts and expenditures for the whole (School) year —

This shows an income as follows

From Board & Tuition		1524.39
Music the account gives net income 117.99		
plus Cost of teaching	98.25.	216.24
Total Income		1740.63

I notice that Dr Hovel used to report the amt received from Scholars for text Books sold to them

We are now keeping this in a separate a/c with a view to get it on to a self supporting basis — in making it a kind of book store reserving the profits to create a fund to pay for stock in hand — We have received for books in the year 90.03

Total Income as per plan of former reports.	1830.66

The administration this year has been ~~very~~ quite successful, & although the Greek Department has

cost beyond the Appropriation. we are happy to report a good balance on hand - We judged it best on consultation to charge the full appro (wh was 1000 £ for 1886 & 1100. for 1887. —) wh leaves us a balance in hand of quite a sum —

We will now apply this balance. 1st to the reduction of the debt of the Women's Board on the Mission Books. the items of wh will appear in full from the enclosed Account & will show you that large, bills wh we could not avoid have been thrust upon us, while our 2nd income from Rent has been smaller, & 2nd the remainder we will let stand for the present to meet unexpected calls in the next half year subject to a report in December. We also wish to begin a fund for much needed apparatus & books, a part of this remaining balance say 50 £ was we would like to devote that purpose —

We hope that these suggestions will meet with your approval what of the W.B.M. What they will see by this we have no thought of "covering" any gains but expect to hand the results of our economy at the disposal of the Bd at home

I think that much praise is due to Miss Prime in her administration as housekeeper for the careful & prudent way in wh she has

conducted that department.

If then you approve we will charge against this balance as follows.

To meet debt on Mission over balance of Taxes Transfer (of Tents) Expenses &c. 145.34.
To make a fund for Apparatus &c 50.00.
195.34

Leaving a balance of $127.66 to stand till Dec account. I ask to be here this balance stand as I do not know just how we shall get thro the next term. It was voted in Trustee meeting that we ask the WBM to grant 1000 Lessons for the year 1888. wh I hope will be agreed to. I think that some deduction may be made in the future but at present we can't see our way clear to guarantee it — You can I think trust us to notify you of this at the earliest moment practicable

Yours Truly
W. H. Peet

The Secty Mr Pettibone was instructed to write you in regard to the Appro for 1888 & other matters ——

Conéjle, July 22, 1887,

Rec'd Aug. 8.

Office of W. W. Peet, Treasurer of

5 American Bible House, N

Constit

Dear Dr Clark

Besides the
telegram from Mr Ne
to you — the case is
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July 30 / 83

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Apil

Adana, July 23. 1887.

Dear Bro Peet,

I returned here last Wednesday, and found that the distress from the famine has greatly increased during my absence.

It is heart rending to see the crowd of hungry women such as collected in the street about our house yesterday, many of them said they had not had anything to eat in three days, and their faces showed it, In some cases the babes at their breasts getting no nourishment from starved mothers, had become too limp to hold up their heads. They were nearly all Moslems and many of them say that their husbands unable to bear the cry of hungry children, have gone away and left them.

The Municipal council of the city wishing to make the number of destitute people as small as possible, ordered the Imams and Mukhtars of the city to enroll those who had actually sold everything possible, even to their bedding, and so had nothing left, and they enrolled 8000 persons

In another month this number will be doubled, the bitter cry ~~[illegible]~~ comes also from the Tarsus, Koozolook, Missio, Yasowart and many other villages. There are sixty or seventy thousand people on the plain who must have help, or perish. The city physician yesterday reported three cases of death by starvation which came under his notice, How many others there are nobody knows.

The great question with us is how to appease the hungry crowds, of starving people that will collect wherever there is the least hope of mercy. They surge along the streets, hungry restless, and some of them reckless.

So far, we have recorded the names sect, & residence of 3.300 persons whom we have helped with wheat or flour, and some with small sums of money, About 400 of them were Moslems.

Kindest love,

Yours truly

"Signed" G. F. Montgomery.

Your telegram, giving a hundred Liras was waiting me here.

Rev. G. F. Montgomery to Rev. Wm. Ashmore, Adana, July 23, 1887.

"Recd Aug. 15."

Form No. 2.

Trans-Atlantic Cablegram.

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" "Herald" Building.
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THE COMMERCIAL CABLE CO. NO. 4 ARCH ST. CONNECTING WITH

No. of Words, 16

Date, 30 July 1887

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From Cera To Fernstalk

Five thousand people
adana nothing to eat
Number increasing other.
towns ask help
Peet

No Inquiry respecting this Message can be attended to without the production of this paper. Repetitions of doubtful words should be obtained through the Company's offices, and not by *direct* application to the sender.

Rec. 8.0. Morgenway is Mr. Rec.

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From W. W. Peet, Condensed

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AM. BOARD OF COMMISS'RS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS. BOSTON, OCT 10 1887 MASS.

CONSTANTINOPLE SEPT 24TH 1887

SOME IDEA OF THE DREADFUL STIUATION THAT IS BEFORE OUR MISSIONARY AT ADANA MAY BE GAINED FROM THE FOLLOWING LETTERS WRITTEN BY MR MONTGOMERY.

ADANA AUG 11TH.

"THE FAMINE DISTRESS IS INCREASING EVERY WEEK. WE HAVE THIS WEEK BEEN OBLIGED TO ADD 500 MORE NAMES TO THE 5000 WE UNDERTOOK TO FEED LAST WEEK. IN TARSUS THE BELEDIA MIJLISS (MUNICIPAL COUNCIL) HAS MADE OUT A LIST OF PERSONS NEEDING FOOD, IT AMOUNTS TO 4000. BUT IT HAS DECIDED THAT IT OUGHT NOT TO BORROW MONEY WITH WHICH TO FEED THEM-SO THEY GO HUNGRY. IHAVE A GOOD COMMITTEE THERE BUT HAVE ALLOWED THEM SO FAR ONLY 12 OR 15 £T PER WEEK TO EXPEND AMONG NON-MOSLEMS BUT THEY FIND IT HARD TO REFUSE THE CROWDS OF STARVING POOR, MANY OF WHOM ARE SUBSISTING ON ROOTS AND REFUSE. THE GOVERNMENT HERE HAS MADE AN ANNOUNCEMENT THIS WEEK THAT IT WILL SOON BEGIN THE DISTRIBUTION OF FLOUR ALLOWING TO EACH ADULT AT THE RATE OF ONE HALF AN OKE (ABOUT 1½ LBS) PER DAY. I HAVE SOME HOPE THAT THIS WILL BE AT LEAST PARTLY CARRIED OUT, IF SO WE SHALL AT ONCE WITHDRAW AID FROM THOSE WHOM THE GOVERNMENT HELPS. HAKKI PASHA WHOM THE THE GOVERNMENT HAS SENT HERE TO SUPERINTEND THE RELIEF OF THE POOR, FRANKLY SAYS THAT THE GOV'T HAS NOT THE FUNDS TO MEET THE EXIGENCY OF THE OCCASION-THEREFORE SOME OF THE HIGHER OFFICERS ARE TRYING TO CURRY FAVOR AT CONSTANTINOPLE BY MINIMIZING THE NEED OF AID. BUT THE FACT OF THE TERRIBLE SUFFERING FROM STARVATION CAN NOT BE IGNORED, THE POOR PEOPLE MAY BE KEPT ALIVE FOR A TIME ON GRASS, ROOTS, ON THE PODS OF A DWARF THORN BUSH FOUND IN THE FIELDS, ON THE REFUSE THROWN INTO THE STREET BY THEIR RICHER NEOGHBOURS AND ON THY REDSLTS OF BEGGING, BUT THIS CANNOT LAST LONG. WE SHALL NEED TO USE MORE MONEY AFTER A MONTH OR TWO THAN WE HAVE HAD YET."

IN A LATER LETTER MR MONTGOMERY SPEAKS WITH GREAT JOY OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD BEGUN BY THE GOV'T IN THE CITY OF ADANA IN THIS LETTER HE SAYS "OUR COMMITTEE HAVE NOW CEASED TO DISTRIBUTE FOOD IN ADANA AND WILL WAIT TO SEE HOW LONG THE GOOD WORK OF THE GOV'T WILL CONTINUE, IN THE MEANTIME WE ARE AIDING THE POOR OF TARSUS KOOZLOOK AND IN OTHER VILLAGES BUT [redacted] SHALL URGE THEM ALL TO PRESENT THEIR CLAIMS TO THE GOV'T AND ASK AID AND IF NECESSARY WE SHALL INTERCEDE WITH THE GOV'T FOR THEM. AS THERE ARE YET NINE MONTHS BEFORE ANOTHER HARVEST WE THINK IT BEST TO USE OUR FUNDS [redacted]

As SPARINGLY POSIBLE AND LET THE GOV'T DO AS MUCH AS IT CAN."

BUT THIS HOPE FOR HELP FROM OFFICIAL SOURCES WAS SOON DISSIPATED A LETTER JUST AT HAND IS AS FOLLOWS. "I WROTE YOU THREE WEEKS AGO THAT THE GOV'T HAD BEGUN THE DISTRIBUTION OF FLOUR HERE, AND THAT BECAUSE OF IT I WAS WITHDRAWING FROM THE RELIEF WORK IN ADANA, AND CONFINING MY WORK TO TARSUS AND A FEW VILLAGES. I HAVE DONE MY BEST TO COMMEND THIS RELIEF WORK OF THE TURKISH GOV'T AND AM STILL UNWILLING TO THINK THAT THE VALI, AND PERHAPS THE RELIEF COMMISSION FROM CONSTANTINOPLE, H. E. ARKF PASHA, WERE ACTUATED BY OTHER THAN GOOD MOTIVES IN IT. BUT THE WORK HAS BEEN LARGELY A FAILURE BECAUSE THERE WERE NO FUNDS WITH WHICH TO RELIEVE THE POOR. THE SMALL STREAM OF RELIEF LIKE THE BROOK IN THE DESERT, WAS SO SMALL THAT IT DRIED UP BEFORE IT REACHED THE POOR. THE SUPERIOR OFFICERS IN THE PROVINCE WERE ASKED TO SUBSCRIBE EACH A MONTH'S WAGES TOWARDS THE RELEIF FUND, AND BELIEVE DID SO BUT OFFICERS WAGES ARE NOT PAID PROMPTLY ENOUGH TO MAKE THIS MEAN MUCH. MORE THAN A MONTH AGO A TELEGRAM FROM STAMBOUL SAID THAT 4000 SACKS OF FLOUR WERE ON THEIR WAY HITHER BY STEAMER, BUT IT HAS NOT ARRIVED, AND THE RELEIF COMMITTEE ARE GREATLY DISAPPOINTED

THIS COM' WERE OBLIGED TO REJECT EVERY ABLE BODIED APPLICANT FOR AID, MAN OR WOMAN, NO MATTER HOW POOR AND NOT WITHSTANDING THE FACT THAT THERE IS NO OPPORTUNITY FOR WORK FOR ANY, AND YET THE ACCEPTED LIST OF SUFFERERS WHOM THEY FEEL OBLIGED TO AID COMPRISES OVER 18000 PERSONS IN ADANA, TARSUS AND A FEW ONLY OF THE VILLAGES. THIS, I WAS TOLD BY ONE OF THE COMMITTEE TWO DAYS AGO, THEY HAVE BEEN A ABLE TO AID ONLY ABOUT ONE THIRD OF THESE AND THOSE AIDED HAVE BEEN ABLE TO RECEIVE THE STIPULATED POUND OF BREAD PER DAY, FOR ONLY FROM SEVEN TO FIFTEEN DAYS OUT OF THE WHOLE MONTH. THE WHOLE PEOPLE COMPLAIN BITTERLY, AND CURSE THE GOV'T AND ITS SUPERIOR OFFICERS OPENLY TO THEIR FACES. I AM NOT SURPRISED TO LEARN THAT THE RELEIF COM'TEE ARE IN DESPAIR. ITS CHAIRMAN, WHO IS ALSO CHAIRMAN OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, AND ONE OTHER PROMINENT MEMBER OF IT, WHO IS ALSO A HIGH OFFICER IN THE GOV'T, BOTH MOSLEMS, SENT ME WORD THIS WEEK, THANKING ME FOR WHAT I HAD DONE, AND ASKING ME TO BE READY TO TAKE SOON THE RELEIF WORK IN THE CITY AGAIN, BECAUSE THEY MUST GIVE IT UP FOR WANT OF FUNDS.

THEY CONFESSED THAT THEIR WORK HAD BEEN A FAILURE, AND NOT SATISFACTORY TO ANYBODY.

I AM SENDING FLOUR TO KOZAN THIS WEEK TO HELP THROUGH ABOUT 80 FAMILIES THERE."

W.W.P.

SPARINGLY POSIBLE AND LET THE GOV'T DO AS MUCH AS IT CAN.

BUT THIS HOPE FOR HELP FROM OFFICIAL SOURCES WAS SOON DISSIPATED A LETTER JUST AT HAND IS AS FOLLOWS. "I WROTE YOU THREE WEEKS AGO THAT THE GOV'T HAD BEGUN THE DISTRIBUTION OF FLOUR HERE, AND THAT BECAUSE OF IT I WAS WITHDRAWING FROM THE RELIEF WORK IN ADANA, AND CONFINING MY WORK TO TARSUS AND A FEW VILLAGES. I HAVE DONE MY BEST TO COMMEND THIS RELIEF WORK OF THE TURKISH GOV'T AND AM STILL UNWILLING TO THINK THAT THE VALI, AND PERHAPS THE RELIEF COMMISSION FROM CONSTANTINOPLE H.E. ARIF PASHA, WERE ACTUATED BY OTHER THAN GOOD MOTIVES IN IT. BUT THE WORK HAS BEEN LARGELY A FAILURE BECAUSE THERE WERE NO FUNDS WITH WHICH TO RELIEVE THE POOR. THE SMALL STREAM OF RELIEF LIKE THE BROOK IN THE DESERT, WAS SO SMALL THAT IT DRIED UP BEFORE IT REACHED THE POOR. THE SUPERIOR OFFICERS IN THE PROVINCE WERE ASKED TO SUBSCRIBE EACH A MONTH'S WAGES TOWARDS THE RELIEF FUND, AND BELIEVE DID SO BUT OFFICERS WAGES ARE NOT PAID PROMPTLY ENOUGH TO MAKE THIS MUCH. MORE THAN A MONTH AGO A TELEGRAM FROM STAMBOUL SAID THAT 4000 SACKS OF FLOUR WERE ON THEIR WAY HITHER BY STEAMER, BUT IT HAS NOT ARRIVED, AND THE RELIEF COMMITTEE ARE GREATLY DISAPPOINTED

THIS COM' WERE OBLIGED TO REJECT EVERY ABLE BODIED APPLICANT FOR AID, MAN OR WOMAN, NO MATTER HOW POOR AND NOT WITHSTANDING THE FACT THAT THERE IS NO OPPORTUNITY FOR WORK FOR ANY, AND YET THE ACCEPTED LIST OF SUFFERERS WHOM THEY FEEL OBLIGED TO AID COMPRISES OVER 1800 PERSONS IN ADANA, TARSUS AND A FEW ONLY OF THE VILLAGES. THIS, I WAS TOLD BY ONE OF THE COMMITTEE TWO DAYS AGO, THEY HAVE BEEN ABLE TO AID ONLY ABOUT ONE THIRD OF THESE AND THOSE AIDED HAVE BEEN ABLE TO RECEIVE THE STIPULATED POUND OF BREAD PER DAY, FOR ONLY FROM SEVEN TO FIFTEEN DAYS OUT OF THE WHOLE MONTH. THE WHOLE PEOPLE COMPLAIN BITTERLY, AND CURSE THE OF THE GOV'T AND ITS SUPERIOR OFFICERSOPENLY TO THEIR FACES. I AM NOT SURPRISED TO LEARN THAT THE RELIEF COM'TEE ARE IN DESPAIR. ITS CHAIRMAN, WHO IS ALSO CHAIRMAN OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, AND ONE OTHER PROMINENT OF IT, WHO IS ALSO A HIGH OFFICER IN THE GOV'T, BOTH MOSLEMS, SENT ME WORD THIS WEEK, THANKING ME FOR WHAT I HAD DONE, AND ASKING ME TO BE READY TO TAKE SOON THE RELIEF WORK IN THE CITY AGAIN, BECAUSE THEY MUST GIVE IT UP FOR WANT OF FUNDS.

THEY CONFESSED THAT THEIR WORK HAD BEEN A FAILURE, AND NOT SATISFACTORY TO ANYBODY.

I AM SENDING FLOUR TO KOZAN THIS WEEK TO HELP THROUGH ABOUT 80 FAMILIES THERE."

Constantinople Sept 24, 1887

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Constpole Sept 27/84.

Yours truly
W. W. Peet

Rev N. G. Clark D. D.
Boston

Dear Bro

Dr Greene has handed me your letter of July 21st in relation to the proposed building at Gedik Pasha. It is the one question in which all our native brethren unite — a building for worship — a church and a school on that site. We do hope that something may be done to enable us to go forward with this enterprise — I have not time to write fully what others I suppose repeat — but our Station Conf is drawing us nearer to the people — they are assuming more of the responsibility for the work. If we now could take some forward movement of this sort I think it would give us a great lift —

I do hope that we may not have with this site a repetition of the Pera difficulty to open again the trash wh is now rapidly closing I think that it would be money sand in the long run — to say nothing of higher considerations. to give this enterprise a strong lift — In view of the increasing

of the Baptists & so many other divergent influences we need to take steps to unite & to cheer those who are "holding on here". The form of ownership is something that can be arranged — Our Station Conf are sounder that question & they turn the balance of power with the Union. They are the men who are the Authors of the letter to Dr Summers on the coming of the Baptists. We think you will agree is such a manly and forcible document, with such men we need not fear to trust. In this connection I wish to call your attention to a balance — the remains of the building fund wh remains after the purchasing the site at Gedet Pasha — wh was remaining in my hands with — as then appeared little hope for any use for sometime. & I credited it back to Mr Ward in my June a/c 1885. Rs 4346.6. for the Bd to use — by usual rule this being was a balance of Approp. when the work had been begun — & not completed it would not lapse If this can now be put to new credit I think we shall soon be able to report a beginning of operations — This or a portion of it is needed to make the first steps towards a fine new & great foundation — Somewhat the Govt has officially taken all the hinderances out of the way for the Election of a new Vakil we may hope that other concessions will follow — This might to be in our hands at once

Constantinople, Sept. 27, 1887.
Rec'd Oct. 10,

Concepts Octo 21/87.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Boston

Dear Bro

I have yours of Sept 29th. We all feel here that it would be gross mistake for Mr Montgomery to use the funds given for Famine relief for or in any purpose other than exactly that for which they were given – The influence of such an action would lower us in the eyes of the many who are looking on with the purpose to find fault if possible –

It is just in this line that former relief Committees have erred. Funds given for, & asked for, the relief of suffering have been turned to the advantage of the One disbursing the same – Till the ~~[illegible]~~ Christ kind of appeals have to morally weaken men of perception a very unpleasant look. The first thought is to inquire for the motive of the one who asks for the money. I appreciate the ~~[illegible]~~ new that the help ~~[illegible]~~ which is given for were done – But we all feel that there are so many objections to the raising of the ~~the~~ trust of that are necessary as to entirely overrule all other considerations. There are some ~~not~~ a certain

known to every sharp-sighted business man now or
formerly in England when the cry of distress
of famine has been used in the land to gather funds
for the support of unworthy ecclesiastics & their
work of propagandism — We can't afford
to go into this kind of gain — it would be bur-
dening our souls. We feel that many years
of work & hope would be needed to efface
the record of such a proceeding — Let us do
nothing to quench unseen thro' these gifts but
some shining ray we have been "made rich
thereby" See Gen. 14: 22-23. — When we under-
take to distribute relief we don't for those who
give for humanity's sake. So may you with only the
new view —

I have time only for a
word. I have not telegraphed to Mr Hertzgemeny.
Our feeling here is so decided on the
point that we think on reconsideration of the
matter will change the wind you have sent —

If you think best to state name the disposal
of the funds. Telegraph me "Employment" & I will
forward the word to Mr Hertzgemeny that he may acquaint
himself with the funds at the Salvation Business.
We earnestly hope hence that you may see it
differently —

Yours truly W. W. Pearce

Rev. Pearce
Conference
1887

CONSTANTINOPLE OCTO 24TH 1887

REV. N.G.CLARK, D.D,
BOSTON MASS.

DEAR DR.CLARK:-

I HAVE YOUR LETTER OF THE 1ST INST, SPEAKING OF THE GRANT TO MY FATHER, FOR WHICH I WISH THROUGH YOU TO THANK THE PRUDENTIAL COMMITTEE.

I HAVE THIS DAY SENT TO TREAS WARD A STATEMENT OF MISS WEST'S ACCOUNT, SHOWING TRAV' EXP, BALANCE OF GRANTS &C. HER GOODS (AT SCUTARI) ARE IN THE HANDS OF MR. DWIGHT, I BELIEVE. WHEN ANY PART OF THEM ARE SOLD WE CAN SEND HER THE MONEY BY CHECK.

I JUST NOW, HAVE WORD FROM BRO MONTGOMERY SAYING THAT HE HAS BEEN FORBIDDEN BY THE VALI (PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR) TO CARY ON THE RELIEF WORK, AND DEMANDING THAT HIS FUNDS BE PASSED OVER TO THEIR COMMITTEE. IT SEEMED TO US HERE THAT THE BEST WAY TO BRING THE GOVERNMENT TO A REALIZING SENSE OF THE SITUATION WOULD BE TO OBEY THE ORDER, AND STOP WORK AND LET THE CRY OF THE HUNGRY RING IN THEIR EARS FOR A WHILE, THAT THUS THEY MIGHT SEE THEIR UTTER INABILITY TO MEET THESE DEMANDS. THEY WERE BROUGHT ONCE BEFORE TO THIS PLACE, AND THEN THANKED MR MONTGOMERY FOR WHAT HE WAS DOING AND BEGGED HIM TO GO ON. THEY HAVE, DOUBTLESS, JUST RECEIVED ~~RECENTLY~~ SOME NEW ORDERS FROM CONSTPLE.

AS BRO M. HAD SAID TO THE GOVERNOR THAT HE SHOULD REFER ALL THIS TO HIS COMMITTEE AT CONSTPLE, I TELEGRAPHED LAST SATURDAY AS FOLLOWS-"AS VALI FORBIDS IT, DISCONTINUE RELIEF WORK-WE CANNOT PASS OVER THE FUNDS". AS IN ALL PARTS OF TURKEY, TELEGRAMS ARE A SORT OF PUBLIC PROPERTY, TOLD IN THE MARKETS AND COFFEE ROOMS, I THOUGHT IT WOULD WELL TO LET IT BE KNOWN, WHO IT WAS THAT WAS OBSTRUCTING THE WORK, THAT THE BLAME MIGHT REST WHERE IT BELONGED.
THE GOVERNMENT IS JEALOUS OF FOREIGNERS, AND CHIEFLY SO ~~WH~~ WHEN ENGAGED IN THIS SORT OF WORK. BY IT THEY SAY "WE ARE HELD UP TO THE WORLD AS UNABLE TO TAKE CARE OF OUR OWN PEOPLE-WHILE FOREIGNERS USE THESE MEANS TO STEAL THE HEARTS OF OUR SUBJECTS AWAY FROM US".

THE AUTHORITIES AT ADANA HAVE LATELY RECEIVED A CONSIGNMENT OF WHEAT AND FLOUR WHICH THEY ARE DISTRIBUTING, AND THEREFORE ARE RATHER HIGH SPIRITED, BUT THIS SUPPLY WILL SOON BE EXHAUSTED. WHEN IT IS AND WHEN THE EXTENT OF THE SUFFERING MAKES WRONG TO DESIST LONGER, I SHALL REQUEST BRO MONGOMERY TO GO ON, IF NEEDFUL IN SPITE OF THE GOVERNOR.

JUST THIS EXPERIENCE WAS HAD WITH THE GOVERNMENT A SHORT TIME AGO IN THIS CITY IN THE PERFORMANCE OF SIMILAR WORK

IT WAS NEEDFUL AT LAST TO PUSH ON WITH THE WORK REGARDLESS OF THE GOVRNMENT'S OBJECTIONS. OUR WITHDRAWAL FROM THE WORK AT ADANA EVEN FOR A SHORT TIME WILL CAUSE MUCH SUFFERING, BUT WE WITHDRAW IN THE HOPE THAT THEY WILL BY AND BY TAKE SUCH ACTION AS WILL RELIEVE US FROM THE TAKING THE STEP I HAVE INDICATED ABOVE. THE GOVERNMENT CAN SUPPLY THE NEED OF BUT A FEW AND THESE ONLY FOR A SHORT TIME. MR. MONTGOMERY WRITES ME THAT THEY EVEN NOW ARE DOING ABSOLUTELY NOTHING FOR THE CITIES OF ADANA AND TARSUS, BUT ARE SUPPLYING ONLY SOME OF THE FARMERS IN THE OUTLYING TOWNS. AS WE SHALL WAIT NOT LONGER THAN TWO OR THREE WEEKS AND AS THE APPROACH OF WINTER WILL BRING INCREASED SUFFERING, WE HOPE THAT NO DIMINUTION OF EFFORT AT YOUR END WILL FOLLOW THIS STRANGE PROHIBITION FROM THE GOVERNMENT, THE DEMAND UPON US WILL SO SOON BE GREATER THEN EVER.

I HAVE BY LAST POST REQUESTED GIFTS OF CLOTHING FROM ENGLAND, TO BE SHIPPED AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE DIRECT TO ADANA.

Yours truly
J. N. Clark

IT WAS NEEDFUL AT LAST TO PUSH ON WITH THE WORK REGARDLESS OF THE GOVERNMENT'S OBJECTIONS. OUR WITHDRAWAL FROM THE WORK AT ADANA EVEN FOR A SHORT TIMEWILL CAUSE MUCH SUFFERING, BUT WE WITHDRAW IN THE HOPE THAT THEY WILL BY AND BY TAKE SUCH ACTION AS WILL RELIEVE US FROM THE TAKING THE STEP I HAVE INDICATED ABOVE. THE GOVERNMENT, SUPPLY THE NEED OF BUT A FEW AND THESE ONLY FOR A SHORT TIME. MR. MONTGOMERY WRITES ME THAT THEY EVEN NOW DOING ABSOLUTELY NOTHING FOR THE CITIES OF ADANA AND TARSUS, BUT ARE SUPPLYING ONLY SOME OF THE FARMERS IN THE OUTLYING TOWNS. AS WE SHALL WAIT NOT LONGER THAN TWO OR THREE WEEKS AND AS THE APPROACH OF WINTER WILL BRING INCREASED SUFFERING, WE HOPE THAT NO DIMINUTION OF EFFORT AT YOUR END WILL FOLLOW THIS STRANGE PROHIBITION FROM THE GOVERNMENT, THE DEMAND UPON US WILL SOON BE GREATER THEN EVER.

I HAVE BY LAST POST REQUESTED GIFTS OF CLOTHING FROM ENGLAND, TO BE SHIPPED AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE DIRECT TO ADANA.

Clark, Cyrus H.
Mar. 27, 1922
Mar. 27, 1922

ADANA FAMINE REPORTS.

A LETTER RECEIVED FROM MR. MONTGOMERY DATED AT ADANA OCTOBER 8TH SPEAKES OF THE ARRIVAL OF THE FLOUR SPOKEN OF IN OUR LAST. BUT HE ADDS "THE GOVERNMENT HAS DECIDED NOT TO DISTRIBUTE ANY OF IT FOR THE PRESENT IN ADANA CITY, BUT TO GIVE IT TO THE POOR FARMERS IN THE COUNTRY, WHO ALSO HAVE NOTHING TO EAT AND WHO MUST ALSO RECEIVE SEED FOR THE FALL SOWING. THIS LEAVES ABOUT 10,000 PEOPLE IN THIS CITY WHO NEED FOOD AND MANY OF THEM NEED CLOTHES AS WELL, FOR THE WINTER WILL BE SEVERE FOR NAKED PEOPLE WHO CANNOT HAVE WARM FOOD. THE TOWN OF SIS REPORTS 2,000 WHO MUST BE FED. THERE THE GOVERNMENT DOES NOTHING. MANY ALSO IN HADJIN IN YERABAKAN. IN HARNE, IN KODZOLOOK, IN TARSUS ARE ASKING FOR HELP, AND I HAVE BEEN CONSTRAINED TO SEND THEM HELP. I HAVE SENT FLOUR TO SIS TO SUPPLY 600 PEOPLE FIFTEEN DAYS.

WE REFUSE AID TO ALL WHO POSSESS VINEYARDS OR REAL-ESTATE OUTSIDE THE CITY AND TO THOSE OWNING OVER 40 ST IN THE CITY-I.E., OWNING MORE THAN A BARE LIVING PLACE.

(about £4,500.) YET FOR THE LEAST THAT WE CAN DO WE NEED 800 TO 1,000 £T. PER MONTH. THE GOVERNMENT CANNOT BE EXPECTED TO DO MORE THAN TO FEED THE 30,000 OR 40,000 FARMERS OUTSIDE THE PLACE NAMED ABOVE."

MR MONTGOMERY ADDS THE FOLLOWING IN REGARD TO THE EFFECT OF THIS SCOURGE ON THE PEOPLE OF THE PLACE. "THE CONGREGATION AT OUR PREACHING AND PRAYER SERVICES CONTINUES TO INCREASE. THE OLD SCHOOL HOUSE IS NOT LARGE ENOUGH TO HOLD THE OVERFLOW. LAST EVENING THE CHURCH WAS FULL, ~~SIM~~ SIMPLY FOR A PRAYER MEETING AND DEEP INTEREST WAS MANIFESTED. I AM LOOKING FOR A LARGE SPIRITIAL AWAKENING."

CONSTPLE OCTO 21ST 1887

W.M.P.

AMERICAN BIBLE HOUSE
20 OCT 87
CONSTANTINOPLE

N. W. Fort
Nov. 7/87.

Mr. Strong.
Not can this be made most useful?
L. S. M. W.

Constable Nov 10th 1874

Rev N. G. Clark D.D.
Boston

Dear Dr Clark

Will you allow me to present through you, a request to the Prud Committee in relation to our private affairs. My parents as you know are reaching quite an advanced age, my father will be Eighty in a few months, and are now ~~un~~able to continue to keep house alone ~~for~~ but for a short time longer. I hear from there that it is hardly safe to leave them in their present situation for any great length of time. My mother writes me that they cannot look forward to house keeping by themselves for another winter beyond the one just before them. Late letters from my father who is generally the more hopeful of the two confirm my mothers estimate- You possibly may recall what I have before written of my brothers severe financial embarrassment. His load of family cares including the support of their aged parents of his wife. & that late changes in his business have compelled him to remove from the City in which

he lived at the time I located my parents by his side some three years ago. He now living in a place about 200 miles away — leaving ~~it~~ my parents alone in a place in wh they are almost strangers. They have held on bravely in this way until now when it has become evident that some different arrangement must be ~~some~~ be made for them, wh will place them in different surroundings by the side of (in the family) some of their children. This involves some consultation with the children who are widely scattered and careful consideration of the wishes & preferences of the old people, the sale of the property wh they now occupy, & the investment of the proceeds in other property for their use elsewhere, & their removal &c. My parents are very anxious to see myself & family in <u>their own house</u> before ~~an~~ a change is made in their manner of life, and they wish also that I may take upon me this work of their relocation. The property wh they now occupy is my own, & stands in my name, the only other member of the family who is at all fitted to do this service is my brother & he is so bound to his business as to make it extremely hard for him to attend to it. Moreover he would ~~hardly~~ not wish to dispose of the property &c. without consultation with myself. For myself I would very much love to

do this service for my parents. It would be I know a very happy thing for them & would ~~[illegible]~~ make them contented & reigned in regard to the new surroundings. This would of course make a furlough necessary & it is for this we now write.

If it should seem to you that our term of service has been shorter than that usually given by missionaries before taking a furlough. I may refer you to the fact that our service has been almost a continuous one, without the times of respite which others enjoy. Our brethren in the interior in coming year after year to Conference for Annual Meeting get ~~two~~ from 1½ to 3 months of rest, travel & change. Others at Mission Expense go as delegates to ~~other~~ the Annual Meeting of other Missions, and thus may hold on longer with less of "wear & tear". I doubt not than I have experienced in this place or do so many lines of business concentrate. I cannot say that I am in danger of an immediate "breakdown", I doubt if this would come to pass with twenty years of service, but my place is one of great reaction on mind, body, and temper, (especially temper) and no one filling the place should be denied ~~of~~ occasional times of relaxation nor at times such rest as will be a complete unloading of the responsibility of the place. nor The sweetening influences

of contact with other & different surroundings –

I feel also that such a change as a furlough & trip to the United States would afford would be of inestimable value to Mrs Peet – With my experience in the work at this point I should also prize most highly the help wh contact with business men & christian men & work, both in America & England, would afford me, by means of this furlough –

I have laid the whole case before my associates in a session of the Comm ad Interim & they ~~concur with me~~ agree that under the circumstances I do right in asking a furlough in view of what I have mentioned –

They united in the suggestion that if possible Br Baldwin of Brussa be secured to fill the post in my absence, & a private presentation of the matter to him by myself has brought a favorable answer

I think, although I say it without authority, that he & Mrs B. would like just such a change, after their hard service in Brussa as this would give. He has given me ~~the~~ permission to suggest his appointment as a "supply" –

Our thought ~~now~~ at present is, to request that we may visit America, leaving here in the Spring or early summer of next year, to be absent as nearly as we can determine at present about one year –

Yours Truly W. W. Peet

Rec. N. Y. Peet Constantinople Nov. 10, 1887.

Rec'd Nov. 28.

P. C.

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CONSTANTINOPLE DECEMBER 5TH 1887.

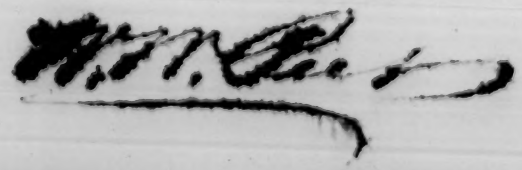
REV JUDSON SMITH, D.D.

SEC'TY &C

BOSTON MASS.

DEAR DR SMITH:- I HAND YOU HEREWITH A COPY OF A LETTER JUST RECEIVED FROM BRO MONTGOMERY IN REGARD TO THE ATTITUDE OF THE GOVERNMENT AT ADANA IN REGARD TO THE RELIEF WORK THAT HE IS CARRYING ON . I AM WRITING HIM TO TRY AND GET THE GOV'T TO APPOINT AN INSPECTOR TO EXAMINE HIS WORK AND SEE FOR HIMSELF THAT IT IS NOT DONE A PARTY SPIRI

THE FACT THAT HE HAS LEARNED THAT THIS HAS BEEN CALLE OUT BY THE HEADS OF THE NON-PROTESTANT COMMUNITIES , AND THE FACT THAT THE CHURCH PAPERS IN THIS CITY HAVE BEEN CHARGING THAT MR MONTGOMERY HAS BEEN "BUYING PROTESTANTS" WILL SHOW HOW NEEDFUL ITIS THAT HE KEEP HIS WORK ON STRICTLY RELIEF GROUNDS AND AVOID ANYTHING THAT CAN BE USED AS A CHARGE THAT IT IS FOR HIS OWN BENEFIT AS A MISSIONARY IN THE GUISE OF BENEVOLENCE. IT SEEMS TO ME THAT IT WOULD BE BETTER IN THE CASE OF THOSE GIFTS THAT ARE FOR WORK NOT TO PUT TMEM THROUGH THE "FAMINE "ACCOUNT BUT SENT THEM IN THE FORM OF A GRANT FOR THE PURPOSES NAMED BY THE DONORS. WE NEED TO BE EXTREMELY CAREFUL IN THIS CASE LEST IN OUR ATTEMPT TO DO GOOD WE DO A HARM TO THE CAUSE WHICH WE ALL WISH TO HELP.



CONSTANTINOPLE DECEMBER 5TH 1887.

REV JUDSON SMITH, D.D.

SEC'TY AB

BOSTON MASS.

DEAR DR SMITH:- I HAND YOU HEREWITH A COPY OF A LETTER JUST RECEIVED FROM BRO MONTGOMERY IN REGARD TO THE ATTITUDE OF THE GOVERNMENT AT ADANA IN REGARD TO THE RE-LIEF WORK THAT HE IS CARRYING ON . I AM WRITING HIM TO TRY AND GET THE GOV'T TO APPOINT AN INSPECTOR TO EXAMINE HIS WORK AND SEE FOR HIMSELF THAT IT IS NOT DONE A PARTY SPIRI

THE FACT THAT HE H S LEARNED THAT THIS HAS BEEN CALLE OUT BY THE HEADS OF THE NON-PROTESTANT COMMU ITIES , AND

THE FACT THAT THE CHURCH PAPERS IN THIS CITY HAVE BEEN CHARGING THAT AR MONTGOMERY HAS BEEN "BUYING PROTESTANTS" WILL SHOW HOW NEEDFUL ITIS THAT HE KEEP HIS WORK ON STRICT LY RELIEF GROUNDS AND AVOID ANYTHING THAT CAN BE USED AS A CHARGE THAT IT IS FOR HIS OWN BENEFIT AS A MISSIONARY IN THE GUISE OF BENEVOLENCE. IT SEEMS TO ME THAT IT WOULD BE BETTER IN THE CASE OF THOSE GIFTS THAT ARE FOR WORK NOT TO PUT THEM THROUGH THE "FAMINE "ACCOUNT BUT SENT THEM IN THE FORM OF A GRANT FOR THE PURPOSES NAMED BY THE DONORS. WE NEED TO BE EXTREMELY CAREFUL IN THIS CASE LEST IN OUR AT-TEMPT TO DO GOOD WE DO A HARM TO THE CAUSE WHICH WE ALL WISH TO HELP.

Constantinople, Dec. 5, 1887.
Rec'd Dec. 28.

Constple Dec 5th 1887.

Rev Judson Smith D.D.
Secty &c

Dear Dr Smith

The inclosed letter from Bro Purce of Kiamuchia Station was read in a meeting of our Station held to day - & though the letter was originally intended only for our eyes it was thought by us that we could not do better in presenting this appeal to you, than to forward it with some explanatory remarks which I have been requested to make.

It should be said at the outset the official transcript of the Grant wh was made to Bro Purce contained nothing to indicate to him that it was necessary to apply to the Mission for permission to use the sum thus voted. He cannot therefore under the circumstances be blamed for waiting at once, on the receipt of Dr Clark's letter of June 25th immediate provision for this very important helper

The question of an Associate for Bro Purce has often been before Annual meeting, & the views of that body have been duly expressed in the repeated approval of an estimate to cover the salary of such a helper

Constple, Dec. 5, 1887.

and in the oft repeated reference which has been made to it in the Annual letter from the Mission. It is difficult to see how as a Mission we could do more to bring this matter to your notice.

Bro Purce's preference for a native, rather than a foreign assistant, has met with great favor in our Annual meetings, the keeper however should be a permanent one, whose salary would be as well assured as that of Bro Purce himself, else he will not be able to get such a man as he needs, and thus the plan wh the Mission has had in view will fail of accomplishment

It is wholly impossible for us to meet this expense from the fund which was given to this Station for Evangelistic work, the grant in question £J. 500 has stood service for two years. We took this year, not the full amount which was owed to us, but the remnant of the Grant left from last year. This grant has enabled us to put five new men at work in this City — a field which was once nigh deserted by our Board. with offered an inviting prospect to rival denominations.

our ability to take this forward step has given us all a hope and inspiration for the future of the work here. it has filled the hearts of our native brethren ~~on~~ with courage & enthusiasm. —

We have used this money well & have used it up. We are not now able to supply Bro Purce with the ~~sum~~ amount needed ~~which he needs~~ to meet the sum for which he has become responsible for to his native assistant, but it is our earnest hope that you may be able to supply not only the sum wh he has already expended in this regard but also to give him the means for continuing this much needed keeper, and above all that Bro Purce may be saved from the disheartening experience which now seems to confront him —

On behalf of the Committee of the Mission

W. W. Peet

Mr. W. W. Peet,

Conépée, Dec. 5, 1887.

Rec'd Dec. 20.

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Constantinople Dec 6 1887

Rev. Judson Smith D. D.

Boston

Dear Dr Smith —

On Sept 27th I wrote to Dr Clarke on the subject of the restoration to our Station treasury of a sum of £3466.13 the remnant of a Grant to the proposed Church building in Stamboul which was credited to Mr Wanlin in my a/c of June 1885.

According to usage well recognized in our Mission, Grants which have been partially used do not lapse for the obvious reason that as the work is in progress the whole Grant needs to be used as available — This is the case in regard to this Grant. It is true that Church trustees have held this work as a standstill for some time but now all unite in the purpose that it shall go on & carry in the work. You will notice an Estimate (Continuing) for 1500 £. for the completion of this work in our Budget for 1888.

The balance of the Grant referred to is now wanted to begin & carry on the needed negociations with the Govt & make a beginning — This matter was fully discussed & approved at Annual Meeting

If cannot be used either for purposes of "relief" work or for the Station work for the present — kindly hold it for us very truly W.W.Peet

Rev. W. W. Peet.

5

when the Estimate was approved. This balance of the old fund with which the site was bought, which is now standing empty, was sent to Secretary Windom - as I do not like to keep or know my State has keep large sums on hand - I cannot think that the Rail will ever take advantage of this act in my part and without this sum - It is my desire that as soon what position will be taken on the subject as now seems time has already passed. If this sum is lost, as might in all fairness let our state know it. — I suppose that this may be deducted from the $1,000. asked in the Contingent Estimate but it is highly desired that a bill is made at once as proposed as now days alone are with the first session. Please you may add to find my letter Sept 27th and that you may have time to give this subject the as distant day. We all feel mysterious in consequence of the reply to the Estimates. It is with some hesitation that I write - but as our Senator Farmer are constantly inquiring about this sum for we they are waiting I think it might be known just what the situation is -

Concord, Dec. 6, 1887.
Recd Dec. 20.

If the forest taken in regard to the Estimate is likely to be permanent. Our City Councilors are not off a dollar into expense for the establishment of the Center new not likely to be met I feel that in all honesty as might be known it - I hope over write again

Form No. 3.

CABLE MESSAGE.

120

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

All CABLE MESSAGES received for transmission must be written on the Message Blanks provided by this Company for that purpose, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, and on the back hereof, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

THOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager. 339 NORVIN GREEN, President.

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	No. OF WORDS	FROM
3	K	L	12	Constantinople

Received at 31 STATE STREET, BOSTON. Jany 188

To Pennstalk
N

Boston

Gates appeals ten thousand people starving adana also Help

Peet

Mr. W. W. Peck

Oneida, Jan. 16/88.

Rec'd Jan. 16/88

To guard against mistakes on the lines of this Company, the sender of every message should order it repeated; that is, telegraphed back from the terminus of said lines to the Originating Office. For such repeating, the sender will be charged in addition, one half the usual tolls of this Company; on that portion of its lines over which such message passes.

The Company will not assume any responsibility in respect to any Message beyond the terminus of its own lines; and it is agreed between the sender of the following Message and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in transmission or delivery, or non-delivery to the next connecting Telegraph Company, of any unrepeated message, beyond the amount of that portion of the charge which may or shall accrue to this Company, out of the amount received from the sender for this, and the other companies, by whose lines such message may pass to reach its destination; and that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery to the next connecting Telegraph Company, of any repeated message, beyond fifty times the extra sum received by this Company from the sender for repeating such message over its own lines; and that this Company shall not be liable in any case for delays arising from interruptions in the workings of its lines, nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages. And this Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward any message over the lines of any other company to reach its destination.

This Company will not be liable for damages in any case, where the claim is not presented in writing, within thirty days after the sending of the message.

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CONSTANTINOPLE JANY 18TH 1888

REV JUDSON SMITH, D.D.
BOSTON MASS.

DEAR DR SMITH:-

I HAVE RECEIVED YOUR LETTER OF DEC AND WISH TO THANK YOU AND THE PRUDENTIAL COMMITTEE FOR THE KIND RESPONSE YOU HAVE MADE TO MY PROPOSITION OF THE 10TH NOV.

I HAVE BEEN ASKED BY THE COM AD INTERIM TO REPLY TO YOUR PROPOSITION TO VISIT ANNUAL MEETING.

FIRST LET ME SAY THAT WE HAVE DECIDED TO CONVENE THE MEETING ON TUESDAY THE 8TH DAY OF MAY, THE MEETING WILL PROBABLY BE IN SESSION TWO WEEKS, THIS WILL ALLOW YOU TO VISIT THE NEAREST STATIONS-NICOMEDIA AND BROOSA, AFTER THE CLOSE OF THE SESSION, BUT IT WILL NOT BE POSSIBLE TO VISIT MARSOVAN OR THE MORE DISTANT STATIONS OF TREBIZOND AND ERZROOM, UNLESS YOU DEVOTE TO THIS FROM TWO TO SIX WEEKS PRIOR TO THE MEETING. TO REACH CONSTANTINOPLE IN TIME FOR THE MEETING YOU WILL NEED TO LEAVE MARSEILLES BY THE FRENCH (MESSAGERIES MARITIMES) STEAMER LEAVING THAT PORT ON SATURDAY THE 28TH OF APRIL, THIS STEAMER, UNLESS SOME CHANGE IS MADE IN THE MEANTIME, WILL CALL AT SMYRNA, REACHING SMYRNA PROBABLY ON THE AFTERNOON OR EVENING OF THURSDAY THE 3RD OF MAY. IT USUALLY REMAINS IN SMYRNA HARBOR TILL FRIDAY NOON, OR A FEW HOURS LATER, THIS WILL GIVE YOU AN OPPORTUNITY TO SEE THE WORK IN SMYRNA CITY, LEAVING SMYRNA YOU WILL COME ON BY THE SAME BOAT TO CONSTANTINOPLE REACHING HERE SATURDAY AFTERNOON MAY 5TH. YOU MIGHT SECURE A LONGER TIME AT SMYRNA BY TAKING ANOTHER LINE AT SMYRNA, LEAVING ON SATURDAY, PROBABLY THE EGYPTIAN, AND REACH CONSTANTINOPLE ON MONDAY MORNING MAY 7TH. IF YOU THINK WELL OF THIS SUGGESTION YOU MIGHT BUY YOUR TICKET TO SMYRNA AND THEN DECIDE THE QUESTION THERE. THE COST HOWEVER OF THE TICKET, IF PURCHASED IN PARIS OR LONDON, OR MARSEILLES, BETWEEN S & C IS SO SMALL ~~AS TO MAKE THIS~~ AS TO MAKE THIS UNWISE NULESS YOU HAVE A PRETTY DECIDED PURPOSE TO BREAK THE JOURNEY AT SMYRNA.

AS BEFORE STATED YOU CAN DO NO MORE AFTER THE CLOSE OF THE MEETING THAN TO VISIT NICOMEDIA AND BROOSA AND STILL RESERVE SUFFIENT TIME TO VISIT PHILLIPPOPOLIS SAMOKOV AND SOFIA, PRAGUE AND REACH LONDON BY THE 9TH OF JUNE.

IF THEN YOU WISH TO VISIT MARSOVAN YOU MUST ARRANGE TO LEAVE MARSELLES TWO WEEKS EARLIER THAN THE DATE I HAVE INDICATED VIZ ON APRIL 14TH, THIS BOAT ALSO CALLS AT SMYRNA, AND MAKE THE TRIP BEFORE THE MEETING, IF YOU WISH TO GO TO TREBIZOND AND MARSOVAN YOU WILL NEED TO LEAVE THREE WEEKS EARLIER AND IF TO ERZROOM TREBIZOND AND MARSOVAN THEN YOU SHOULD LEAVE MARSEILLES AT LEAST FIVE WEEKS EARLIER OR ON

THE 24TH OF MARCH. THE FRENCH STEAMERS TOUCH AT SMYRNA ON ALTERNATE WEEKS. FROM THE DATES I HAVE GIVEN YOU WILL BE ABLE TO EXTEND THE CALCULATION ON THAT POINT, FORWARD OR BACKWARD AS YOU MAY REQUIRE. STILL I THINK IT BEST THAT YOU VERIFY THIS IN LONDON OR PARIS AS IT IS NOT IMPOSSIBLE THAT A CHANGE MAY TAKE PLACEBETWEEN NOW AND THE TIME OF YOUR VISIT. I WOULD RECOMMEND YOU TO THOS COOK & SON IN LONDON AND PARIS AS MOST LIKELY TO GET YOU RELIABLE INFORMATION ON THIS AND OTHER LIKE POINTS AND WITH WHOM WE HAVE CONSIDERABLE DEALINGSFROM THIS END, AND WHO MAKE US SOME CONSESSIONS AND TAKE GREAT PAINS TO GIVE US SATISFACTION.

WE HOPE THAT NOTHING WILL OCCUR TO PREVENT YOUR BEING PRESENT WITH US AND WE ALL UNITE IN EXTNDING A MOST HEARTY INVITATION TO DR THOMPSON ALSO.

I SHALL TRY AND MAKE MY PLANS TO INCLUDE THE ANNUAL MEETING AND THUS MEET YOU HERE.

Yours Truly
W. W. Peet

THE 24TH OF MARCH. THE FRENCH STEAMERS TOUCH AT SMYRNA ON ALTERNATE WEEKS. FROM THE DATES I HAVE GIVEN YOU WILL BE ABLE TO EXTEND THE CALCULATION ON THAT POINT, FORWARD OR BACKWARD AS YOU MAY REQUIRE. STILL I THINK IT BEST THAT YOU VERIFY THIS IN LONDON OR PARIS AS IT IS NOT IMPOSSIBLE THAT A CHANGE MAY TAKE PLACE BETWEEN NOW AND THE TIME OF YOUR VISIT. I WOULD RECOMMEND YOU TO THOS COOK & SON IN LONDON AND PARIS AS MOST LIKELY TO GET YOU RELIABLE INFORMATION ON THIS AND OTHER LIKE POINTS AND WITH WHOM WE HAVE CONSIDERABLE DEALINGS. FROM THIS END, AND WHO MAKE US SOME CONSESSIONS AND TAKE GREAT PAINS TO GIVE US SATISFACTION.

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Concjelle, Jan. 18, 1888,
200 'ol Feb. 6.

Corsthle Jany 18th 1888.

Rev Judson Smith D.D.
Secty A.B.C.F.M. &c.
Boston Mass

Dear Dr Smith:

We have been asked by the Com on Interns to reply to that part of your letter of Dec 21st which requests that our Contingent List for 1888 may be so revised as to indicate in what order the items therein should be taken, as the Prudential may find itself able to make grants to cover any items, so that the most pressing cases might first relieved -

We find this to be difficult, without any consultation with the several Stations, which of course is impossible at this time, but nevertheless send you such a revision as in our judgment best meets the requirements of the case.

You will notice that the List has been divided into five (5) groups or classes representing different conditions or kinds of work, each item of the different classes we judge to have about the same value & to represent an equal degree of urgency, so that if the ~~amt~~ amount called for by any of these Classes cannot be met in full we should

favor a prorata division among all the items in the class, letting the sum thus granted carry all the items of that class for an equal length of time from Jany 1st — The order in which the several classes occur may be taken as our judgment of the order in which they should be met —

The items comprising the first class represent Evangelistic work all ready in progress, every item in this list represents a man on the field, whose support from Jany 1st hangs on these estimates.

The Second class represents important publishing work for the three Turkey Missions, without the means to continue, editions already under way must be stopped short, the force of men necessary for even a small amount of work can be only partially employed.

The Third Class represents hopeful work in schools & new Evangelistic work, in most of the cases the people are pledged to give a part of the Expense, the most of these items have been cut out of the Native Agency & education list for ~~some~~ net station work in the different stations Estimates, as originally prepared, in order to bring the Estimates within the limit set for us (viz $48000.00).

These three classes differ in no way from

the Regular Estimates. & were placed in that List originally until on casting up the sums of the Estimates for the whole Mission, & finding that the 48000.00 $ set as our limit by the Prudential Com^tee had been exceeded these sums were forced into the Contingent List by the application of the rule adopted by the Annual Meeting for ~~reaching~~ compressing the Estimates into the limit, — viz by compelling each Station to reduce from its Estimate of the previous year by the same percentage as our limit for the Mission had been reduced —

The fourth class is miscellaneous items. & represents in some cases the remainder of Estimates deducted to reach the limit, or such items as Tours, delegates Expenses &c

The fifth Class "Buildings" can be put off a year, though in most cases these items, being Enterprizes in wh the native Communities are interested they have called out pledges from them. In most cases these pledges are equal to the sum asked from the Board.

We have added, to this draft of the Contingent List, at the request of the Com ad Int., Mr Pierce's expenditure of $72 Liras for 1887 (For Native Evangelists) This item was now repeatedly approved by the Annual Meeting, & is now approved by the Com. It is of course needed if the helper is to

be continued through 1888. We are glad to note the increase this year in the receipts of the Board & earnestly hope that some part of it may be applied to meeting the pressing claims wh we have wh we present upon herewith —

On behalf of the Com and Interests of the Western Turkey Mission.

W. W. Peet

A. F. Pettibone

Memorial. Peet and Pettibone,
Concepción, Dec. 18, 1888.
Rec'd Feb. 7.

Concord Jany 18/88.

Rev Judson Smith, D.D.
Boston

Dear Dr Smith.

Your letter of ~~Jany~~ Dec 21st addressed to Mr Dwight contains the following sentence in reference to the Evangelistic work in the Western Turkey Mission covered by the Mission's Contingent Estimate for 1888.

"Meanwhile we expect that such evangelistic work "will be continued as at present, in the expectation that the "resources of the Board will presently warrant its continuation "through the year."

I write now to inquire if I am at liberty to understand this as an authorization of a charge to Mr Ward in case the sum so expended, from new tax notice is received, exceeds the funds made by the Prud Com. if any is made to be Under ordinary circumstances I would not allow this draft by a Station upon the future except covered by an express grant from the Prudential Com. I think that this is in accordance with spirit of the Regulations.

At present I am advancing for this work on the personal pledge of the Missionaries here covering a certain portion of their salaries which I hold for the current year

"Reserve. Sect and Settlers,"

I am concerned to know what action I should take when this sum is exhausted — I would be glad of a word in this line for my guidance — is it not due me in view of the relation wh I sustain to these persons interested —

I note your reply in the case of Mr Pierce's expenditure of £2 Lines for a station Evangelist, & the Constable Building Fund, with great disappointment after examining the correspondence I fail to see in what respect Mr Pierce has a legal claim for the expenditure he has made than the Mission will have in virtue of your letter of Dec 21st.

Yours truly
W. W. Peet
Jns

Concepcion, Jan. 18, 1888,
Rec'd Feb. 7.

Concord Jany 18/88.

Rev Judson Smith, D.D.
Boston.

Dear Dr Smith,

I wrote you a few days ago in regard to the movements of steamers, time of Annual Meeting &c. Since writing that letter I have obtained thro. Cook's Agency here, some information in regard to the movements of the trains on the Continent wh. possibly may be of assistance to you. There is an Express Train with Sleeping Cars attached called the "Simplon Express" leaving Paris every Saturday at 6:40 P.M. for Madrid & Lisbon, this Train reaches San Sebastian at 7:59 the following Morning. There are other (daily I think) trains —

This train, returning leaves San S. ~~Thursdays~~ Fridays at 11:41 P.M. and reaches Paris 6:50 P.M. — This will ~~partly~~ connect with the fast Express Paris — Marseilles wh. leaves Paris Friday Eve at 7:15 P.M. as a cheap detention and this connection

The train via the Simplon of France leaves San S. daily at 10:32 A.M. via Bayonne, Toulouse, Lyons & Arles reaches Marseilles at 8:40 the following morning in 26 hours. —

I think you will find Cooks agency at Ludgate Circus in London the best place to arrange for your trip onward & for information as to movement of trains &c — In this connection I wish

to recommend this agency for our patronage from America through Europe &c. for our Missionaries. they have the use of facilities for meeting passengers at Lpool. London. ~~&~~ and at all the principal points on the Continent. Their local agents are under such control that a well grounded complaint can be easily rectified by an appeal to headquarters. & The extent of our business will always make it to their interest to attend to our people. & to rectify mistakes. —

Our most travelled missionaries will approve this warmly. They (Cook & Co) can & do secure for us on the whole cheaper, passage, & more comfortable ~~quarters~~ quarters than any agents we were had before. When we consider that our business is not for the Atlantic alone but for the Continent ~~& other~~ as well I think the advantage of patronizing them from the start will be apparent. — I doubt not that Cooks Agent in New York would, on the whole, prove our most satisfactory agency for the purchase of str ship tickets to Lpool. he would telegraph to Lpool. when the parties met ~~at~~ arrival. & so forward them on to destination always insuring that, in countries where the missionaries had no language, ~~that~~ reliable information could be obtained, bills settled. &c without fear of

advantage being taken of their misinformed ignorance — in case of unfair dealing on the part of an Agent we have always recourse to the head office which values our patronage. I hope on my return to call at the head Office in London for the completion of some items of business, & for a fuller understanding on some points. I thought that you might wish to call also, & that a letter would serve you well, so have taken the liberty to enclose you letters of introduction to Messrs Cook & Son London from their Agent here. You can use them or not as you see fit —

Yours truly
W. N. Peet

The Str from Marseilles sails on Saturday at 4 o'clock P.M.

Concepts. Jan. 18, 1888,

Filed Feb. 16.

Form No. 3.

CABLE MESSAGE.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

All **CABLE MESSAGES** received for transmission must be written on the Message Blanks provided by this Company for that purpose, and subject to the conditions printed thereon, and on the back hereof, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

THOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager. NORVIN GREEN, President.

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	No. OF WORDS	FROM
BHCA	Ua	U	13	Cera

Received at 6.35P 4 by 4th 1888

To Fernstalk Boston

Adana Peuple Lying From hunger Money Exhausted. Shall we stop —

Peet

To guard against mistakes on the lines of this Company, the sender of every message should order it repeated; that is, telegraphed back from the terminus of said lines to the Originating Office. For such repeating, the sender will be charged in addition, one-half the usual tolls of this Company, on that portion of its lines over which such message passes.

This Company will not assume any responsibility in respect to any Message beyond the terminus of its own lines; and it is agreed between the sender of the following Message and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery to the next connecting Telegraph Company, of any unrepeated message, beyond the amount of that portion of the charge which may or shall accrue to this Company out of the amount received from the sender for this, and the other companies, by whose lines such message may pass to reach its destination; and that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery to the next connecting Telegraph Company, of any repeated message, beyond fifty times the extra sum received by this Company from the sender for repeating such message over its own lines; and that this Company shall not be liable in any case for delays arising from interruptions in the workings of its lines, nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages. And this Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward any message over the lines of any other company to reach its destination.

This Company is not to be liable for damages in any case, where the claim is not presented in writing, within thirty days after the sending of the message.

Feb. 17/88

Constple Feby 7th/88

Rev. Judson Smith D.D.
Secty &c
Boston

Dear Bro

I send you herewith copies of two letters received from Bro Montgomery wh will explain how it is that he is unable to continue work in spite of the Sultans orders to ~~quit~~ cease. We here have felt sorry that in the form of relief the simple giving to their distress was departed from when the ~~[illegible]~~ reception of adherents into the Community & Church was not postponed to a later day. The reason underlying the Sultan's order, wh has been procured by the heads of the old Communions - is the charge that with this money Bro Montgomery has been buying Protestants -

Of course we know this to be false as far as Bro M is concerned and possibly the native brethren there have been duly discreet about receiving at this time all applicants - but the fact that 1000 souls & more have in these days been added to the Community and many to the church, will & does, to outside people who know the Eastern Character suggest thoughts unfavorable

to our disinterestedness in the affair. & give impressions & opinions wh our Czar will require years to efface. However the form of wh the worse has taken has been frustrated our entree & we must hope that Bro M. on the ground has been led aright. Certain it is that in spite of the order from his Majesty he has gone on relieving distress. I think I stated in one of my late reports on this subject that such would be the case.

Our thought at the time I so wrote was, that we might get thro the Grand Vezier the order revoked. but as Bro M adapted for himself a course to compose the difficulty & as he wrote us that many had been taken into the Protestant Community & church — the very thing wh constituted the burden of the complaint to the Sultan, we felt it unwise to attempt to approach the Grand Vezier in the suspicion lest we should do harm instead of good. We have therefore left the matter in the hands of Bro M in the hope that he is doing the best he can under the circumstances. So much for the method of work. I have referred to this in order that you may have these facts before you in the preparation of articles for such publications as will be likely to find their way here. The papers (Turkish) at the Capital are making the charge, that this money is used to buy Protestants - & that our action is not upon the

ground of disinterested benevolence. —

As to the urgency — Bro M's letters speak for for this. I had at the time of my Cable-gram of Jany 16th, received a copy of a letter ~~for~~ addressed by Bro Gates of Marsden, to your Secy with comments by Bro Drury. I thought it would help matters if the substance of this, & the growing urgency of the case in Adana should be telegraphed —

Later (Feby 4th) I received the following telegram "Many destitute people dying from hunger. Shall I stop?" Signed (Montgomery). This I at once turned into a cablegram both to you & to England —

It is interesting to note ~~the manner etc~~ how near the cable brings us to our friends. I received Bro M's message at about 3:30 P.M. on the 4th inst this was at once cabled and at 9 O'Clock the next morning ~~morning~~ I had your reply, which in turn was at once transmitted to Bro M. who doubtless received it before noon — or less than 24 hours after he sent off his telegram to me — I was able to respond to Bro M, with the substance of your reply — in about 18 hours after receiving his message. —

We are day by day receiving word from localities near at hand showing that the winter has been severe, one of great widespread suffering — Contributions have been sent to these places through the generosity of friends here, notice

& foreign & through the Churches & Sunday Schools —

Yours Truly

J. M. Pitt

Corrigle, Feb. 7, 1888,

Filed Mar. 21.

Constable Feby 25th 1888.

Rev Judson Smith D.D.
Secty &c.

Dear Dr Smith;

I have yours of Feby 6th wh reached me yesterday, & I reply by first returning post. I have consulted with those familiar with the routes in the Interior and with the connections from New York this way. It is evident that you have been misinformed in some points & we think you fail to give sufficient allowance for delays failure to make connections &c in this slow land —

First while it is barely possible to make the connection you have in mind by taking the Etruria Mch 31st I think you fail to take into consideration, that in journeying Eastward the difference in time bet New York & London is at your disadvantage. That you will in all probability be landed in Cove Sunday A.M. — not Saturday P.M. & if this is the case you will lose the connection. The train you have in mind leaves Paris at 6 O'clock Sunday Eve. — The connection is made by leaving the Str at Queenstown, & following the usual thro Dublin, across to Holyhead London Paris it is a "special" all the way to London. — but this involves your devoting all day Sunday to this matter. for you will be "in the wing" all day except a short stop at London. Should

you do this successfully ~~make~~ reach the train in Paris (Orient Exp) you will reach Constpl on Thursday Apr 12 (not Sat). – as there no arrivals via Orient Exp on Sat, ~~you~~ On the day of your arrival you can take a Str for Alexandretta (calling at Smyrna.) if you fail to make the connection at Paris you will reach there on Monday April 16th. in this case you will be obliged to wait till Sat the 21st for a Str for the Cilician Coast. – In view of this & the strong possibility that you may fail to make the connection at Paris, We advise that you leave New York a week earlier (viz March 24) & land at Lpool & come on via Cologne, a cheaper route. & reach Constpl wednesday Apr 9th. you will then see a little of us here & go forward on your way to Antioch & Tarsus on the 12th – you will be able thus to see the work in Antioch & Tarsus and get back, say May 12 for the closing part of the Session – not ~~[illegible]~~ working The meeting will close probably on the 19th of May. & as you will be here at its close, you can return with Bruce, or Sir Connolly delegate to this field, from who you can return & take the key from here May 28–29. for your proposed trip thro Bulgaria & Prague – later than this you cannot leave & accomplish your plans with respect to these stations. (Bulgaria & Prague) – You do not speak of abandoning this part of the plan proposed in your former letter – so I take it, you wish to include this in your journey from here – In such an event you must give up Warsaw – Unless you decide to give

Itinerary. New York to Constn. Air Lab. Marath &c.

leave	N.Y. (Aurania S.S.)	Sat. March	24.
arrive	Liverpool (probably)	Monday Apr.	2
leave	London. via Harwich & Rotterdam. Cologne & Passau to Vienna	Wed. P.M. "	4
arrive	Vienna	Friday A.M. "	6
leave	Vienna. Oriental Express.	" P.M. "	6
arrive	Constn	Monday A.M. "	9
leave	"	Thursday P.M. "	12.
arrive	Alexandretta	Wed. A.M. "	18.
leave	"	" " "	"
arrive	Air Lab	Sat. P.M. "	21.
leave	"	Wed. A.M. "	25
arrive	Marash	Thurs. P.M. "	26
leave	"	Mon. A.M. "	30
arrive	Adanen	Thurs. P.M. May	3
leave	"	Sat " "	5
leave	Mersine	Sun. " "	6
arrive	Constn	Fri. or Sat A.M. "	11. or 12

AMERICAN BIBLE HOUSE
A.B.C.F.M.
25 FEB 88
STAMBOUL
CONSTANTINOPLE

Rev Ewe Bliss who has just been over the route from New York & Liverpool. Rather very familiar with routes in Asia Minor & has the Enclosure — W.W.P

up Bulgaria, in which case you might go to Marsovan returning from Annual Meeting with the delegates & returning to Constple leave here by the Orient Express of Tuesday June 5th wh would land you in London Saturday A. M. (6 O'Clock) June 10th or by that of Sat 2nd June. London Wed June 6th. —

I think it will turn out that in the whole the time for Annual Meeting as at present set, will be quite as convenient in point of time as it could be — However should you commence visit the Central Mission, Marsovan, & Bulgaria in the time you have allotted —

You must count on slower movements this way than in America & Europe. & we delays from failure to connect from point to point — vessels Steamers wh do not sail at the rate of speed common in the Atlantic service. & we have frequent sailings — After a careful canvass of the subject the Com in their meeting today decided that it would not be wise to ask you to change the date of the meeting — While having sent notices to all the stations of Western, Eastern & Central fields of your proposed visit, with suggestion that they meet you here as your representative in your last — a change of time would be confusing & disappointing, as you decide to go to the Central field we will notify Marash & Aintab of your change of plans so that you may receive of this case write them direct (Marash & Aintab) in wh case it will not be needful for the delegates from that field to come to Constple —

It comes to us that if you will leave New York

March 24th you will find that the plan outlined herein will be ~~carried~~ with as little loss of time as by any other plan that could be devised.

By taking the Str from Antwerp of March 24th & coming via Cologne you will have 2d Class Ry, very comfortable, to Vienna & this will be quite a saving in expense.

Yours Truly
W. W. Peck

Consulate, Tex. 20, 1858.
Rec'd Mar. 12.

I have your of Feby 4th in rel to the understanding you wish me to take of your letter of Dec 21. I have placed the same on file retaining a copy for my office. The letter was some time on the way & now comes quite opportunely as I shall need to take action at once.

Yr W. W. P.

Constantia Feby 25 1888

Rev. Judson Smith. D.D.
Secty &c.
Boston

Dear Dr Smith;

Replying to yours of the 21st wh is just at hand. – You will find in my letter of Feby 7th all the information I have on the matter relating to Mr Montgomery's movements prior in connection with the famine –

The anxiety on the part of the ladies in regard to their diplomas is wholly, thus far without foundation, It is strange that nothing of this has been expressed to me – Had such been done I would have assured the ladies (whoever they are,) that their diplomas have not been out of my hands but are now there being reposing securely in my safe – My understanding with the Govt. was that they should not be claimed till they were ready to pass upon them – The few wh I did give them (native teachers). I took away, as after six or eight months, no action had been taken thereupon – & informed them (the Minister of Pub Instruction), that as soon as

offer no more till they called for them. & were ready to be answered them — This is known to Lincoln at the time.

It seems hardly worth while to go into this at length — or for you to be troubled about it — Of course we will do all that can be done in the matter, & prevent losses of this sort. — The whole attitude of the Govt is now one of continued hostility & in my opinion we shall experience sadly more annoyance from them than we have had heretofore. — Unless something like war calls off this attention to other matters — but war is quite as likely not to occur as to happen soon —

Yours truly
W. H. Seward

Concord, N.H. Dec. 25, 1888,
Rec'd Mar. 12.

Constantia March 3/88.

Rev Judson Smith D. D.
Boston

Dear Bro;

Your late letters have contained references to our plans for departure and I deem it due to you that I should mention briefly some of the points in that regard which are before us –

In the first place it was in our mind when we asked for permission to visit America to leave Constantia as early in the year as we prudently could. Our reasons for this were many, among which may be mentioned that we wished as far as possible to escape the heat of summer in travelling rapidly in America – & as we are obliged to continue our journey to my wife's parents (in Kansas) this week our little boy seemed a matter worthy of consideration – We felt the need, having had experience in that climate, of getting settled for the summer before the extreme heat came on –

Another consideration was the success I hoped to realize in my plan for my parents – & this has been the cause of our request for this visit to America – it seems to be quite needful that I have as much time as possible before winter – if my time is

Constantia, Feb. 25. 1888.

curtailed too far my stay in America would be lengthen & I might be obliged to do next year what I had hoped to accomplish this summer & fall. — Again my parents are in poor health and are looking to my coming with a longing which is nearly pathetic. I cannot bear to keep them in suspense longer than is absolutely necessary. Late letters from them show that the winter, a hard one, told very much on their vitality — my father has been confined to the house since Christmas — I think you know that my parents are quite aged. Care this winter living alone in a place where they are comparatively strangers.

I don't know as I need to add more if we are delayed till after the meeting we speak of for be further delayed, & our thus will be handed in America in just that season we are wish to avoid — It does not seem to me that the consideration for our remaining, as far as the work here is concerned, are of sufficient moment to justify us in so doing in the face of those who seem to urge us forward at an earlier date.

Your request however is one which we shall do our best to comply with and in the hope that Providence will make the way

plain for us. But you will understand from this, our position — I am anxious to render all the assistance possible to Gen. Lee, & to leave matters in such a shape as to make the lines of more easy to follow — but our plan to go home this year has now made a substitute at that end direct need to be considered, —

Yours Truly
W. W. Pat

Mr. H. W. Pitt,

Concple, Mar. 3, /88.

Rec'd Mar. 19.

Adana, Turkey. March 31 1888.

Dear Bro. Peet,

I find that our post by steamer goes to you only once in two weeks, whereas I have been writing ~~to~~ almost every week supposing we had a weekly post. I am afraid that thus many of my letters to you have been lost. I have just been making a tour to the east side of our plain, to the towns of Uzerly, Chorkmerzmen and Osmania and home by Missis. Much of the plain in that direction is strewed with the carcasses of dead sheep and Angora goats--sometimes as many as fifty on a half acre. Hundreds of thousands of them have perished for want of food. It is said that ninetyfive per cent. of all the cattle on the plain have died.

At Uzerly and Chorkmerzmen are about 300 people calling themselves Protestants, and most of them have become so this year. I made careful inquiries ~~of Bud. Hacher,~~ our preacher there as to the reason of their coming. He says that before any money was given him for the relief of sufferers, thirty three houses sent word to him(he was living in another village) that they had become Protestants and that of their own accord without his prompting, they went to the government and enrolled themselves as such. ~~Once~~ The way ~~was~~ once open, others soon joined them. He says that until the order forbidding the general relief, he gave whatever was given without distinction of sect, and that he has done what he could to hinder any coming simply for relief. I have talked with very many of the new Protestants in the villages and here, and all declare that they became Protestant because convinced of the truth, and not to get more aid. Some of them because receiving aid from Protestant sources, came to the church to hear what the Protestants preached and became convinced thus. It is hard however to resist the feeling that some of them were shrewd enough to forsee help from the ever-helpful Protestants, and so were led to cast in their lot with them. 280 people in these two villages are supported from the famine fund at a cost of 8 Turk. liras per week. The rest of the poor get their living by begging from door to door and by eating boiled grass and roots. Some of them said that they could get along with boiled grass very well if they had salt for it, but this they have not.

As the season advances the distress from want of food is becoming more general, especially throughout the Marash field. Mr. Marden writes (date March 5) from Alboston "Multitudes are without food, some in Alboston but more in the villages.--The 500 Christians of Yarpuz are in a bad condition. Eight or ten

families are feeding the rest with now and then a handful of wheat. I visited 60 families and was satisfied that the story of suffering was true. I wish I had a few liras for them. Marash city, Fundajak and Yarpuz are so far as I can learn the places of greatest destitution, though the bitter cry of hunger comes from almost every village."

We were in hopes that by this time here in Adana there would be work for many of the poor. But thousands of poor folks from the north and east, having left their families" with the Lord"! as a pious Marashly said the other day, are pouring in here for work, and are willing to work for their daily bread, so that wages are kept down to four and five cents per day,& men here with families are deprived of the means of earning any thing for them. I hope the new grain will be ready for the sickle in about six weeks and that then there will be a change. But our difficulties are not likely to end then. The pastor of the church in Shar in the Taurus mountains, five days to the north of us, arrived yesterday, saying that the nearly two hundred families in his village had shared their provisions with each other and eaten up everything there is in the village, and now he has come here hoping for aid. I have already sent them over 50 liras. Their harvest will not be ripe until July. This will be the case in all the mountain villages, and until then I do not know what they are to do. When we began the relief work we planned only for Adana and vicinity, supposing that these mountain villages would get along without aid. But now their case is if possible worse than that of Adana. I sent 50 liras to Mr. Marden this week, 70 to Hadjin, 23 to Tashjy, 15 to Gurumza, 10 to Bagchejuk, 10 to Kissennet, 15 to Sis, 15 to Yerabakanand 20 to Chorkmerzmen, all but the last of these places are in the Kozan district of the Taurus mountains."

Accept kindest love,

Yours very sincerely,

G. F. Montgomery

When my draft. No. 262. 20 liras. favor of Dr Methany, comes to you please mark it 262 1/2 as I had already sent one No. 262 for 50. liras favor Kevork Michaelyan.

drafts. Nos. 210 15 liras and 247 35 liras reported to you as given have been paid here and cancelled.

H. H. Peet.

Adana Mar. 31,

Rec'd Apr.

Mrs Montgomery says. Tell
Mr. 8 P. 221 - the butter has come
good thank him for it 12 Mr.

No. 3.

CABLE MESSAGE.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

82

All CABLE MESSAGES received for transmission must be written on the Message Blanks provided by this Company for that purpose, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, and on the back hereof, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

THOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager. NORVIN GREEN, President.

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	No. OF WORDS		FROM

Received at 31 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Pera 2/ 2 4/3 1888

To Fernstalk Dr. Clark, 14 Congregational Ho
Boston Mass 1 Somerset St.

Does Smith Started does he go Adana

Veet

No. 3.

CABLE MESSAGE.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

68

All CABLE MESSAGES received for transmission must be written on the Message Blanks provided by this Company for that purpose, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, and on the back hereof, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

THOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager. NORVIN GREEN, President.

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	No. OF WORDS		FROM
8 F	Cnc		11 F		Pera

Received at ~~31~~ STATE STREET, BOSTON.

340 Apl 2 1888

To Fernstalk
Boston Mass

Does Smith go Adana Via
Constantinople
2

Veet

Dr. Clark 14 Congregational Ho
1 Somerset St.

To guard against mistakes on the lines of this Company, the sender of every message should order it repeated: that is, telegraphed back from the terminus of said lines to the Originating Office. For such repeating, the sender will be charged in addition, one-half the usual tolls of this Company, on that portion of its lines over which such message passes.

This Company will not assume any responsibility in respect to any Message beyond the terminus of its own lines; and it is agreed between the sender of the following Message and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery to the next connecting Telegraph Company, of any unrepeated message, beyond the amount of that portion of the charge which may or shall accrue to this Company out of the amount received from the sender for this, and the other companies, by whose lines such message may pass to reach its destination, and that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery to the next connecting Telegraph Company, of any repeated message, beyond fifty times the extra sum received by this Company from the sender for repeating such message over its own lines; and that this Company shall not be liable in any case for delays arising from interruptions in the workings of its lines, nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages. And the Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward any message over the lines of any other company to reach its destination.

This Company is not to be liable for damages in any case, where the claim is not presented in writing, within thirty days after the sending of the message.

Apr. 3. 1888.

Rec'd Apr. 3.

To guard against mistakes on the lines of this Company, the sender of every message should order it repeated: that is, telegraphed back from the terminus of said lines to the Originating Office. For such repeating, the sender will be charged in addition, one-half the usual tolls of this Company, on that portion of its lines over which such message passes.

This Company will not assume any responsibility in respect to any Message beyond the terminus of its own lines; and it is agreed between the sender of the following Message and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery to the next connecting Telegraph Company, of any unrepeated message, beyond the amount of that portion of the charge which may or shall accrue to this Company out of the amount received from the sender for this, and the other companies, by whose lines such message may pass to reach its destination, and that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery to the next connecting Telegraph Company, of any repeated message, beyond fifty times the extra sum received by this Company from the sender for repeating such message over its own lines; and that this Company shall not be liable in any case for delays arising from interruptions in the workings of its lines, nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages. And the Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward any message over the lines of any other company to reach its destination.

This Company is not to be liable for damages in any case, where the claim is not presented in writing, within thirty days after the sending of the message.

Rec'd Apr. 3.

26 4/1.04

26 5/1.30

300

Monticello Jones Co Iowa
July 25th 1888

Rev Judson Smith D. D.
Boston

Dear Dr Smith;

Since leaving you in London we have safely reached this place where my parents reside, we found them in good health though feeble thro age. our coming has been a great joy to them. We must now go on to Topeka Kansas, for a few days, where Mrs Pitt's parents are, and who are impatient for our coming.

We find that house keeping and other necessary expenses are upon us already, and we do not see how we can get along without assistance for some service. I do not know what the custom is in such cases, but as we shall be at our own charges, both for travel & living, with slight exceptions, we shall need, we think not less than at the rate of (1000$) one thousand dollars per year. & this should be independent of the same given my parents.

It is not impossible that I may be able after a time to earn something, without interfering with the purposes of my visit to the

United States, in case this is possible I shall be glad to do so & report the proceeds to the Bd for adjustment in ap –

I think it is not needful for me to repeat my letter of Mr 10th last asking for this furlough, & giving its object. The work I hope to do will be attended with more expense than our ordinary cost of living. We have anticipated keeping house & have hence brought a larger amount of baggage than we otherwise would have done.

I shall be glad to report progress to you from time to time.

I would glad to have this acted upon at as early a day as convenient, & if allowed an installment sent me. I send by this post to Mr Ward my account for the trip. Carry my own expense & that of other members of the party.

With kind regards

S. W. Lee

Monticello, July 25. 1888.
Rec'd July 28.

Monticello, July 25. 1888.
Ans. July 28.

Topeka Kansas
August 8th 1888.

Rev Judson Smith D. D.
Boston

Dear Dr Smith;

I have yours of Aug 1st which has been forwarded to me here. My wife's parents reside in Topeka & they are of course impatient to have us get to them as soon as possible, though kindly granting to my parents — as older the first visit from us. After staying two weeks in Monticello we rusted here as I had no word from you I was obliged to borrow money for our expenses here. I am anxious to discharge this at once and as I shall be going about for the next two or three months I have taken the liberty to ask Mr Ward to send me a Quarters allowance — (a quarter) We reached Monticello July 19th this will come about the time I shall be "on the wing" I more or less of the time absent from my family. It will be a convenience if this be advanced —

In order to meet my plans I was needy some money at once & hence I telegraphed today to Mr Ward for 3 months allowance. Will you please explain to him. I have an invitation to go to Chicago & St Paul & shall shortly leave for there. I expect to get Mr Ward's reply to my telegram here. — But in all

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Montecello, Dec. 12, 1888

Rosa Dec. 17

other cases address me at Montecello unless otherwise requested. Letters so thus sent are forwarded.

I left instructions for the forwarding of your reg re from Crossple. but as you have no word I conclude that they have not been sent. I am writing now to Crossple on the subject & think you will hear from Pickbone at least within a month.

We feel a loyal spirit this way towards the Board & its work.

Yours truly
W. W. Peet

W. W. Peet.
Topeka Aug. 8, '88.
Rec'd Aug. 11.

5

Topeka Kansas
Sept 10th 1888

Dr Smith

I have just heard of the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr Kincaid late of the New York office. I am so much impressed with what it seems to me to be his peculiar fitness for the place, as to lead me to call your attention to Dr Ezra Eno, late of Constantinople & now of Brooklyn. I think you are aware of the reasons for his leaving his Constantinople work. Seeking a place in this country, so I need not rehearse them. I only wish to add

I gave this on my own responsibility. I did not feel justified in waiting for him in view, but I believe this man in the place would be capable for the work —

Yours truly
W. D. Cole

the other one contains the request — the other one requests —

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that I do not ~~to~~ call to mind a single qualification for the post wh is not found in Mr Blair ~~&~~ while in many ways he has ~~an~~ great advantage over any other probable Candidate. In the work of forwarding meeting, ~~&c~~ discussions & advising with them for purchasing, ~~on~~ in filling orders. I think few men are so well qualified as Mr Blair. While in the work of visiting among the Churches or furnishing written information. I think he would ~~show~~ show good - very good abilities. As a business man I know from a long acquaintance that he has good qualifications. & I think his services on the staff missions passing Newport or on the field would be much prized.

I think this is worthy of careful consideration. I know Mr Blair's heart is in Missionary work & this with his other qualifications makes him it seems to me an unusually qualified man

Monticello, Dec. 12, 1888
Recd Dec. 17

Monticello Iowa
Dec 12 1888.

Rev A. G. Clarke D. D.
Boston.

Dear Dr Clarke.

I have your of Dec 6th & enjoy very much your words of kind salutation. It seemed best for many reasons, to land at New York in our homeward journey & when there, it did not seem to me that there were reasons sufficient to justify the expense of a trip to Boston. Personally I was very sorry to give this up. I wanted to see you all at the Rooms & to call on my mothers relatives (the Hartwells) at Lincoln. had I felt that I could have spared the money from my private purse I ~~also~~ would have

Montclair, Jan. 19, 18
Rosa Jan. 22

gone on alone leaving Mrs Pet & the baby with her relatives in Philadelphia.

Besides this the weather was growing hotter daily day & we were anxious to get our little one to the end of the journey. She was quite unwell on a part of the journey for Cincinnati & was by no means strong when we landed.

We found our parents pretty well both the old folks here (my parents) & Mr Pet's in Kansas. but our friends were so widely scattered that it was so small matter to visit such of them as we cared called upon to meet.

I had various plans for the employment of my time while in America & a number of offers - the one of all others wh would have suited me best was from the International Com.tee of the Y. M. C. A. (New York) the Railroad Dept of their work - but while I had this under advisement my father was taken sick & was so feeble as to cause

this job not ~~xxxx~~ Kindly give back

me me that, this were requiring at
A deal my absence from home nearly
all of my time could not safely be
undertaken. My father is now
much better than he was last summer
but still feeble I must make
some arrangements for these old
folks distinct from the present before
I can return to Jersey. At present
I am unable to see anything feasible
but as no action could taken till
next spring I am waiting in the hope
that some solution may be found during
this winter. It is plain to us all
that the old folks cannot be left
alone with safety any longer. I am
consulting those interested to book
by personal visit as I can & by
letter when this is impracticable
on this point with the hope

that next Spring or summer may be suffient to accomplish the work with regard to them at seems upon me.

I am glad to learn that matters at Constple are progressing so well (in the Insag Dept). I hope that the income from the Churches will be such as to justify a good appropriation to the work there. I have been so anxious that the City work which we carry on in cooperation with our native brethren might be held & never declined — it will draw them out.

Mrs Pitt joins me in kindest wishes for your health & that you may ever be cheered by the tokens from abroad that the Lord's work goes forward.

My parents send kind regards to you & others at the Home

Yours truly
W. W. Pitt

1889

Monticello, Jan. 19, 1889
Recd Jan. 22

Monticello Iowa
Jany 19/89.

Rev Judson Smith D.D.
Boston.

Dear Dr Smith;

You will recall the circumstances attending my return to this country, last spring & I need not repeat the substance of the correspondence in relation thereto. but I wish now to make a report on the present situation and to ask your advice thereupon.

I regret that the circumstances seem to be so ordered as to make it impossible for me to take any further step in my parents behalf till after next fall. I will not go into the particulars but will simply state what now has become evident.

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In view of this it seems neither just nor right that I should remain inactive so long. Indeed I could not endure thus to spend the time, & as I am wholly dependent both for myself & my parents support on an income from some source, it seems to me that I might without further delay to seek some employment which will provide this.

I cannot say that I have anything now in view. Several offers have been made me, but places vacant sometime ago are now doubtless filled. Therefore I am not able to step at once into a lucrative position but if the plan meets your approval I will at once set about finding some thing.

To aid me in this I would be glad of some letters of testimony covering my service with the Board.

I have spent a part of the winter under Dr Humphrey's direction in this part of Iowa, speaking to the churches, missionary societies &c. but I am for

better fitted for work of another character. It seems to me that it is ~~worth~~ better to apply myself in a way to place me at my best and in wh I can command the fullest remuneration — this besides the satisfaction it will give me, will bring the added pleasure of allowing me to contribute to the Board.

In regard to the business at Crestple, I may say, in the first place, that I am not expected there before the summer or fall & I think there is little doubt, provided Mr Pettibone keeps the effect I have wh I left in the office that the business of the office will go on to satisfaction & will not render strain upon anyone.

I will be glad of any suggestions you may make or of any help wh you or your associates can render in this matter. I am anxious under the circumstances to do all I can to meet my expenses, while I do what for wh I came. I am of the opinion also

view of the present force in the office at Annapolis that the present call of Providence can be met & all secured & the result be simply an economy

Yours Truly

W. W. Pell

Monticello Iowa
Jany 28 1889.

Rev Judson Smith D.D.
Boston

Dear Dr Smith;

I have yours of the 22nd inst and as you ask it, I will reply at once, although it seems to me that my former letter covered the ground represented by the changed state of affairs here & w seemed to call us to a longer stay in America than we at first anticipated, & with it our desire to spend the time thus added to our furlough in such a way as to give me an active employment, business practice, & enable me at the same time to meet my necessary expenses.

I will not attempt to enlarge upon what wh I hoped would be as obvious to you

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as it is to me — the bearing wh such a mode of employing my time would have on health & happiness, usefulness in many ways & my influence in the place where I might live. The way in which such an action on my part would appeal to every business man.

I gather that you ~~[illegible]~~ fear that in case I might be successful in obtaining such a position as would secure me ~~[illegible]~~ what I have mentioned, I would be led thereby to abandon the thought of returning to our post in Constple.

I do not think that with a position or the want of one would be the decisive element in such a question as that.

Our acceptance of the call at first, our continuation in the field thus several years, our return to this country, & the matter referred to in our last letter, have all been steps in which we have tried to be guided by the Master whom we serve. Whatever mistakes we may have made I am sure we have not failed to follow, even in the face of much

that was adverse, somewhat that was loss, that wh seemed to us, to be the Lord's will & best.

Now we feel, that in such matters we have the confidence of you all, that our future steps will be in like manner taken. I think you can safely leave this matter to us & rest upon it that our action thereupon will in all Christian honesty & conscientious one & one on which we will receive the Divine guidance.

We have never doubted the willingness of the Committee to meet our needful expenses while here, we were impelled to write you as we did from quite another standpoint.

I will add no more save to thank you & the Committee for oft repeated expressions of kind regard & appreciation in our affairs & for our work.

Yours truly

W. W. Peet

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Minute of the Board to be made of receipt of Letter of Charge that the Board of

Monticello, Jan. 28, '89.

Rec'd Jan. 31.

Topeka Ks. April 1. 189

Rev Judson Smith D.D. Rec'd April 6

Boston

Dear Dr Smith;

I wrote you Jany 28th last in reply to yours of the 22 of the same month in regard to the subject of employment in view of the need we seemed to exist for a longer stay in America than was at first contemplated.

You very kindly had responded to this by assuring us of the willingness of the Board to extend the furlough and further to meet our expenses during this extension, & at the same time you indicated an assent to my preference in the matter of employment while we might thus be detained here.—

I have been spending some weeks in Topeka vicinity and while here I have entered into an engagement with the Lombard Investment Company (Boston & Kansas City)

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Monticello, Jan. 28, '89
Post Jan. 31

they are sending me to Salt Lake City to open a work for them at that point. I am taking with me as my assistant ~~my~~ brother-in-law who I hope may succeed to the management of the business.

This engagement has been made with a full understanding of my relations to the Board, so that I am at liberty to terminate the same when it shall be needful to so

This arrangement enables me to leave my sister with the old folks at Monticello while her husband goes with me to Salt Lake.

Please address me at Salt Lake City until further notice

Yours truly
W. M. Pratt

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WESTERN OFFICE
LOMBARD INVESTMENT COMPANY
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Salt Lake City
May 22/89

Rev Judson Smith D. D.
Boston

Dear Dr Smith;

I have received yours of April 8th & 29th since my arrival in Salt Lake City and as yet have returned no answer. The reason for this has been that I have been so busy in getting settled in home & office as to take up my time completely. I think I have already covered the reasons for our step & position here, that we felt so strongly that we would rather "labor with our hands" than our support in this time of extended furlough, & this not because we doubt the willingness of the Com to meet our needs but because our own sense of gratitude to them for their kindness in the past, & our unwillingness

the cash [illegible]

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wh we can just as well earn leads us so to do. Nor does our step show a failure in missing goal. I think the contrary. We are conscious of the value wh the Com place upon our presence at Concepcion. & the low esteem with wh we are held by those on the field. It is no light matter to us that such relations exist, & I think they have their due weight ~~with~~ in our plans & purposes. The simple fact is that the provision for my parents future is a matter for family reasons, wh requires a little more time to adjust than I anticipated ~~in~~ on account of unlooked for events is delayed beyond our expectation. I do not feel able to ~~go~~ leave this country till I accomplish that for wh I intended & as stated in my former letter our work here is to the end for which we came home.

You rightfully wish to know how long our stay here is to be prolonged – It [illegible] definitely to say exactly

but my thought about it has been that a year added to our original furlough would enable me to accomplish what I have before me. In other words we might hope to get to Omaha by Annual Meeting time in 1890.

I note what you say in regard to the error in the grant to my father. I did not know of it before or if father mentioned it to me I supposed it a clerical error in writing the amount. That matter is wholly in his hands. I wrote at once, on receipt of your letter, to find if this had caused ~~to~~ or would cause any embarrassment but have not yet any response I hope it has not. but if it is likely to I presume I can supply from here what is needful.

I want to speak of an item merely to show that I am not indifferent to it — I have a debt of — between 2 & 300$ on the books in Omaha. I am very sorry that we were obliged to incur it. & I

to merit before this – Our position at the White House made us a great many calls on our hospitality wh a different one would not have subjected us to. This and our increased family & consequent expenses ~~kept~~ with accumulated sums to my parents kept us closely to our income – I had some other sources of income but the funds wh produced them I turned into the house wh the old folks now occupy. As a consequence we were in need in the line of clothing & when we came home wh would not have been required had we remained in Concord, together with some items in my travelling expenses wh I propose to assume. This will explain the matter & my intention to meet it as soon as I possibly can will be all that I can add thereto.

I thank you for the reading of Mrs Montgomery's letter. I am sorry for what seems to me ~~not~~ to have caused needless pain to her. I don't think you care for anything from me on the subject referred to – I will write briefly

WESTERN OFFICE
LOMBARD INVESTMENT COMPANY
KANSAS CITY. MO.

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to Mrs M. that she may know that I have seen the letter. I do not know of anything of interest further. We are all well & enjoy our work & life new very much.

With kind regards

Yours truly
W. W. Peet

Salt Lake City, May 22 '89.

Rec'd May 29.

publications

Salt Lake City Mar 22 '89

HELM-BAKER PRINTING CO. KANSAS CITY, MO.

Office

Lombard Investment Company.

W. W. Peet, Manager. DB

Salt Lake City, Utah. December 7th 1889.

Rev Judson Smith, D.D.

Boston Mass.

Dear Sir:-

It is now nearly time when I ought to take definite action on the matter of my return to Constantinople, and before I do this I wish to let you know just how we are situated, and what seems to be needful in order to make it possible to get away and do justly by those with whom we have connections here.

In the first place as I have before stated we have a debt on the Mission books at Constantinople and which with some items of charge in Mr. Ward's office amounts to a sum not far from [illegible]. I am desirous of having this discharged before I go back.

Second- My wife and I will need something in the way of a outfit both as regards our wardrobe and in the house furnishing.

When we went out in the first place, we took no "outfit" at all. I bought with my own money both in Boston and Constantinople all that ever went into our house -paid the freight on our goods to Boston and met as fully as I could our bills and charges. I was then able to do this and it was a pleasure to me that I was so situated.

Matters are changed now and through the failure of my brother in business I cannot repeat that action but I have in addition to my own family a care for my parents. It now occurs to me that the Board now might be willing to to give me at this going out, a full outfit, by which I mean the out fit and additional outfit in one payment, and make it available to me before my departure from America.

Office

Lombard Investment Company.

W. W. Peet
Manager.

Salt Lake City, Utah.

With this sum I will engage to discharge all bills against me in Boston and in Constantinople and get besides such an outfit as we may require to begin life anew in Turkey.

Whenever my salary here shall cease, it will be needful also to ask a renewal of the grant heretofore given to my parents. This will be needed for the present, I am not able now to say for how long. In order to secure to them a needed support, It will be asked for no longer than is absolutely necessary.

I have thought this matter over pretty fully and it seems to me that there is nothing herein but has been fully covered, in spirit at least, in the letters which I have received from yourself and others at the Rooms, but I write thus fully in order that you may take action with the whole case before you and that when passed upon I may be at liberty to complete my plans for departure without referring to this subject again.

Yours truly
W. W. Peet

Salt Lake City, Dec. 7, 1889.

Rec'd Dec. 14,

Perry Rev. H. T.

Siras Feb. 5th 1881.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D. Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Sir:

Our holiday school vacation in Siras commences with the Armenian Christmas Jan. 18th. We gave a whole week to it this year; and as Mr. Hubbard, Muggerditch Effendi the Armenian evangelist from Diarbekir, and the preacher were working together attending to the course of special meetings in this city following the week of prayer I decided to get a little rest from school work during the vacation by accompanying Br. Panos, our colporteur from Zeitoon on a little preaching tour among the villages this side of Zara along the banks of the Kizzil Irmak.

We left home Jan. 20th going that day three hours to Handgar, and were well received as guests in the house of one of the prominent Armenians. Our room (as usual in the winter season in these villages) was full of callers the entire evening and following A.M. to whom we read from the scriptures usually closing each special reading with prayer. During the night we were not very comfortable on account of the confined air of the stable into which the door of the room we occupied opened. In this large Armenian

village three hours distant only from Siras there is not a really enlightened man.

The next day at noon we mounted and came down to Gürdoon near the rivers bank. This is a very large village, but its people have very stoutly resisted the truth. When we were entering our guest room, about 20 men came in haste to greet us, supposing that I was the English consul; but when they found out that only the hated Protestants had come they all went back without calling. Soon after however the school teacher and others began to come in. Especially a silversmith from Siras, who at present resides there, spent the P.M. with us. He reported that several men in the village, absent that day, were interested in the Gospel. During the following A.M. we visited the school in which were gathered not less than 200 scholars; but the silversmith called it "empty" because having no evangelical element within it. The colporteur was unable to sell any of our books; and we mounted again and went three hours journey in the deep sand to Kochkizar and dismounted by the door of the father of one of our students at Siras.

The village priest at this place is an excellent man with whom we had a long and delightful conference. I was glad to express to him both my own and

and that of my ~~own~~ associates that his people & land become by his instrumentality truly enlightened in the Gospel. His congregation gave testimony in regard to him that he preaches regularly every Lords day in the language which the people can understand.

We spent the Sunday at Yenije. A little Protestant community was formed there about 10 years ago but was soon crushed by a bitter persecution. I saw the Bible which fell from the preachers hands into the mud when he was being forced out of the village by the mob. But the root of the truth has been planted in that place. The persecutors of 10 years ago are hearers now; and those who met the shock of the persecution are ~~now~~ the leaders of thought in that region; but they seem to have decided to remain in their own church; and to retain them the church itself has compromised in doctrine and practice. The tendency now is to receive us and our teaching without giving up their own form of worship. Whether this plan is to be encouraged or not is an open question. Certain great changes are taking place gradually in the old Armenian church. Many of the errors about which so much has been said though still adhered to in the letter and retained in the practice of the church-worship, are understood by a large portion of the people to be but empty forms e.g. Pilgrimages, Priests making atonement &c.

Though quite encouraged by the sale of $5. worth of the Scriptures in Genjé by my companion the Colporteur, and the evident changes in the Armenian church toward a purer doctrine and practice. I was disappointed in being still unable to organize the few enlightened families into a Protestant community; yet may it not be after all that we are building more wisely than we know in laboring indirectly for the revival of Christianity in the Gregorian church itself? Why should not such a church as that at Kochhisar or Genjé remain a unit and be revived as such from the state of spiritual sluggishness into which it has unfortunately fallen? Its system of self support though not without its faults is on the whole a good one. The people with their own hands have erected their church building and the altar within it. From their own earnings they support their village priest. He is a good man in other respects but destitute of true Christian knowledge. In that church the Bible is daily read and revered; and the worshipers adore the name though ignorant of the life of the Blessed Savior. Notwithstanding the mighty obstacles which are presented in the ignorance and unbelief of the people, why should we not expect that a breath from the Spirit of the Lord will

breath upon the Word in these congregations and cause these spiritually dead churches to rank the light of life? I cannot but confess my feeling of hope and daily prayer that the evangelical wing in the old Armenian church, fighting its long battle for the truth, may at no very distant period achieve a marked success. Standing on this watchtower of "Dumah" we see some signs of promise. It is yet night, but the "morning cometh." Let all our Christian friends pray that these waste places of Zion may be speedily rebuilt."

At Djenjin the next village above Gnöjé I was invited to preach in the Armenian Church i.e. to give a sermon from the pulpit after the prescribed service of reading and prayer was completed. I accepted making some remarks on the topic of the day which was the Presentation of Christ in the Temple, the prophecy of Simeon &c. The people gave good attention and came also to my room till my departure from the village two hours later.

At Tudurgé there are two Protestant families in one of which they were having a great wedding according to the village customs. The sister of the young man to be married, Prapion by name, from our Boarding school was at home on account of the great occasion

and her influence was so evident and so good that I was really proud of the results as seen in her of our school work in Siras. After remaining three two days, we went to Zara in the face of a cold north wind and snow storm which chilled us through and obliterated the snow path; but keeping in sight of the telegraph poles we reached the town and were soon made comfortable. The next day however I was obliged to dismiss the callers and take myself for a headache of 24 hours - the result of continuous talking and the stable rooms of the villages.

I always enjoy a visit at Zara. The people of the congregation are hospitable simple minded and listen to sermons as a lean hungry man who looks eagerly about for something to eat. They have an excellent school taught by the wife of the preacher, herself from that place, and a graduate of the Marsman Seminary. The consultation with the brethren was chiefly with reference 1. To their application to have a church organized and 2. To preparations for building a new chapel next summer. An efficient building committee was elected; and we earnestly hope that they will be able not only to erect the chapel but to have it occupied by the worship of an organized and efficient Church of Christ.

The geographical position of Sara is also interesting. The hills which bound the long valley from Siras gradually approach each other forming a gorge which bends to the left. In this narrow pass by the river's bank, and partially hidden, packed away in the ravine of the bluff, is the town passing which two valleys like the arms of a man stretch out in opposite directions towards the mountains of Habesh. The town is being enlarged on the lower side toward the river, and has already reached the spot of land which Dr West compelled the Government to grant the Protestants for a graveyard. The house of the wealthiest Armenian in Sara has been built adjoining this lot; and so joins our Protest people in the wish that the new chapel shall be built there.

Muggeridge of Sandie the Evangelist will also spend a few weeks in Saraxoon.

Our work here in Siras continues an enigma. No church; no organized community; ~~but~~ very few Christian men and women; yet schools full and Sabbath school crowded each Sunday P.M. I counted 180 boys in the boys' schools today & there on the roll yet absent at the counting, will probably number as many as 20 more.

Yours most truly H. T. Perry.

Chas. T. Tripp

Pinas. Feb. 5. 1881

Recd. Mar. 14

Map. enclosed -

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Siras Feb 17th 1881.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D. Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Sir:

By the last mail I sent you a letter giving a brief account of a recent visit ~~visit.~~ to Tara and some of the intervening villages which I hope has reached you. The removal of the International Post Agent at Constantinople from office causes us some anxiety in regard to the delivery of our letters.

The inclosed letter to my mother please to read and forward to her at Belfield Mass.

We are all well; and I am delighted to be able to say that we are having a mild winter, and the health of Mrs Perry is unusually good this season thus far.

Ever most truly yours;

H. T. Perry.

Rev. H. T. Perry
Feb 17 1881
Siras

Sivas, Feb. 17, 1881

Recd March 29

✓

Copy.

Sivas, Feb. 17th, 1881.

Dear Mother,

In one of your recent letters you requested me to write you more fully about my experience last summer with robbers. I supposed I wrote you at the time all the details you would care to know, but since you request it I will write again more fully.

Jennie and Alvan, Goha the Bible Reader, and Baron Barsam, the preacher at Tocat accompanied me on a tour to Zara last September. From thence Baron Barsam and I started on a visit among the Armenian and Kourdish villages in the district which is called Chêt i.e. the valley of the very head waters of the river Halys (Kouzzle Irmak) East from Zara and along the line of the telegraph from thence to Erzingan. After about a week, spent a day and a night each in a village, we crossed over the mountains into the valley of the Lycus river below Enderes and after having several very interesting calls upon the village priests we went up to Enderes. Remained there four days, the guests of the preacher; and started on the return journey from Enderes to Zara through the mountainous

region watered by the streams which form the river flowing by Tocat. It is a very interesting locality in summer but covered with deep snow during the winter. Forests of pine adorn the mountain sides, and streams of clear beautiful water flow down the numerous valleys. We two traveled, as we had in all our wanderings from Zara, entirely alone. Many of the roads we had never seen before but found our way by inquiry from village to village. Arriving at Keche-Koordoo the half way village, we were made comfortable at once in the house of a prominent Armenian with whom I had been a guest when "snowed in" four days in the winter of 1876-77 in company with four hundred Turkish soldiers. He told us that our way to Zara was blocked by a band of Laz robbers who had stripped all the travelers on that road during the past four days. After talking the matter over during the evening it was decided that we should take a guide and go to Zara by an unfrequented mountain path which passed directly under the peak of Kouzai Dagh the highest mountain in that part of Asia Minor, and several miles distant from the road where the robbers had been operating. The next morning we started with the dawn of light and followed our village guide first to the neighboring Greek village

called "Mairemane" or belonging to Mary named from an ancient Greek church dedicated to the Virgin which stands on a rocky bluff under which passes the river on its way to Tocat. Just above this village on the same stream are the ruins of an ancient Roman tower. From this village we began to climb the mountain slopes and were soon in the forests of pine. The road was a mere path in the woods but to my surprise it began to follow, though deviating at intervals from, the ruins of a once graded and stone-paved Roman military road which evidently joined the valleys of the Halys and the Lycus via the town alluded to above near Mairemane and so leading off towards Gumush Khane. I have often seen such roads about Aintab and Marash and always there in the direction of Antioch. The discovery of the paved road ruins interested me so much that I had almost forgotten the danger from the robbers. We had reached the watershed and were still tracing the old paved line near our mountain path when two men darted from behind the pine trees and after sending a bullet whizzing over our heads instantly demanded that we dismount. I hesitated a moment to decide what to do. Neither of my companions were armed and I had with me only a small pistol, while each of these robbers armed with rifles and repeating revolvers stood over us cutting off our way in front with the muzzles aimed at our heads. To resist with a single pistol would be folly. I therefore

slowly dismounted and that as coolly as I ever did so in my own house yard; handed the man the bridle reins and awaited their movements. If I had had with me a repeating rifle (such as I carried last year) I should have been strongly tempted to try my chance in beating back these men, but it was undoubtedly best that I had none, and so avoided personal danger. It is very decidedly humbling to a man's pride to be bound, blindfolded, and searched for money; but even more humbling things than this can easily be endured for the Gospel's sake. The elder of the two men standing over us with a levelled rifle ordered the younger to bind the villager which he did by cutting the rope of the halter of his horse and tying with it his arms behind his back. He was then ordered to bind the preacher in the same way which was done and then I took my turn, but in my case the binding was done loosely and with an air of consideration as though he was doing me an important service. The leader then ordered the younger man to lead my horse and me to follow which was done the rest coming on behind under guard. At this point three other men came up all similarly armed but the last three were very careful not to be distinctly seen. They at once had us blindfolded but as mine was done with my own silk handkerchief I could see pretty well through it. They took us just a little ways further into the thick woods when we were ordered to sit down on the grass. We did so and remained there not less than two hours, the robbers sitting also just out of sight. They first examined the saddle bags but where we could not see them.

Then the two men who captured us came to each one of us separately — to me last and unbuttoning coat and vest, but themselves standing behind, examined all our pockets, felt especially for the usual money belt, and were evidently disappointed in finding none. I had only about twenty piastres spending change left from the expenses of our journey of which this was the last stage before reaching Zara. They took of course the pistol, pocket-knives, combs etc. and such things as saddle straps and my two coats. I had no change of clothing with me; and my watch having fallen out of repair after leaving Sivas was left at Zara. After the first search the brigands sat down for a feast on the nice watermelon which I had intended for my family at Zara, the apples, bread etc., and sweetmeats from a couple of little bundles which were sent by the friends of one of our schoolgirls to her at Sivas. This over (and without the compliment of offering us any) they began another search for money. The saddle was riddled of its stuffing; the inside of boots pulled out; we were reexamined; but all with no success for there was no gold anywhere about us.

The whining habit of the preacher made them treat him a little roughly; but I stood on my dignity from first to last asking no favors and making neither explanations nor resistance. They made no conversation with me and I made none with them. I simply waited our time for escape with as much indifference as though we were having a midday rest on the mountain side; and my companions soon recovered

from their fright and became as patient as I was. After two hours of waiting and earnest consultation on the part of the robbers they saddled our horses and sent them to us with the permission to mount and go on our way. As we did so I noticed an old rag tied in one of the rings of the saddle, and learned from the villager guide that it is the custom among these chivalrous maranders to give those whom they rob some token as an equivalent for what they have taken.

We reported the case to the government at Zara and soldiers were sent out and drove the robbers back over the mountains into the district of Koyool Hissar. Of course they were not taken for the government seems not to desire to clear the country of highwaymen.

We were thankful to the Great Shepherd for caring for us and saving the sheep of His pasture in the time of their danger. Since our escape in September three travelers have been shot dead by robbers in that same locality and their bodies were brought into Zara.

It seems that the Lord has something more for us to do here yet; so please join us in the prayer that we may do it well.

For <u>your</u> sake also am I spared to reach these years of middle life and let us hope that by the Lord's blessing I shall be able to serve, and contribute to make happy, my own dear mother.

Yours ever and with filial love.

H. T. Perry.

Rev. H. S. Ellis.

Sivas. Feb. 17. 1881.

Siras March 18th 1881.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Sir:

I have the pleasure to acknowledge your letters of Nov. 15th (announcing the appropriations for 1881) and Jan. 24th both to the station.

We are all delighted that you have found a reinforcement for us in Miss Blake, and shall give her a most hearty welcome. I think she will prove the right person for the place. There are great opportunities in this station for the work among women both in the schools and as Bible Readers requiring for their fullest improvement great faith patience and persistent toil with the word.

Having never received any acknowledgement of my letter to you of Aug. 3d 1880, and having no information as to the result of our effort at the last Annual Meeting to establish preparatory Boys schools at Marsovan Cesarea and Siras, I have delayed writing you about our school work here this year, till we should receive further instructions from you on this subject. Please to bear in mind that in these interior stations of Asia Minor we usually get no reports of

of the official correspondence with the Secty at Louisville until the following annual meeting, and are therefore often left in weary suspense in regard to the result of questions about which we should have more definite information

Anticipating last summer a large increase in the number of our day scholars in the boys school in this city, I spent several weeks in the dust and dirt of repairs on the building adjoining the chapel and overlooking the street, the result being that where in that building we seated 30 scholars last year we seat this year 100. The dwelling rooms, also under the chapel (formerly occupied by Bedville McCheil the pastor) were changed into a 2nd girls school room capable of seating 40 or 50 scholars, which in addition to the former girls school room, also under the chapel, will accommodate in all perhaps 100 girls.

Our boys school this year consists of two parts - the Normal Department numbering 14, and the Primary Department numbering 200.

The students in the Normal Department in addition to their studies in English, Turkish, Geometry, algebra and Bible History have given all the instruction in the Primary classes. For this service two of them receive 125 P. per month, four the equivalent of their board or 50 P. per month,

and several of the remainder teach an hour per day for the amount of their tuition. Of the 14 one has recently gone to Marsovan to join the 2nd class in the Theological Seminary, and we hear good reports from him there; one has recently been sent to teach in Gurun; seven are studying English; six are engaged with me in a course of lessons in Bible History; two have completed one half the Geometry; and the remainder are still engaged in Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra and Grammar. Only two are church members. We hope some of the rest are Christians but cannot speak positively about them in this respect now. We never have claimed to have a class of candidates for the ministry in our school in Sivas, but we hope and continue to pray that they may be converted and that the spirit will call some of them to this work. There are six in the boarding club of whom three pay the expense in money and three earn it in the work of teaching. One of the classes in English is taught by Mrs. Perry.

The 200 scholars in the primary department are seated in four rooms — two in the building repaired last summer (alluded to above), one in the old school room under the chapel; and sixty of the boys sit in the chapel itself. Of these 200 perhaps 20 are Protestants, and the remainder are all Armenians with the exception of three who are Kurds. About 80 are yet in the primer, the rest in the Readers, Geography

Arithmetic, Grammar, Jones Catechism and Arabic & Turkish. The average ability of these boys is only fair. Many of them will soon be put by their fathers into some kind of business. All are required to attend the usual Sunday school, at which 214 small cards (given only to the smaller scholars) were distributed last Sunday.

The tuition in the dayschool is graded from 1 B. to 10 B. per month. Already since last sep. (7 mos.) the income from tuition alone has amounted to 1200 B. (12 £.)

Now when you consider how very discouraging the state of our Protestant community still is here in Siras, and that the cost to the Board this year of this whole system of graded schools for running expenses is only about £.50, and is the work of three years of growth, you will see, I think, that it is wise for us to push forward in this line of Education. We are getting a hold in this way upon the families of the people of this vicinity which will greatly aid in the work of the Gospel when the time for fruitage shall come.

As you know I am strongly opposed to paying the board of students in preparatory classes except for services rendered; but it greatly aids both the students and the communities which employ them as teachers, if we can also have some funds at our disposal with which to aid them as the employees of labor in the line of teaching the Primary schools.

One of our students whom we found on trial too lazy to work for his education, even when excellent opportunities were afforded him, has gone to Caesarea, and I hear has been put upon their Station Class list. Either their system or ours must break down after a while, for they do do not work well side by side. When our young men working for their board hear that in Caesarea the students of the same grade get their board without working for it, can we blame them for being dissatisfied?

Our Protestant community in this city is rent by internal discord. There are three parties each striving against the others. Two of these are working with us — the old community and the new, but pay in their subscriptions this year on two separate lists. The third has separated and sustains a form of worship of their own. It is made up of bad men, and their separation from us is an advantage. For the present the reorganization of the community is impossible.

We shall hope to organize a church as soon as a suitable pastor can be found. Our Sabbath congregations are fully attended, and the prayer meetings show a good state of religious feeling. I think we have erred in expecting too much from these Armenians. The race is wanting in the elements of character, in moral stamina, in stability: and their education ought to be made to bear on this point. The foot of the ladder must be put firm where the people are

and they must go up on it themselves if at all. Artificial aid, superimposed without the long training of experience, has repeatedly failed. We must be willing to toil on; for the elements which form stability of character are of slow growth especially among a people trained through the ages to subjection and deceit.

We are well as usual. The weather is very mild this season.

Will you call on all our friends to pray to the Lord Mighty that He will raise up a generation in Turkey to the praise of His great Name?

Yours very truly,
H. T. Perry.

Sivas, March 18, 1881.
Rec'd Apr. 18.

Siras March 18th 1881.

Rev A. G. Clark D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Sir: I have taken this separate sheet to say to you what I feel it to be my duty to say in regard to the need of a reinforcement. We shall probably urge at the next annual meeting that a third Missionary be requested for this station. My reason is the following:—

I do not think it is best that Mr Hubbard and I be left longer here without a third associate. We do not agree either in policy or in methods of working; and it is hard for us to be patient with one another. There is no open difficulty and there will probably be none; but two men working alone in this way are both greatly hindered. As you know I did not choose this field or its workers but accepted both as the disposition from the Lord, and have tried and shall continue to try to make the most of both. Mr Hubbard is a Christian man and honest, but his habit of mixing up in many things in a fluttering sort of way and bring through in nothing, in the exceedingly complicated situation in Siras, makes his own success and that of his associates difficult.

Chiefly on this account, and also the probable brief period of the possibility of my remaining here, requires me to urge with

sincerity and earnestness that a third missionary be sought for Siras. The man selected should in my opinion be one who is willing to submit to the patience and toil of the work of an educator.

If Mr Pond is the man for us can he not be sent out soon?

My only reason in writing this is the necessity of the work of the Gospel in this field. I cherish no personal resentment whatever, but speak because the necessity of a reinforcement requires it. Yours very truly

H. T. Perry.

Siras, March 21 1881.
Rec'd Apr. 18.

Sinas April 30th 1881.

To the Committee on Finance and Estimates W.F.M.

Dear Brethren,

In the Estimates for 1882 for 1881 Sinas is an item of £27 which needs a full explanation. Adjoining the Chapel in this city and included with it in the lawsuit for title, in which we were engaged in 1877 and 1878, is a dwelling house then called the "Barabah aga" house, because built by him under contract to report to the A.B.C.F.M. at his death. We now call it the Normal school building. It contains four small rooms above, and two below, besides wash house, woodroom &c. Our station voted to make certain changes in the building to adapt it for Normal school use. i.e. raising roof and floor on one side, changing the position of the front door enlarging one of the rooms four feet from outside, &c.

By a mistake in making the estimate the building was not examined thoroughly. I was away on Sirick on a tour just before going to the Annual meeting; and in the rush of work that week this business was not properly attended to. The appropriation asked for & granted was Normal school building repair £5, Parsonage (under charge) changes to fit school £15, & relaying the water pipes £10.

Anticipating larger schools the present year

and positively unwilling that the play ground of the Normal students and large girls should be longer as before common, by vote of the station & commenced making the repairs during the summer vacation 1880. The moment we touched the building the mistake by which the estimate was made too small was apparent. The foundation timbers were decayed and needed to be largely replaced. The same was true of the chapel itself under which the girls school rooms were being fitted up, on which account the cost both for materials and work was increased. Under the pressure of the conviction that we needed those repairs completed for the work to be done when the school term should open, and in the absence of all doubt as to the wisdom of doing this work at some time, I took upon myself the responsibility of finishing all the work I had undertaken though at a cost of £27. more than the amount we had put in our estimate.

The result in my opinion fully justifies the wisdom of the outlay at that time. The girls and boys schools have had separate play grounds. Every inch of the school rooms has been occupied. The boarding clubs of five has been accommodated there. The preachers family has occupied the lower rooms and a full stream of pure drinkable water has poured at the fountain continuously

all winter. It is a matter of no small relief to us also that this job of repairs is completed; and we are therefore able the coming summer to be engaged in other departments of our work. When extensive new buildings are being erected for High Schools in so many places, I think the pittance even we ask for to enable us to make the most of our old ones in lieu will not seem to be an extravagance.

Yours truly

H. T. Perry.

P.S. Please to forward this letter of explanation to Dr Clark Burton

H.T.P.

1870 Aug 2

Rev. H. [illegible]
Swan: april 30. 1885

Estimately

Siras May 14th 1881.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Sir:

I have the pleasure to acknowledge your letters of march 19th and April 5th. I do not know what Mr. Hubbard has written you in regard to Dr Davis; And as he is now in Constantinople it will be impossible for me to make any joint statement in connection with him.

I first met Dr. Davis Sep. 25 1879 at Tales whither I had gone to conduct himself and wife & Mrs Chamberlain to Siras. They arrived in the evening in a heavy shower of rain. While Mr Bartlett was still hard at work about unloading taking off the wagon wheels in the darkness and rain to get the vehicle through the gate, I went to the Drs. room with a few articles to be carried, when he said to me - the first words I heard him utter - "I have a long story to tell you of the way Mr Bartlett has treated us, but not time now." The party had come through from Broosa overland under the pressure of haste to relieve Mrs. Staver, had passed the ordeal of robbery, and at the end of the journey were not only in good health but

~~but~~ showed very little evidence of their fatigue from the journey which is so often the case in this country. It would not physicians discern that the party had come through with unusual success, so that notwithstanding the Drs. complaints we all could but feel that Mr and Mrs Barlett had done faithful work, and were worthy of thanks and praise for it.

The Dr decided to accept the invitation to remain in Caserca on Mrs. Stavers account, and we returned to Siras without him. They did not arrive in Siras till March 25 1880. From this time till July 12th (the time of their departure) Dr Davis record was not a creditable one to himself as Missionary Physician chiefly on account of inefficiency and a certain lack of aptitude for the work of his position. He was late in getting about in the morning, showed little if any enthusiasm in learning the language, was crusty in manner, and therefore unpopular in his dealing with the poor, was very irritable in temper especially when any hesitation was shown in giving him money.

He grew more and more feeble during the months of May and June, and as a consequence threw the burden of the household care upon his wife and withdrew from duty as a physician. He was pale, stupid in manner, yet exacting in his temper.

Though he talked of "Consumption" we saw no apparent symptoms of lung disease e.g. no cough and he had a good appetite.

He made up his mind to go to Causeda and nothing could deter him from it. As he decided for himself that he must go, and especially as he was the physician whose business it is to decide such cases we did not think best to reach his plan; and the more so since his being in Cau.a would in no way change his relation to Divas station to which after a few months he might easily return.

About the time of his departure for Causeda in a letter received from Mrs Perry mother then at Albany she incidentally remarked that Dr Davis had the reputation at Albany of being an opium eater. As we had no evidence of the truth of this either at Albany or Divas nothing was said about it to any one; but we ~~could~~ did say among ourselves that if it was true it would explain much of his otherwise inexplicable appearance.

Mrs Davis has some admirable qualities for a Missionary. She put herself in contact with the people and won them even before she could speak a sentence in Turkish. She was probably as much in coming up the Jacobs

of her husband. His failure has been her misfortune; and I have no doubt that the Bd. Committee were wise and will be sustained in withdrawing them from their appointment as missionaries in Turkey. I have tried as faithfully as I know how to deal justly with Dr Davis and give him every reasonable opportunity to succeed in his work at Sivas; but I was obliged to withdraw the last hope for him in this respect during the few weeks previous to his departure from Sivas in July 1880.

Yours most truly

N. T. Pierce

Dr. Samuel Pond

Newton, Mass. May 16, 1881

Siras June 18th 1881.

Rev. N. G. Clark, Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Sir:

In my previous letter of May 4 I acknowledged your letter of Apr. 5th and now have the pleasure to acknowledge also yours of Apr. 19th 1881.

In regard to Mr Rouds being sent to this station as a reinforcement, since I have never met either him or his wife, I cannot speak positively. From what I have heard my impression has been favorable. Whoever comes here should possess perseverance of character in work for souls, untutored by adverse influences. This disposition for work must be put forth in the pulpit, in the schools, and in the village rooms. In my opinion the question of the "physician" in addition to the "missionary" is a secondary one. The missionary families of Asia Minor need the service of a physician, but we cannot longer say this of the evangelical work of Siras station. It was on this account that as a station we petitioned our mission this year to ask for a missionary for Siras. We did not feel that we could ask for a physician just for ourselves. But the mission received our

plan and requested a physician. Our judgment in the interest of the evangelical work was for the Missionary. If your judgement for us is for the physician also, we shall be very glad.

Mrs Perry thinks that a lady physician would do well here since she would find and work a new field among the women of the city, and avoid the necessity (as would be the case with a gentleman) of competing with the city physicians in their special line. A lady physician would also meet the wants of the Missionary families and could sometimes go to Caesarea and Marsovan.

I do not think Dr Thayers coming here will be for the best. He is too easy — has too little work in him. Men of that stamp do better in the U.S. where public sentiment, pushing them up to work, is much stronger than it can be for the present in Turkey.

Mrs. Perry's health is not good this summer, yet she will probably accompany me to Diyrik starting next week in hope to receive benefit from the change of air. Dr Barnum spent last Sunday with us on his way from Samsoun to Harpoot. Mr Hubbard and Miss. Blake are expected here day after to-morrow. Dr B. was in good health having come from Samsoun in five days.

I was very thankful for ~~your~~ the words of encouragement in your letter concerning the state of our school work at Tocat. The plan for cooperation in the management which seemed to be acceptable last year to the Tocat brethren was refused after Dr Simons return from Constantinople. This failure naturally caused contraction in the plan for school work; but I was greatly troubled and chagrined at the premptory closing of the Henry Martyn School last winter. It had been down in work of a suitable teacher, and needed a little missionary nursing to pull it through its time of trial. All our institutions here in Turkey have their frequent times of peril, and their strength is often best measured by their ability to sustain an unfortunate pressure. I still hold the same opinion as last year that a boys school in Tocat is the best solution of our many difficulties there. The loss of prestige by retrocession has been unfortunate. But as you say in your letter Let us try again when the time comes.

The numbers and interest of our Girls schools holds better than we expected during the summer. We are trying to organize a cooperative plan for the management. I sent two Girls boys with recommendation last month to the Armenia College. Most truly yours H. O. Perry.

R. S. Perry

Linas June 18. 1861

Recd. July 16

Siras Sep. 17th 1881.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D. Secty. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Sir:

Your favor of Jul 16th is at hand. We rejoice in your good success in finding a medical missionary for Siras; and shall be happy to welcome him and his wife when they come.

Dr Lewney of Aintab college sends us word that he has resigned his position at the college and is coming to Siras, his object in communicating with us being perhaps to head off the missionary Physician here and secure our patronage of practice for himself. We shall urge him, in the interest of the college work in which he is now engaged, to remain at that post. He will draw students to the college more than two to one as compared with any American physician, and they should in my opinion pay him salary enough to retain him at Aintab. We have confidence in Dr Lewney; and if he really comes to Siras it will certainly be cheaper even for us at high prices for medical service to employ him; and it seems hardly best to have a medical missionary come to be a rival of such a man as he is in Siras.

Whoever comes as a physician, in view of our extensive

C. S. Leavitt

missionary field as yet largely unworked — of some inefficiency in Mr Hubbard which make him look back from our preaching, school and pioneer work, and in view also of my own probable brief stay here on account of my mother's age — now 70, I beg you to hold Mr Pond in reserve till we can call him to this work at our next Annual Meeting.

If Mr Pond is an earnest Christian worker of good judgment, discreet in dealing with and winning people, and persistent to get about among our large outlying Armenian, Greek, and Kizzilbash populations, I do not think his age and lack of thorough training an objection to his being sent here. His deafness if considerable will be an objection; but this the physician must decide.

Our single ladies are both taking hold of their school work admirably. We shall expect favorable results in due time. Let the ladies at home give them strong support and the aid of their prayers.

I have not time now to write at length. Mr Perry spent two months with me, in prayer and joy, in visiting the outstations of Divrik, Malatiah, Derendeh, Ashnah and Zurum. I start again tomorrow to visit Zara Enderes Kara Hissar, the villages of the Ak Dagh plain and Divrik the second time, accompanied by colporteurs.

The particular question which I wish to ask now is what to do with the Kara Hissar field. It has long been worked off and on but so irregularly that the results have never been gathered up. Preachers sent there proved unworthy. Better ones were not found to fill the vacant place; and now we have no evangelical congregation or preacher there. In the meantime while we have been delaying the forces of infidelity have come in and are rapidly taking possession of the land. We laid the foundations in the breaking up of the faith in the old Armenian Church and now in our absence skepticism is being built thereon. And the state of the City is worse than at the first.

It is not a new field; and still if we take it up again and push in our evangelical preachers and teachers the cost will be considerable. There are no churches in this station able to aid us in this part of our field. Do the Prud. Committee wish to have us go on and re-enter the Kara Hissar field or withdraw from it? So far as I am able to interpret the will of the Spirit (who is our guide in these questions) I think that we should hold on to that portion of our field and work it as thoroughly as possible and always in accordance with expansive principles. I propose to visit it once more and make a full report to the Prud. Committee having the decision with them.

In the estimates for this Station for 1882 which were

Rev. H. T. Perry
Sirras, Sept. 17, 1881.
Rec'd Oct. 15.

Coinfd 1881

Approved at the Annual Meeting were three items marked "For 1881"
viz. Normal school building Repairs 2700,
Repair wall & back taxes Tocck 1500 $250.80
Taxes (double and twisted for 1881 Sirs) 1500
5700

In regard to the former I wrote to the Finance Committee a long letter of explanation with the request that it be forwarded to Boston. The latter item have already been paid per force and no doubt remains as to the necessity of their being granted. Yet Mr. Pettibone in his copy of the Estimates after Annual Meeting forwarded to us omitted these items. I wrote Mr Ker and I have written him about it. Will you do us the favor to see that these items are included in the Estimate from Sirras approved by the W. F. Missions to be presented before the Bud. Committee? In regard to these items being approved by the Mission Mr Hubbard who was present says that no objection was made to them.

We are well as usual. Mrs Perry was benefited by our tour life while traveling the last summer. Mr Hubbard has been ill but is now happily recovered.

Yours Most Truly

H. T. Perry.

Siras Oct. 25th 1881.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D. Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Sir:

Your favor of Sep. 22 asking for a copy of Dr Davis personal account with Siras Station is received. As you request I have made and herewith forward an exact copy certified by the Auditor. It will I think sufficiently explain itself. These accounts were rendered semiannually to Dr Davis and up to the time of his departure from Siras he accepted them. The vouchers are on file here and if further details are required I can furnish them.

I am quite puzzled to understand on what ground Dr. Davis is to bring a civil suit for salary. The salary he received as per the inclosed account is just what the Mission asked for and the Prud. Committee granted. It was also the same the first year and more the second than the rest of us received.

In case the suit is entered upon I would like to suggest to the Prud. Com. ask for him the account of his earnings as a physician during the time while receiving salary from the American Board.

The use of travelling Expenses has been rendered to the Prud.

Respectfully yours H. T. Perry
Treas Siras Stat

Mr Perry left Auditor, Mr Perry to this date. Mr Perry Siras did not know what Dr Davis had, and Prud. Com. to be in this way limiting Rev. S. G. Dana
Rev. N. G. Clark

Chas. H. L. Perry

Sinas Oct. 25 - 1887

Rcd. Dec 14

Siras Nov. 10th 1881

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D. Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Sir. Tomorrow Nov. 11th is my Mothers 70th birthday. When the matter of our return to Turkey was under consideration in 1876 she fixed the limit during which she could spare us at five years until she should be 70 years of age.

Since 1876 as you know her health has been generally good, but her increasing deafness makes her feel more alone and dependent than she otherwise would.

My sister at North Adams has been taking burdens upon herself much beyond her strength to carry; and is therefore this year especially quite worn out. Her property was in land which, in its shrinkage of values during the last 20 years, could be sold only at a heavy loss. There were also some mortgages which must be paid. To pull through to better times she commenced a school and took summer boarders which so taxed her strength and thoughts that she has felt and said that these her own burdens were all that she could be expected to carry. My Mother like my sister is nervously sensitive and has never given up her claim to depend upon me when she should become dependent upon any one.

I must say to you that Mrs. Perry and I wish to remain in this missionary service as long as possible. We have become accustomed to the work, and only crave the blessing and will of the Master that we continue in it to the end of our earthly course.

It has seemed best to me in these circumstances to request you to send some suitable sympathizing person to confer with my mother at Ashfield, and arrange with her either for our longer remaining here, or return home to be with her as may seem best.

Should I return home I should seek a pastorate somewhere and expect my mother to take up her abode with us.

I do not think it best that a pressure be put upon my mother to induce her to consent to our staying longer. After a little time, twice she gladly gave her consent. I now also I trust her decision will be slowly reached, but made wisely.

In case you send some one to confer with my mother the appointment of time so had better be made before hand by letter so that she be not taken by surprise. I have also written her making the suggestion as above.

Ever yours in the Gospel

H. F. Perry.

Received
March 1, 1881
Rec'd

Siras Dec 13th 1861.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D. Sect. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Sir:

I am quite dissatisfied with myself for having reported to you so seldom during the past summer and autumn. I was occupied at Siras teaching in the Normal School, preaching, and attending to the station general work during the absence of Mr Hubbard to attend the Annual meeting at Constantinople till his return to Siras June 18th. Mrs Perry had decided to accompany me on the summer tour. We started for Diorik June 20th conducted by Kuzzle Bash Kurds through their district, where both in their villages and in our tent we were able to preach to them the Gospel. Our intercourse with them was very pleasant. They heard with attention whatever we had to say, but are held back from obedience to the truth by unbelief, and the rigour of the Mohammedan army conscription.

Though Mrs Perry had been ill at Siras the short stages, mountain air, and tent life of the journey proved beneficial to her. The weather was fine & the hill and mountain sides covered with flowers.

At Diorik we spent nearly a month during which in the absence of a pastor I occupied my time in pastoral work.

We had daily morning prayer-meetings at the Chapel which were well attended, two preaching services each Sunday, and made calls in the homes of the people during the week.

The church and congregation are still in a disorganized state on account of party strife and the advent of cross like rank weeds in a neglected field. During more than six years they have been without regular preaching and pastoral care and much of this time without even a school. The visits of the Missionaries at Sirao or Pastor Marderos of Egin have furnished an occasional supply of the pulpit; and at other times the brethren have taken turnes in leading the worship of the sanctuary by reading the Scriptures and prayer. But this habit has not resulted in the edification of the hearers. Many have abandoned the Protestant worship. The youth have not been trained in knowledge & obedience. The Protestant congregation of Dirik has become one of the "waste places" of our Sirao field.

When setting out on this tour to Dirik I took with me for reading on the way a volume of Dr Lyman Beecher's sermons published in 1842 in which is one on "The Building of Waste Places", having special reference to the waste places of Conn. at that time and the duty of building them. The plan suggested was to supply in some way to such

place the services of Evangelists and Pastors; and the same is true in regard to the waste places here. The same causes which resulted in Conn. a hundred years ago in the desolation of such places is producing a like result in some of our Churches in Turkey, and the remedy is to be the same here as was recommended there. Evangelistic and pastoral Service must be supplied in some way for the rebuilding of our waste places of Zion.

The Church at Divrik notwithstanding all its history of division and abandonment is an agency worth saving. There are some excellent Christian people in it, both men and women, whose prayers daily ascend like incense before the Lord for a revival of his work. One of these Baron Lahak is a paralytic dependent for support on the alms of the people and unable to walk, but his knowledge of the Bible and especially its spiritual teachings is very clear, and his faith tested by great trials and through many years of suffering is yet firm and strong. When in Divrik I always call upon him & his faithful wife ~~very often~~, and never without feeling myself ministered unto by one of the Lords poor who is ripening for the Kingdom of ~~Glory~~. Another servant of the Lord waiting in patience for his release from this tabernacle of the flesh is Pastor Bedros Bogosyan. He is a native of Divrik, educated at Harpoot and ordained pastor

Several years ago of the Dorik Church and Congregation. Though a good man and a clear simple preacher of the Word he failed in managing the different classes of his people; divisions arose; and he was finally obliged to resign. When Rev. E. Riggs was stationed in Siros six years ago this pastor was sent as preacher to Syrnds. Attacks of Epilepsy became so frequent and severe that he was obliged to withdraw from active service and has been living at his own house in Dorik during the past three years. His mind also has been gradually weakening. After his retirement from service we did not think proper to ask for a continuance of his salary from the American Board but have aided him somewhat from time to time as we have been able. He is now in need of help. When parting from him on our return to Siros, his eyes bathed in tears, he begged that we would pray for him "by name" that he might be able to hold firmly on to Christ by faith in his trials of sickness and poverty. The members of the Church have been very slow to recognize their duty to aid him not only as a pastor but as a neighbor and friend in want.

The Protestant Chapel at Dorik is a two story building having school rooms below and an audience room above. It stands in the center of a large lot of ground which nearly covers the crest of a hill or bluff overlooking the romantic

river gorge on one side and the city and gardens on the other. On a corner of this lot and near the Chapel building a small parsonage was being erected when we were there. One half the cost was granted by our mission to the limit of 40 £T. two years ago. This with a grant of £40 to aid in inclosing the Chapel lot with a suitable wall is all the aid which has been given to the Dirik Church during more than six years. If they succeed in securing a pastor the new parsonage will do good service. That it may be thus used without much further delay is our sincere hope.

The Armenian Community of Dirik has a society at Constantinople in possession of an extensive endowment which is used in the support of schools. They are erecting from it a large and expensive school building the present year; and the two teachers in charge receive an aggregate of £T. 200 annually for their salaries. We visited the school and were pleased with it. Those teachers have the leadership in Education at present in Dirik; but do not use it in the interest of the Gospel. Religion with them is made to give place to the effort to arouse an Armenian national enthusiasm. At Hornoul an Armenian village 3 hours from Dirik I visited another Armenian school of which the teacher educated in Constantinople receives £T 40. per year or four more

than we pay our Normal School Teacher at Sivas. The existence and success of these schools clearly show that if we expect to start again our evangelical schools in Divrik and vicinity and make them successful, we must be prepared to meet the cost which the interest at present in the cause of Education demands.

Two young men from our community in Divrik are pursuing their studies in Armenia College Harpoot.

While in Divrik Mrs Perry though not strong in health was continually making calls, holding meetings with the women, or singing with the children. The time for our return too quickly came. Commending the little flock to the grace of God we left them with the prayer that the Lord of the harvest would quickly send a pastor to minister to them in the word of the Gospel calling back the wayward and wearied ones to the paths of obedience & life.

I visited Divrik again in September to take the account of the £40 paid there for the parsonage. It was there then I received my first information that my wife was sick at Sivas. Hurrying homeward as rapidly as possible I found her dangerously ill from which her recovery has been slow. She is still weak but able to be about the house and make some calls in the city. She also habitually calls

to her room her former pupils and others and converses with them in regard to their spiritual state.

Mr Hubbard is now on a tour for preaching among the villages in the region of Sara.

All our people seem to like Mrs. Blake and say that she is rapidly becoming familiar with the use of the Armenian language.

I am at present supplying our pulpit at Siva and giving daily lessons in the Bible in the Normal School. We have a good teacher from Harpoot. Our schools are not quite as full as last year but the quality both of the Teachers and scholars is better. Our students are preparing to enter Armenia College at Harpoot We fail in persuading them to go to Marsovan. Strange as it may seem all eyes are turned Eastward rather than westward.

One of our Marsovan short course graduates has recently returned from Marsovan, ~~been~~ married a graduate also from Miss. Fritchen's school at Marsovan, and has gone as preacher to Dzanjulak. His name is Simon Sgeraonyan and that of his wife Sourpouhe.

We are praying for the descent of the Holy Spirit upon our congregation and schools, and upon the candidates for the Christian Ministry. Pray to join us in this plea.

Yours. most truly H. T. Perry.

Rev. Ho. T. Perry

Sivas, Dec. 13, 1881

Recd Jan. 24, 1882

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Siras Dec. 22. 1881.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D. Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Sir:

I sent you last week a brief account of a visit by Mrs Perry and myself at Divrik last June, and of the state of the Church and Congregation at that place.

After a week of delay at Siras on our return from Divrik, we started again (Mrs. Perry alone and I) July 21st for Gurun, Dizende and Ashude, towns on the southern border of our Siras field in the direction of Marash, our visit at these places occupying a month.

We spent the first Sunday at Manjalusk, a large Armenian village on the Gurun road two days distant journey from Siras. Our tent was pitched by the house of one of the Protestants and near the Chapel. I preached both in the A.M. & P.M. the audiences numbering only about 70 (since many of our people in the village are much away from home during the summer), and we had prayer-meetings separately for both the men and women at noon.

The Gospel has taken firm hold upon the people of this village and is gaining ground annually. The end of this is very evident; for the corrupt social life of the Armenian nattakhd residing there has imparted a pernicious influence upon his people, from which some, recoiling from the depths of a shameless life, have found forgiveness and refuge in the Gospel which has been preached unto them. At the noon prayer meeting

Rev. H. T. Perry

a brother, Tavit (David) by name led our devotions and was prominent in presenting the plea that a preacher be found for the destitute flock. After some further conversation they all united in inviting Baron Simon Ozerooryan then at Marsovan Theo. Seminary completing his studies to be their preacher on his return in November. On our return visit less than four weeks afterward that brother Tavit had been borne rapidly down to death by erysipelas, and since he was buried without attendance and service by a Clergyman it became my duty to preach the funeral sermon on the Sunday of our return. This sudden event of death had left a deep impression on the minds of all the people.

Two days journey from Marjalouk over the bare uninteresting slopes of the Anti Taurus, and a safe passage of the robber-infested spur south of Gürün, brought us to the beautifully situated village of Ashinde. Varied with the rocky waste of treeless uplands, made tragic also by being the scene of oft recurring murders, we came suddenly to the edge of a canon. Directly beneath us were the mud roofs of the village houses while both above the village and below down the valley towards Malatia were orchards, vineyards, and well watered narrow grain fields winding like a serpent till finally lost to view among the piles on piles of brown ridges and mountains in the distance. We made our way down to cliff and were well repaid for the long weary days of toil & danger by a hearty welcome to the homes of the preacher Mr. Vartevar Mizradjian and

Kerek aga our host of former years, a white bearded, warm hearted "father" in the Protestant Israel.

Br. Bedros a student from Marsovan Theological Seminary, returning home in company with us on account of illness, was also greeted at the edge of the town by a troop of children and friends.

Br. Vartevar Miradyan, the preacher at Behnde and Sende, is from Marash, educated by Dr. Pratt as one of his short-course students before the reorganization of the Theo. Sem. at Marash in 1865. He is an impulsive enthusiastic worker sometimes unwise, self denying in habit, and thoroughly consecrated to the one work of preaching the Gospel. He was at Zeitoun six years nourishing the little band of disciples which has since become an important church of Christ. In his present charge the work in hand is very difficult. You will remember that the Gospel was crushed out of Sende by persecution ten years ago, and it has been very hard to get a foothold there since. We followed up an opening in the neighboring town of Behnde one hour distant, and now, leaving that place in the charge of a school teacher, the preacher has taken up his abode and work again in the city. The decision to do this was reached after much consultation and prayer during the time of my visit. The change of residence required much self denial on the part of the preacher but his reply was made with promptness & admirable decision,

'If you will give me' he said 'a school teacher also for Derende, and will stand by me there I will go, and stay till the Lord shall release me.' A house was hired and the school commenced by Br. Bedros (alluded to above) as teacher. It was soon proscribed by the Priests of the Armenian Church, and efforts to keep the children away have been constant and determined. On account of this resistance the hearers and students are few in numbers but in view of the quality of the workers in charge we believe that by the Lord's help they will win, and plant the Gospel standard again in the very place where it has been repeatedly torn down.

"One interesting feature of the work in this part of our field is that Br. Vartevar has succeeded in securing for education in our Protestant high school four excellent young men from non-Protestant families, two of whom are now on duty as teachers (~~Br. Bedros at~~ Derende and Br. Andon ~~at Ashade~~) while the remaining two are studying in our Normal School in this city. We have hope in regard to these four that they are Christian young men.

I was also interested in learning that one of our long persecuted Protestants of Derende, a poor man Dzeroon by name, a member of the Church at Garin, has seemed to have won by his sterling qualities a position of considerable influence in the city. His enemies, unable to crush

him begin to find out that he is worthy of regard. One of his daughters is preparing to enter the Female Boarding School at Smyrna next year.

In reentering Pernda we felt that we were carrying out the recommendation of the Memorandum so far at least as not counting it a new place in concerns. As fast as a congregation can be gathered, we shall try to make it self supporting. Without substantial help from the American Board it is impossible to go on with our evangelistic work in that city.

Since Gerem is the only place in our field where an organized Church is supplied by its own pastor we have naturally regarded it as the most hopeful of all. It is made up of four parts each having its own place of worship and its congregation situated at different points along a valley 6 miles in length. The distances to be traversed in filling the appointments for preaching, and the necessity of supporting four schools makes this field a laborious and expensive one. Pastor Marderos, not being able to keep a horse, has supplied his preaching places in rotation walking in the heat and dust of summer and mud of winter for thirteen years. Though still a young man he is growing prematurely old, as is also true of most of the Protestant pastors in Turkey. The people in this country are like grown up children. The pastor must enter into all their plans and troubles, bear them on his heart

in their manifold temptations and heal their ever recurring divisions. His small salary also obliges him to test his faith daily by calling to mind the promises of the 6th Ch. of Matt. The servant of all in the Gospel he is too often neglected by all and left to fall into pecuniary want.

At Gurun it was a pleasurable service for us to sit in deliberation with the pastor and his Church session, enter into their plans, aid the pastor by filling some of his appointments, and serve with him at the communion table. The privilege of preaching the Gospel never seemed to me more precious than when leading the devotions of the people in the daily morning prayer meetings in these Gurun school Chapels.* After two weeks of ministrations made sweet by the conscious presence of the Holy Spirit we came away rejoicing in the power of the Gospel to elevate and purify the lives of the believers.

One of the schools in Gurun numbering 50 scholars is taught by Miriam a pupil of Miss Flora Bliss (Mrs Gurney).

Were the congregations in Gurun one instead of four it would now be nearly self supporting.

The new Chapel or Abode was completed soon after the time of our visit. The little community there has given L.T. 20. for it; and the Protestant school taught there has now a regular attendance of 40 scholars. Pa-Ardon the teacher and two others have recently been received to

* Mrs Gurney also was holding meetings daily at Gurun

the communion of the church at Ashuda. He preaches in the Ashuda Chapel in the absence of Br. Vartevar & Dwanda. It is quite possible that we shall get send him to the of the Prot. Armenians.

Will not our American friends remember in their prayers these Armenian pastors and preachers while they also aid them by their contributions?

Yours in the Gospel of Xt.

H. T. Perry.

Rev. H. T. Perry

Sivas, Dec. 22, 1881

Recd Jan. 24, 1882

Sivas Jan. 28 1882.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D. Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Sir:

Nearly ten years ago in the Spring of 1872 when I was delegate from the Central Turkey Mission to the Annual Meeting of the Western Turkey Mission at Constantinople the question of the supply of the Kara Hissar portion of the Sivas field was then discussed at length, some maintaining that it should be formed into a separate station, and two Missionary families be requested from the United States to commence the work. It was finally decided to continue its connection with Sivas station, and depend upon native agencies for occupation. At that time high hopes were entertained concerning the rising generation of Armenian students who had been gathered into the Theological Seminaries. Could it have been anticipated then, that so many of these students and young pastors would have betrayed their trusts failing to bear the Gospel yoke, the decision would probably have been different. The mission would have depended upon itself more and upon the native pastorate less in the opening of the work in remote places, and avoided the reverse which has overtaken us on this account.

In accordance with this action of the Mission appropriation for native agency for Kara Hissar were asked for and granted;

and a preacher named Harutune was sent there. Several years of trial proved him unworthy; and his successor sent by us in 1878 turned out in the same way. Their distance from Sivas enabled them successfully for a time to deceive the Missionaries. Both are now merchants in prosperous business, while Kara Hissar is an abandoned outstation.

To call the attention of the Prud. Committee to the question of the reoccupation of Kara Hissar I set out Sept^{ber} 18th 1882 from Sivas, to visit that portion of our field, and also the adjoining outstations of Tara, Endres and Divrik accompanied by a teacher from Marsovan Female Seminary for the boys school to be opened at Endres.

Between Sivas and Kara Hissar is a mountain water-shed separating the waters of the Halys (Kizzil Irmak) from those of the Lycus river. Directly between Tara and Endres this ridge becomes a mass of rock bare bald and high called Kusac Dagh but girt about its base by pine forests. The intervening distance from one of these towns to the other may be passed in a single day by a horseman in summer crossing the mountain, but the caravan road passes to the west through a pine region called Haberk whose rivulets are gathered into a beautiful stream which flows thence down to Tocat and is there called the Yeshil (or Green) river. On the north side of the Kusac Dagh ridge is the Kara Hissar division of the Sivas field.

We descend to an Armenian village called Sis (whose monastery is supported by the taxes of 18 villages in its vicinity) and from thence to Enderes; but while descending we look out upon a plain 25 miles in length once a lake among the mountains, in historic times a highway and battle-ground for the nations, now occupied by groups of villages chiefly Armenian, and named on its Enderes side the Ashkhar and on its Erzingan side the Shoushas plains. Its waters run toward the center as in a dish nearly flat from which they escape by a gorge on the west which forms one of the branches of the Lycus river thence flowing down among the rocks by Kayool Hissar to the Nikseas region.

Enderes is the chief town at the head of this plain situated among the foothills near the base of Ansar dagh. Keeping to the right for a couple of hours on the road by the passes leading to Divrik we come out upon an upper terrace of the plain occupied by a group of large Armenian villages built upon and about the ruins of Nicopolis, the old City of Victory. The ancient walls are now quarried for lime; and marble pillars are used in the construction of the modern rude village houses.

In company with Baron Kevork Injirjyan the colporteur for the Kara Hissar division of our field, now stationed at Enderes, we travelled eastward through the plain visiting among the villages as far as Agravog the limit of our

station field toward Erzingan and 18 hours distant from the city. At bring harvest time the people were very busy about their crops and we had difficulty both in selling books and in securing audiences in the village rooms. Ten years ago our colporteurs were driven out of these villages finding refuge among the neighboring Mohammedans. In the plain are 20 large Armenian villages and as many more Greek ones in the adjacent mountains. The Armenians have a wealthy monastery at Egbudor, a town of 300 houses all Armenian, but the people of the vicinity are so poor that almost universally our introduction to the preaching of the Gospel was by administering consolation in reply to their oft-repeated complaints. One night in a Greek village we could get nothing to eat and slept on the ground in a shed without beds, all aid to us having been proscribed by the priest.

From the plain we went north an easy days journey usually ascending, to the city built around the crest of a black rock crag, Shah Kara Hissar. It is three days journey distant from Keraesun the seaport and four from Sivas. Its climate and water are good but the roads in this vicinity are very bad in the spring of the year. Its trade is considerable being a distributing point for even remote cities like Diorik and Erbkir. It is also a center for mining interests. A recent

copy of the Levant Herald announces that an English company has obtained a concession from the Turkish government by which they have commenced the working of the silver mines in that vicinity with a capital of 420000 £.
The houses are usually built large and two stories high similar to those at Constantinople.
In Kara Hissar and its adjoining town of Tangasa are 500 houses of Armenians. There are many Greeks also both in the city and vicinity. The Armenians have two commodious school buildings. The modern houses are usually built outside the limits of the old city in capacious yards and gardens.

The Protestant community which consisted of about ten families eight years ago has been reduced by deaths removals and abandonment to two. Its influence in the breaking up of old ideas & forms of worship has been large, but unable as yet to gather the fruit of its own sowing those who have been severed from their old faith by the influence of Protestantism have wandered away into infidelity and dissipation.

I took pains to ask all our friends in the city and vicinity separately their opinion as to the present outlook for the preaching of the Gospel there compared with that which was afforded ten years ago. Their reply was usually the same viz: that the great changes of the past

ten years have prepared the way for the preaching of the Gospel now, but that it should also be attended with the planting of educational institutions.

The question is now one of men and money. The trouble with these outstations of the Sivas field is in time past, that they have not been worked. The means which has been used persistently during the past ten years in Hadjin, Zeitoun, Sis, and Anazarbe has not been applied in Derende, Kara Hissar, Endiree and Hungara of the Sivas field. Mr Riggs did what he could here, but he was alone and occupied in his studies. More recently our native cooperators have failed us. These fields should now be worked; and as there are no communities organized in them which can at present be depended upon for self support, the men and the money to support them must for a season be furnished from abroad. As the work of the Gospel was begun in them by the American Board it seems proper that the Board should also carry it forward to a successful result. We do not regard Kara-Hissar and vicinity as a "new place" for entrance with the Gospel, but an old field which must be reentered with a more thorough equipment. A building should be erected which will answer both for a school and audience room, and a preacher & teacher should be maintained till they shall be able to make their community & schools self-supporting.

This Turkey field is still a difficult one. We have won in it only at large expense laid on the American Churches; And some of us do not see the way clear yet to reach the Gospel bridge in this country without large expense also in the future. These fields will not work themselves as is proved by our experience in many places during the last ten years. We can but lay this neglected place before the Head of the Church and the Prud. Committee and ask you what you will have us do in the matter. If the Prud Committee desire it. And my wifes health is sufficient we are willing to spend the winter of 1882-83 in Kara Hissar provided that a good teacher can go with us to open a school.

I am well aware that the suggestions of this letter are not in accordance with the sentiments of the Memorandum; but I cannot remain silent and see so interesting a field as that at Kara Hissar & vicinity abandoned to the enemy, and make no plea for its rescue. We shall bring this matter before our Mission again at the Annual Meeting of 1882. Meanwhile I hope to hear from you in regard to it.

Returning from Kara Hissar via Divrik I was called home by the illness of Mrs Perry. We are in usual health now, Mrs P. able to get out occasionally with care.

Yours truly. H. T. Perry.

H (Page 22 No 14.)

H. I. Perry

Linas Feb 28. 1882

Recd Mar 6

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Sirsa March 28th 1882.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Sir:

I have the pleasure to acknowledge both your letter and one from my mother announcing the result of the correspondence suggested by my letter of Nov. 10th 1881 in regard to our remaining longer in Sirsa. My mother seems to have acted with even more than her accustomed caution and wisdom. She wishes to make no arrangement now, willing to leave all in the hands of the Lord, with the expectation that we shall be returned to her whenever she shall actually need our coming.

I wish to thank you for your letters to her, and especially for all the sympathy you have expressed to her not only in this letter but in all the communications she has received from you since the death of my father. She is a person of natural strong feelings, craving sympathy, and in her bereavement and loneliness, increased by the partial loss of her hearing, the words of comfort and cheer which she has received from you have done her more good than she is able to express.

I need not say that the result of this correspondence is a relief to us, for when still loyal to the claims of my

widowed Mother we see also in her decision an indication of Providence that we are permitted to continue during another period this service at the front. So long as this period is allowed to us, we remain the more intently devoted to the work from the uncertainty which attends its continuance.

This allusion to the supply of the field leads me to make some observations on this subject. You will acquit me I think during the past 16 years of service of having shown a disposition to find fault with my associates. On the contrary have I not been usually found making my plea on the side of charity claiming for them a further trial and limit for the exercise of patience?

In regard to Mr Hubbard my associate here I am unwilling to make insinuations and therefore prefer to say openly all that I have to say, and then leave the matter having done an unpleasant duty which I feel conscientiously bound to discharge.

Mr Hubbard is a Christian man and has at times a very pleasant social good nature, but coming down to the work which must be done by the Missionaries of this station those who expect that it will be done by him will probably be disappointed. He has a loose blustering noisy way of talking about and criticizing everything but lacks the disposition and the ability to sustain on any part of the station

work a constructive steady pressure to accomplish a definite positive result. There is enough in the nature of things here in the East to produce disintegration. The missionary on the other hand should be not only a Christian but in his habit of working constructive in the establishment, by the Spirit working within him, of communities, of churches, of schools of character in his pupils; and that often from poor materials.

I have done my best to be a help to Mr Hubbard in making himself efficient in some part of the work which he should choose using usually patient but sometimes and exceptionally severe words; but a helpmate such after five years of waiting and trial seems to me to be further off than ever.

My object in this writing is to acquaint you with the facts bearing on this question of supply, so that you may see, as you would I think were you here, that since we have sinned a physician, the want now is more especially for a missionary - a fervent preacher in Armenian, a patient constructive educator for the schools, and one wise to adapt Christian to Oriental manners. We can live, and if the Master so orders it can die without a physicians care, but this work of preaching the gospel and building up the institutions on the center and outstations must be carried forward

cost what it will in treasure and labor. In this matter the Lord has signified his will and called upon us to go about it execution; and if in its advance he gives us in this case an unpleasant duty, this too must be performed that the work of the Lord be not hindered.

Another consideration is that this is a period of declension in piety. Many of our Churches are left with out pastors and those on duty are becoming discouraged. Our students are catching the prevalent worldly restless ambitious spirit. The tide may be turned not by abandonment, but only by strong faith, a return to the simplicity of direct work for souls, and the outpouring of the Holy Spirit. Only a revival will save our communities from disintegration. Except as by the Lords special blessing our Lake would be a "forlorn" one, but we must not now withdraw the means of grace either in money or men.

In view of these and other considerations I am planning to urge at our next Annual meeting that another missionary be requested for the reinforcement of Sinas station.

The 5th reduction in our appropriations for 1882 we shall be able to accept, counting it not from the salaries of our native helpers in the field, but from the appropriation for sites for which the pastor hoped for has not yet been secured.

Yours most truly, H. T. Perry.

H. T. Perry
Sinas, Mar. 28. 1882
Received Apr. 30

Siras July 16th 1882.

Dear Dr Clark,

I add a postscript to my letter of the 14th to explain the last remark in it that it may not be misunderstood. We hoped in previous years that 1 £.T. per month would be a sufficient aid to the people of Divrik that they would be able thereby to support a preacher; but this amount was refused by them on the ground of its being insufficient. Since that plan failed we now wait till some other shall be mutually agreed upon.

The Committee on Plans and Measures at our Annual Meeting did not seem to think we need a 3d Missionary at Siras but they did not object to ones being sent us in view of the uncertainty of our continuance here, in case you should find the right man for the place. We trust therefore that you will still include the wants of Siras in your survey for reinforcements.

Please let us know as soon as convenient the reply of the Prudential Committee in regard to the £.T. 17 the portion of the $500. given by Mr Baldwin for Siras station according to the division by the Mission subject to the confirmation of the Prud. Committee. We need it this year for further repairs of school buildings at Siras. Yours truly

W. Perry.

H. J. Perry
Pinas. July 14. 1882
Recd. Aug 15.

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R.O.

Sira Jnz 14th 1882.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D. Sec.

Dear Sir:

I have the pleasure to acknowledge your letter of May 20th In reply to your inquiries in regard to the health of Mrs. Perry I am unable to make a very favorable report. She recovered from her illness of last November very slowly having little power to resist the cold of the winter, but by a wise economy of strength managed as usual to do considerable work. She made the land journey to Samsun in a Moffa the change of air causing improvement. At Constantinople we consulted Dr. Patterson who said she was "starving in the midst of food" and unless relief could be secured her nervous system would soon break down. It seemed best to us and to our friends that she remain there for a few months to be under a physicians care. I accordingly returned to Sivas with Miss Chamberlain leaving Mrs. P. and our little boy in company with Mrs. Schneider in the place of Miss Gleason who came with us to spend the summer at Marsovan. Subsequent health reports are not very favorable. All the physicians prescriptions promptly failed. She has little hope of recovery anywhere & so urges a speedy return to Sivas.

You have doubtless noticed in the minutes of the Annual Meeting and paper of Estimates for 1883 the opinion of our Mission in regard to the reoccupation of Kara-Hissar. In the hope of securing Mr. Simon Babasinian of Marsovan recently from Union Theol. Seminary N.Y. the Mission voted an estimate of £6 per month for his salary; and we not only invited him, we urged him to take up that important work. He declined on the ground that it was a new and difficult work for which he did not feel himself qualified. We are now looking about for some one else but with little hope of finding a man of experience.

This failure to secure a suitable native preacher revives the question of our going there for a year accompanied by a teacher for a boys school and Bible Reader for work among the women. In favor of this plan is (1) the fact that we have at last a preacher for Sivas B. Kalustyan from the recent graduating class in Marsovan, a young man of energy and Christian devotion, who comes to this place by the unanimous call of the people of our Congregation. (2) Also I do not know any reason why Mrs. Perry will not be as strong and perhaps more so at Kara Hissar than she will be likely to be at Sivas; and if we can have with us an organ her presence will be a great help to us.

On the other hand the chief objection is that after the winter is past and Mr Hubbard is about to start for the annual meeting next spring responsibilities for the whole field will require my attention and we shall be obliged to return to Siros. The journey will not be different at that time; but I do not wish to begin a work which we cannot carry on steadily to a definite period; and if a native preacher does not come to our relief our plans will be in danger of getting into confusion.

One of our best teachers assures me that he is ready to go and commence the school to continue at least one year; and a Bible Reader of experience is already on the ground now at work at Endres.

I expect to go for my wife in October and now anticipate making the journey via Enderes, Kara Hissar and Kerasun on the sea coast. If possible I would like your reply to meet me at Constantinople; and if it is best we can return via Kerasun and go inland three days to Kara Hissar in the place of eight-days from Samsun to Siros. Remaining temporarily for the winter with only a traveling outfit we can return to Siros early in the spring hoping that by that time a reinforcement will be at hand.

By a previous arrangement Mr. Hubbard is to have the care of the Boys Normal School at Siros the coming year. Our new preacher has now gone to Tokat to be married.

Mr Hubbard and Mrs Chamberlain have gone on a month's tour to Germanducide. Mrs Hubbard and her children are all well. Miss Blake is always busy. She carries a pleasant face, a loving heart and speaks Armenian rapidly in her intercourse with the people. Only yesterday when riding with her through the street I noticed how the children came to recognize her and respond to her pleasant smile. I am reviving this month the year's Biblical work in the school, supplying the pulpit on Sundays, and overseeing a force of workmen making some changes in the girls school rooms at the Chapel.

For the third time in my missionary experience I have left my wife in the care of the physicians and have returned to my house (not now a home) lonely and forlorn; and were the place not lighted up by the presence of the Lord of Hosts I should be indeed miserable. Once in 1871-2 I left my wife for 10 months in Sivas while I remained on duty in Marash: again in 1874 I left her in the United States; and still again I am here for the summer while she is ~~was~~ obliged to remain in Constantinople.

I am much pleased with and am ready to act on your suggestion about cooperating with native preachers as Evangelists. The trouble here in Sivas has

been we have not had them to cooperate with to the extent which we have desired, and the few on duty seemed to be more especially needed in their own permanent fields. I have found much delight and profit in working with the Colporteurs, especially with Baron Kevork now in the Enderes part of our field with whom I have made four longtours. I have found him not only an able preacher in getting hold of the people but an earnest student in Biblical Interpretation and the practical use of his Bible both in the Armenian and Turkish languages. Though here in Turkey have not been able to work up this method into a system we have not been unmindful I think of the immense power there is in it for the evangelization especially of village populations.

At Sivas we shall make a faithful effort to develop our new preacher by consulting and cooperating with him in all the departments of the work at our Central station.

You will possibly be a little surprised that we have asked nothing in the Estimates for 1883 for Divrik. The 12£ each asked for for the two previous years was not expended, but counted on the reductions of the appropriations. In the uncertainty as to how and with whom we will begin there again we let it pass at this years meeting expecting to make a special case of it when we shall reach the actual fact of reoccupation. So we count on nothing marked Divrik to manage reduced estimates with in 1883

With kind regards to Mrs. Clark,

Yours most truly, H. T. Perry.

Perry
Linas. 14 July. 1882

Sioux Aug 23d - 1882.

Rev. A. G. Clark D.D. Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter of July 17th. The statement in regard to Mr Hubbard's poor health and the consequent proposition that he return to the United States for a season of rest, took me quite by surprise and the more so since they came from his brother who is a physician. We have been accustomed to regard Mr Hubbard as the tower of our Station's physical strength. Keeping usually well within the limits of his powers of endurance he has fortunately retained his robust and healthful bearing and escaped the infirmity which has overtaken so many of our number. The notable exception to his apparent good health was his illness of fever in the summer of 1881 which for a time alarmed us all. It came on after a couple of weeks of work upon some underdrains in which he was exposed also to the heat of the sun. The fever ran high through several days and from it he was slowly recovering through the autumn. A slight cough continued to trouble him through the winter, but this year we have been congratulating him on his usual health and vigor.

If for other reasons than those of health his

return with his family to the United States for a visit seems to be best and the Prudential Committee so decide, we shall try to spare him. His aged parents naturally desire to see him and his again; and a rest now will doubtless be a good preparation for another campaign.

As our own return to the United States was alluded to in your letter I may say in regard to it that with the exception of the limitations to our remaining here involved in the pledges of the Prud. Committee to my widowed mother we have no thought or expectation of leaving our field for the present; yet her advancing years and loss of hearing remind us that on her account our prolonged stay must be considered uncertain; and sometimes therefore we have spoken of it as a near possibility.

So far as this uncertainty about my mother's call to us to return to care for her shall be allowed to affect the question of the homeward visit of Mr Hubbard family, the fact that we are still here and hoping to remain for a year or two at the least is one consideration in favor of Mr Hubbards going soon. It will be his turn to represent our station at the annual meeting next May. To go from that meeting with his family to the home land, to give his

time when there especially to the object of his visit and quickly to return for what we hope will prove another decade of service seems to me to be a desirable plan in the circumstances

Though strongly urging you to send a reinforcement to Siras as soon as a suitable missionary for this post can be found I am quite unwilling to ask any of our neighboring stations to spare for our aid any of their own number. With such help as can be secured from the native brethren in this ministry of the Gospel we will do what we can in the absence of our associate, we praying then as now that the times of refreshing for these barren wastes may speedily be vouchsafed by the presence of the Lord.

I am expecting to start tomorrow for a visit in the northern part of our field and to go from thence via Kerasun to meet Mrs Perry and return with her to Siras. It is possible we may go in the autumn to Kara Hissar to spend the winter but we have not been able to make that change without returning to Siras at all. The teacher whom we hoped to send at once to Kara Hissar refused our offer of 2½ £ per month (though he is not a graduate of any College or High School) & has recently gone to Constantinople & perhaps will go thence to America.

Yours most truly, H. T. Perry.

H. L. Perry.
Final Aug. 23. 1882
Recd Sept 23.

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Kara Hissar Sep 14th 1882.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D. Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Sir:

I left Sivas Aug. 25th for my visit in the northern section of our field, and to meet Mrs. Perry at Samsun Sep. 28th. Entering Koch Hissar a village 6 hours from Sivas on the Tokat road, I was met by one of our Sivas Normal School students, an Armenian who has been with us but a year. He invited me to his uncle's house where he also was a guest. During the conversation of the evening I was especially pleased to notice the fearlessness and decision with which he spoke in testimony to the truth, and his influence in the village. It was another evidence of the good work our Sivas schools are doing outside the limits of the Protestant Community.

Our next halt was at Tudurgi spending a Sunday. Here we have only a girls school but though in harvest time when many of the people are away from home our audience at both the morning and evening services numbered 40. These were all Armenians who still maintain their connection with the old church. The lines which have separated the Armenian church people and the Protestant preaching

are breaking down, and the people are asserting their freedom to hear the Gospel without changing their community relation. I consider this a favorable development. Let the Protestant community lines be shattered and obliterated if need be that the Gospel may impinge upon the whole mass of the Armenian people.

At Bara the Protestant brethren have fallen back into a cold dead state. The Chapel which we hoped would be built this year has not been attended to; and it is probable that on account of the indifference of the Congregation the £75 grant in aid given a year ago will be allowed to revert.

I spent five days in Endres the guest of Br. Herook our Colporteur preacher, preached for him and baptized his child. In this place there are no Protestant lines to obliterate. Those interested in hearing the Gospel come and go as in Siras, and the little Congregation is ever changing. Those willing to obey the truth and assume some positive responsibility in regard to it are much fewer than we hoped to find, but the absence of opposition, and the positive position we have taken in preaching the Gospel to all classes of the people must work to result as has mighty because slow. Evidently our faith in laying hold of the power of the Divine Spirit is too small. We here who work among

the people and those who send us need to reach a higher plane of consecration that the mighty forces of the Holy Spirit may work through us upon all these millions with whom we are now more than ever before in this country in immediate contact.

"From Enderes taking the Colporteur to assist me in the settlement of the question which might arise in our entrance to the reoccupation of Kara Hissar as an outstation, we came up to this Fortress City Sep. 5th. Two cliffs of black rock send up their sharp peaks to meet the clouds. A strip of land joins them with sharp descent on either side to deep valleys. As we ascend the long southern slope the right hand cliff appears crowned with its black citadel. About its base is built the old city, the white and mud colored houses intermingled, its limits enlarged downward across the strip of land toward the northern twin peak. High in altitude the climate though cold is dry, and tempered somewhat by the protecting ridges of rock which encompass the city on all sides but the south west. The water as in all these black rock formation districts is good though little in quantity.

"On reaching the city we found the bookseller Br. Bedros in one of the Khans who shared with us his

small but pleasant room. From the windows we look out upon the lower and best built part of the city and the bare black bald mountains beyond towards the north and west.

"In this city are 800 houses of Armenians and in Tamzara, a large town less than an an hour distant there are 250 more. ~~In the~~ Kazia or country, i.e. within less than a days journey ~~radius~~ from this city ~~as a center~~ are 36000 Armenians among whom the only place at present occupied by a preacher of the Gospel is Enderes.

"Of the present outlook for evangelical work in this city it becomes us now to speak with caution. Intemperance, vice, worldliness, ungodliness and infidelity abound. Only two protestants of the community established here ~~10~~ yrs. ago remain; And one of these, a member of the Church Armenian is addicted to strong drink. Though the reputation of our Protestant Schools is very great, no one seems to care to have a place opened for the preaching of the Gospel. Last Sunday at this Khan many came to make calls to whom we read and preached informally. There is no opposition to the Gospel, but indifference seems to be well nigh universal.

"As we were unable at Siras to find an Armenian teacher for this place, it has been decided that I commence with my family to spend the coming winter. A school teacher from Harpoot is expected to join us. We have succeeded after considerable trouble and delay in engaging a house in an excellent location, very near the market and conspicuously central in the thickly inhabited Armenian quarter. It has no yard, but 3 small rooms and a proportionately large hall on both the 1st and 2nd floors. The hall on the 2nd floor will seat 60 people. We paid £T. 32. or $140. for 3 yrs. rent in advance. I hope to be able to bring my family here and carry on the work in much the same manner as Mrs. Schneider is doing at Sedik Pasha Corfoli i.e. by holding regular services in our own house on Sundays and spending as much strength as we have in calls and preaching among the people."

I am very glad that this work has fallen to my lot, but once settled here I shall be loth to leave until relieved by an able native pastor. You will notice how difficult it will be with this work on our hands to spare Mr Hubbard from Siras as soon as next year.

Now that this first positive step has been taken we are pledged to continue the forward movement until by the Lords blessing the 30,000 Armenians of this immediate vicinity shall be enlightened by the Gospel.

With our present diminished force of pastors it is evident that much of missionary strength must be spent here. How can this be secured in the uncertainties of the future unless our station force be increased by the appointment of another missionary?

Yours most truly

H. T. Perry.

C. S. Corbitt -
Kara Giljar. Sept. 14, 1882
Rec'd Oct. 16

Kara Hissar Dec 11th 1882.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.

Dear Sir;

I beg pardon for so long a delay in writing you since our arrival at this place. My last letter was written from here in September when on a tour of inspection. It was at that time that the decision was finally reached to come here with my family for the winter. A Colporteur sent here a year previous by Dr. D. G. Bliss was on the ground, having had considerable success in selling books: the news had just come by telegram from Harpoot that a teacher Sarkis Tufenkgian by name, had been engaged for Kara Hissar; and a Bible Reader from Siras, then at work at Endres, was ready to join us. A week of house-hunting was concluded by our engaging a medium sized two story house contiguous to the City markets and near the populous Armenian quarter and the Armenian Church. It contained suitable small rooms for our own use and a hall well lighted & cheerful capable of seating 100 persons where it was proposed that our public services should be held.

C. S. Fitch

It had been arranged that Mrs. Perry then at Constantinople should come to Samsoon in company with Rev. Edward Riggs (returning to Marsovan from the golden wedding of his father) and that I should meet them at Samsoon Sep. 25th. From Kara Hissar I went down to Erzeroom three days journey, where, during two days of waiting, I was the guest of a merchant, the brother of the Greek teacher in Marsovan Seminary, and had the opportunity which I very much enjoyed of making the acquaintance of some of the best families of the Greeks in that city. From thence going by sea to Samsoon, I had the pleasure to meet the party from Constantinople, finding Mrs. P. in the enjoyment of improved health.

It was necessary for us to go to Sivas. There seemed to be no other feasible way of accomplishing our autumn station work, and getting settled comfortably in our winter place of abode. We set out therefore from Samsoon on a 13 days journey, 8 of which to Sivas & 5 more to Kara Hissar. Spent a Sunday in Amasia and one day in Tocat. Mrs. Perry and Alvan rode in tarantasses. We had usually good weather, and reached Sivas in good health.

The usual summer visit to Divrik had been delayed to that time. Mr Hubbard who was expecting

to make it was unable to do so on account of the illness of his twin children. I accordingly went in his place, starting the fourth day after my arrival from Sanasun. Miss Blake accompanied me, from whose pen I hope you will see some account of the work at Divrik. The weather as usual in this country in October was fine. We took with us from Sivas Sara formerly the teacher of the girls school at Tocat, who after a little vacation of undoubt, was to commence a girls school at Divrik. We were there five days. Miss Blake proved herself not only strong for our rapid journeying, but exceedingly persistent and faithful in calling on the women from house to house, and in leading their meetings. Her self-denying spirit of love to the Master and consecration to this work, her attractive ways among the people, and uniform weight of character make her a most valuable member of our station. The brethren at Divrik were more hopeful than usual, and made a strong request to secure our assent to their employing with aid from us for both teacher and preacher B.r Abraham Hagopian formerly teacher at Amasia, who for an insane murderous attack upon his betrothed in Amasia was

dismissed from his place and sent to Constantinople. Now he seems to be sane; and the people of Divrik (his native place) have confidence in him. The matter of this invitation is not yet decided having been referred to Marsovan station since it was in their bounds that his fault was committed.

Returning from Divrik, after the delay of a week to give me time to complete (a month before the usual time) the semi annual station accounts, we made our preparations as rapidly as possible for departure to Kara Hissar. Mrs. Perry felt that her organ was essential to her usefulness in such a new work as ours was to be here. We therefore were constrained to bring it, though only able to do so as a taktrawan i.e. on poles suspended between two mules, at a cost of $20. We left Sivas Nov. 3d, spent a Sunday at Zara and reached this city Nov. 8th. The preparation and journey were a too heavy strain on my wife bringing on nervous prostration. From the Moffa she entered our hired house to go on to a traveling bedstead from which her recovery though slow has been steady; and now after four weeks trial I am happy to report that the climate seems to agree with her better than

that at Sivas, and that she is continually engaged in doing her part of our difficult yet hopeful evangelistic work.

"It is too early to speak of results or even of methods. Our central position in the city has been favorable; and once located in it (the house rented under contract endorsed at the government for 3 years) the opposition which was manifested the first two weeks of our residence here seems to have proved futile. Our sunday audience, largely made up of irregular and untrained hearers, has never consisted of less than 50, and twice numbered more than 100 people. Many are attracted by the singing and the organ. The teacher sent from Harpoot College is evidently unequal to the emergency which makes our post here very much alone. The colporteur is engaged during the winter in the adjoining large towns & villages.

"All that I can say now is to call upon our friends to plead for us, for the descent and mighty working here of the Holy Spirit, and that the work in this center of Armenian and Greek influence must not be again abandoned. "A hard pull, a long pull, and a pull all together" is required; and you must not count on our leaving until we shall be reinforced by a competent native pastor."

I have your letter of Aug. 18th and was glad to receive

your so clear endorsement to our coming to this neglected and needy portion of our field.

Every possible effort should be used to develop the native preachers & pastors. Let them be trusted and honored. Let them be used also as Evangelists; but we cannot trust those who have proved and do still prove themselves to be but "Liralings" (John 10:12) If men can be done to develop individual Christian character we shall be most glad to learn how to do it. This was the first thought and aim of Dr Schneider, Rev. P. D. Powers & Dr Pratt among those who have gone to their rest; and I cannot well conceive how Messrs Montgomery of Marash, Smith of Marsovan and Farnsworth of Cesarea can do more in this line than they are doing already.

Yours most truly

H. J. Perry.

Kara Hissar Sharki
Turkey in Asia.

Kara Hissar, Oct. 11, 1882.
Rec'd Jan. 15, 1883.

Kara Hissar Jan. 3d 1883.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Sir:

It has now been nearly two months since we arrived in this city. I will try to give you some account of our experience here. On our arrival Nov. 8th the boys school had been commenced by the teacher from Armenia College with 25 scholars, but partially on account of his own indiscretion and partially from the force of the opposition all of these but two had left him; and the very next day after our arrival when still engaged in setting up the furniture, a letter from the Governor was handed me to the effect that as schools by the present regulations can only be opened by the permission of the Government (granted at Constantinople) all instruction in ours was ordered to be closed till such permission should be granted. In regard to this letter the evidence seemed to be clear that it did not originate at all with the Governor in the interest of obedience to the school laws, but was the work of Armenian leaders sitting in the government Council who had chosen this method

to crush our plans. As the school then consisted of but two scholars and they small ones, after due consultation with the most intelligent of our friends, since we were unwilling to place the case of permission into the hands of the Armenian oligarchs whom we knew as a matter of course would say no, it seemed best to make no hasty reply or application but wait a month for events to develop. Meanwhile however the teacher was instructed to continue teaching his two boys and also any others who might come; and in the absence of scholars, in order to reach the young people, and to get a hold upon and guide the popular sentiment we commenced giving in the school room weekly lectures alternately, the teacher on Astronomy and I on Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities, sending out invitations to the most intelligent people in the city. Nearly all those invited came except a few of the most outspoken of those committed to the policy of resistance. This course of lectures we intend to continue till spring.

I commenced also preaching regularly every Sunday in the hall of our own house and we opened a sunday school for all the people who did come in the afternoon. We make much of the singing aided

by the organ and furnish hymn books to those present able to read, assisting them also to find the place. Our audience is never less than 60 & sometimes comprises more than 100 persons; but most of them are mere sightseers who became present at one time are not at all to be relied upon for the future.

The work among the women is the most interesting of all thus far. They come fairly if not regularly to our Sunday service. Two prayer meetings each week are well attended, one in our own house and the other in another part of the city. In these meetings and also in the houses Mrs. Perry aided by the Bible Reader find the women, though exceedingly worldly and vain, easily reached, and ready to listen as though for the first time in their lives, to the simple message of the Gospel. This part of the work seems to be gaining in influence and power every week. ~~Mrs. P. health~~ Her health is good for her. And she seems to be very happy in her almost continuous contact with these rude worldly women and makes easy work of teaching them to better way.

Matters went on in this way more than a month. That the Governor should not take offence at the failure to reply to his note we cultivated social relations with him & the other officials. Meanwhile in the boys school the two scholars increased to 25 of

whom 15 were young men. The armenian oligarchical fraternity again took alarm and began to deliberate in council how to thwart the protestant plans; and the result was another letter from the Governor repeating the requisition of the former one that permission must be secured for opening the school. We replied by referring the matter to the Minister of Education at Constantinople. There was no hope of success here. The Governor is said to be just now so much in league with the Armenians that he seems to be obliged to bend to their will. The Armenian influence is politically much stronger here than at Sivas.

The ridiculous part of this whole opposition is the imitation of so many of our methods. Like a hyperbolic approach to a straight line they seem to care not how near they come to us, yet withal they must never be so near as to be, or be called Protestants! Their schools are reformed to be like ours: a lecture course has been commenced: and some advance is made in the matter of teaching.

You are aware that there are at present only two protestant families here and they both are very poor in this worlds goods. They represent

however a struggle of 30 years between Armenian fanaticism oligarchy and ignorance on the one side and the light liberty and power of the Gospel on the other. Badwille MacLaine formerly pastor at Sivas spent some time here doing a good work, Baron Hovhannes Menasyan, a Colporteur of undoubted courage and devotion was here insulted in the streets, stoned, and thrust out of a Khan by force as late as 1877. Two preachers failed perhaps for reasons for which they were themselves to blame, but at all events it was recorded here as another downfall of Protestantism. The little congregation of 15 families 10 years ago has been scattered by the force of adverse circumstances. I saw one of those men in Enderes last summer, a wreck in circumstances and religious belief - now a waiter in a drinking saloon. We sent for him and labored with him as best we could but it was of no avail. He had broken away from his old religion, and failing to find liberty in Christ has lost all in unbelief. Another old Protestant is a shoe maker in this city. I have not seen him, but found in the bookroom the very Bible which Miss Flavia Bliss gave his daughter when in the Boarding school at Sivas. The father "sold" this daughter to marry a worthless villager,

and also sold her Bible which made its way to the bookroom.

The Protestant burial ground contains ~~it is said~~ but seven graves of whom two are of men who died in the Lord and whose influence yet speaketh. I met one of them here in 1879. He had suffered loss for the Gospels sake but bore it all with meekness. The next year his body was borne amid much reproach from the family friends, and in the absence of a preacher without a funeral service, to the burial ground.

In all my travels in Turkey I have never seen a place where the leaders of the Armenians seem to Christ so persistent a hatred against the Protestants. Under their guidance 36000 Armenians in this immediate vicinity have so successfully resisted the truth during the past 30 years that but three two Protestant families remain, our fruit from the past and our help for the future.

We at Eivas considering a year or a half ago this state of ignorance & prejudice in this part of our field felt that it was unworthy of us representing the aggressive power of the Gospel and unworthy of those who sent us here that this result should be considered as final. We therefore arranged for another trial not so much on the basis of building up a "community" as of preaching here again the Gospel in

its purity and love. So far as the cost is concerned this is a new field and according to the letter of the Memorandum it would perhaps as such be rejected but we were not satisfied to abandon it in this way and therefore made a special tour of inspection in the Autumn of 1881 reporting the same to the Prudential Committee in our station letter of Feb. 4 1882. The reply was dated March 17 to the effect that the matter had received careful and favorable consideration in the Committee; that we were authorized to "send estimates for expenses" and that whatever "wise measures" were planned would be favorably received. We next presented the case as an especial one at our Annual Meeting in May 1882. It was heartily endorsed and an estimate sufficient to support a good pastor and teacher was voted. Afterward having failed to secure the pastor we desired (Mr Simeon Baravician now at Samsoun) we called an expense teacher, a graduate of Armenia College, and decided to come here ourselves till a pastor shall be found to take the place.

Having exercised this care to be sure that the Prudential Committee and the Mission were to be fully in our support in making this advance, and having received such ~~full~~ cordial assurance from both; having made our advance also by a slow movement reporting

in detail at every step. I do not see how we can here honorably recede in the face of the persistent opposition presented, or how the Prudential Committee can honorably withdraw the support which was so generously promised.

The fact of our having come here in the place of a native pastor has lessened somewhat the expense to native agency; and yet commencing from Sep. 1882 to Dec. 1883 the expense as at the present rate will be; the cost of Teachers salary 16 mos × 3£ = 48 £.T.

The salary of the Assistant 14 mos × 3/4 =	10½ "
Hymn books for the Congregation —	1
Door-Keeper on Sundays —	1½
Rent of school and teachers room	8
£.T.	68

Nothing except a few incidentals can be expected here this year in the way of self support. Self support presupposes a fixed congregation which has no existence yet in this city. At least for this campaign of 16 mos., I hope for the assurance from the Prudential Committee that we are to be sustained by the payment of the 68½ £.T. noted above.

You will notice that nothing is asked for rent of an audience room, for heating lighting cleaning or this being furnished by my own salary.

You will not fail to appreciate my embarrass-

ment in asking for the continuance of the work here even in violation as I understand it of the doctrines of the Memorandum at this very time when the Memorandum is held forth as law in matters of expense. It is difficult to make rules which will cover all cases. Here is a field old yet new; and if worked at all the expense must necessarily be large. Very little if anything can be expected in the way of self support from those who as yet are hostile to the truth; and there is no church in Turkey ready to take up this work. If we are to do it let us not shrink from the necessary cost: If we are to leave it to others let us make our retreat as honorable as the circumstances will allow.

What I have said concerning Kara Hissar applies litterally also to Derendé;- a field old yet new, presenting strong elements of opposition & represented now by three Protestant brethren who are all very poor. The reduction on our station Estimates to be distributed according to the Memorandum swaps away the new work which we opened there a year and a half ago. Please to reply in regard to these two places at once so that we can have your letter at our special station meeting in Sivas in March 1883.

Yours most truly, H. T. Perry, Sivas.

Kara Hisar ~~5.3~~

V

Kara Hissar Jan. 15th 1883.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Sir:

Dr Alden's letter of Nov. 16 informing us that the appropriations for 1883 for Sivas had been granted only at 787 £s. i.e. a reduction from the Estimate of £504. to be distributed according to the Memorandum, and also that £75 as an extra was granted from the Woman's Board has been received.

It is evident that so large a reduction (about 1/3 our entire station expense as at present constituted) if insisted upon by the Prud. Committee, will require many radical changes, and especially the abandonment of a large part of our out station work. What these changes shall be cannot be definitely decided upon till next March when I expect to make a visit for consultation at Sivas.

Our region is a cold one in winter, many of the roads are blocked with snow. Our helpers have all been appointed to their winter work and are now engaged therein. We consider that to turn them off before spring will be

both dishonorable and unjust; and we therefore decide to run the risk of retaining them even without the necessary appropriations till next April.

My copy of the Memorandum was left at Liras and I cannot refer to it now in detail, but as I remember it does not cut down the salaries of the Missionaries, their perquisites for touring, postage, Annual Meetings &c, or the allowance for the Girls Boarding School. The reduction therefore in our field, according to the Memorandum, will fall chiefly on native agency and boys schools. Putting the estimate at the minimum of what we considered was necessary for the working of the field we asked: —

For the support of seven preachers, grants in aid, £ 318.
For aid to seven boys schools including the Normal £ 169
The reduction to be distributed was made 487.
leaving say for Girls schools reduction — 17 504.

From this it will appear (1) that instead of a "deduction to be distributed" the station field is swept clean of its entire support from the Board for preachers and Boys schools including the Normal School at Liras which we fondly hoped was to be a permanent institution and the Kana Hissar work which we undertook

this year by the special permission and encouragement of the Prud. Committee and the Mission, and (2) that the Mission force is thus left virtually alone as the working force of the station. For, the only possibility which I know of for self-support, in case this plan is carried out, is that Gurun by a special effort may perhaps support her own school; and Sivas by reorganization pay one half the salary of her preacher.

The very evident conclusion to which we are driven is (1) the consideration of the question whether the field needs most the services of the missionaries or of the native preachers and teachers; and (2) the suggestion which these circumstances make to the missionaries to resign and withdraw rather than sacrifice the native force.

To those who have studied carefully the reports of the Mission at Sivas it has been noticed; 1. That during the period in Turkey when the Protestant community and churches were in the formative process those in the Sivas field remained small with the exception of Divrik and Gurun. In Sivas itself owing in part to the intrinsic difficulties of the situation and in part also as I think that

because the Missionaries of those times have were not aggressive popular and spiritually minded preachers, the number of Protestants remained few and even those did not afford the materials out of which a Church could be successfully organized In Tocat the trouble with Mr Van Lennep collapsed everything leaving the work a ruin; and in Amasia, Kara Hissar, Enderes, Kangal and the villages except Manjaluk there were only few and these a few families of Protestants and these were usually poor.

Our station Reports have also (2) ~~due stepped~~ shown the fact that in the following or development period of the last ten years, with the exception of Sivas, the Protestant communities of our field have not been strong enough to gather to themselves the gains to the Gospel within their own bounds. The old Armenian Church changed its policy, ceased to persecute as before its evangelical constituency, professed friendship toward us, and gave to people the liberty of hearing the Gospel whenever they wished to do so. Important changes have thus been brought about. The people have begun to think. Popular sentiment sweeps away one after another ~~of~~ the dead forms

of their ritualistic service, and forces the priest Lord to let the Gospel in even if they do not themselves preach it. The youth press to Evangelical schools to acquire knowledge; and do not shrink from learning and accepting their Christian duty. The Gospel leaves Lent this become not a few hundred Protestants but many thousand Armenians. This policy we did not choose. It was rather one of those great movements which comes unforeseen and which it is impossible to resist.

When a company of men come to our preaching and prayer meeting service with considerable regularity and takes some part in them but persistently say, "we are not ready yet to leave the Church of our fathers. There too is the Bible though not now known or preached", we can only reply that what we insist on is that they come out boldly and do their whole duty. Some do this; but most of the inquirers ~~this~~ lack the courage and strength to take the advanced position which is required of them, and hold it to the end. They remain in their old Churches, conformists still in too many respects. Yet the influence of this class of people there as evangelists is very great. The ruling parties do not dare to persecute them for they would then lose their ablest men ~~and their~~ with many followers.

I consider that at present our most important work in the Gospel in this region is that which we do indirectly for the Armenian, the Greek, and the Mohammedan communities; but that all this does not and can not appear in the statistical tables showing the ~~self support~~ contributions of the Protestants is very evident. And it seems to me exceedingly unwise that the ability or inability of the Protestant communities to pay the salaries of the preachers residing within their bounds should be the only test by which it is to be decided what centers are to be occupied, and what fields are to be abandoned. Shall the Gospel fortresses at Tocat, Zara, Amasia & Kara Hissar be evacuated in the face of the enemy because forty-twenty families of poor Protestants are not able to pay even one fourth the salaries of the four preachers required for these central localities? When the Mohammedans would sweep our schools from the country if they could and will not (as Leo in Kara-Hissar now) allow us to open one because they begin to fear the influence of this form of Christianity on their own religion, shall we do the work for them ourselves by voluntarily abandoning the schools already opened and in successful operation?

The amounts of money ~~called for~~ asked for Gospel

work in Turkey even indeed large to the American churches; but these intrenched powers of formalism and Mohammedanism will not be expected to yield without a struggle; and to maintain the conflict here in the present circumstances will require a large outlay of men and money. Let the churches not shrink from the cost, nor make the weakness of our Protestants an excuse for withdrawal. Let them rather resolve that whatever may be the opposition presented and the difficulties encountered the Gospel work shall be pushed to the front to wield its mighty influence for the redemption of the churches of the East.

Will you please to inform me in regard to the £75 given to Sivas for woman's work whether or not it is to be counted as a part of the regular appropriations granted to the station. If not for what object is it to be used and in accordance with what rule is it to be allowed by the Station Treasurer?

We shall hope to hear from you again that we may know more definitely at our Station meeting at Sivas in March whether we are indeed expected to remove the preachers and teachers whose salaries are not provided for in the reduced appropriations.

Hoping for you improved health and wisdom from on High in the settlement of all these perplexing questions I am

Ever yours most truly.

H. T. Perry.

Clarence-Newman
Jan. 1 1883

Entered Feb 6 1883
163
Z.S.
Lara Taylor
Lara Taylor

Kara Hissar Feb. 14. 1883.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.

Dear Sir:

In one of my recent letters I asked information in regard to the item of £75. for "Woman's work Siras", in our Siras Appropriations for 1883.

Is this for some extra work not included in the Estimates of the Station, or is it for woman's work apart the Station Estimates and Appropriations As Station I should have some instruction on this point. To whom and by what regulation is this £75 to be paid?

Yours most truly,

H. J. Perry.

Please to excuse my repeating this question

63

H. J. Perry
Linas. Feb. 14. 1883
Recd. Mar. 26

✓

Kara Hissar Shark Feb. 14. 1883.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Sir:

I have the pleasure to inclose my reply to Dr Laurie representing the Committee of investigation for Western Turkey. I was unwilling to send any communication to that Committee except by your hand.

You will notice my opinion that the proper "treatment" of the present trouble is a careful examination by the Prudential Committee of the Board, to see to it that the W. T. Mission is just what it ought to be in the circumstances.

We are passing through a crisis, and need to look carefully to our methods that no mistake be made to hinder the truth of God from bringing victory out of the present confusion.

Please to notice three facts:—

1. The disintegration going on among the Protestant Churches of Turkey. Only a powerful revival of religion can save them. Preachers and people are alike becoming worldly.

2. The Rivival of the Armenian National Spirit.

This is just now the movement of the day. Even this sluggish government has awakened at last to look with jealousy and suspicion on Armenian Education. As in France the cry here is: First Education and then some form of the State. In the Early times of the Reformation in England the glory of the nation was on the side of the Protestants against the Pope; and among the American Colonies Protestantism and patriotism went hand in hand together to found the Christian State. But here in the East the Protestants have left their Armenian community and their Church; and when as now, patriotism and worldliness are revived, the strain proves too great for them: the ebb tide carrys many away, not to the old Church again, for they are weaned from that, but to the indefinite mystical Armenia of the future. Just this suspicion that the Missionaries are not zealous for Armenia will account for nine tenths of the slanderous articles which are so freely written against us by the Armenian press at Constantinople.

3. The decadence of the preaching habit and of

pastoral work among both the Missionaries and the pastors. A great deal of Miscellaneous work has come in to push back our first duty to the last place. And now when the time of trial comes our hand is on the wrong throttle. We need to go back more directly on to revival methods and enlarge our borders as Gospel preachers.

In this emergency my suggestions are therefore 3.

1 Do not put too great a strain on the Protestant Churches and Community at this juncture. Let so much aid be provided as real Gospel work demands. Let us hold on well to our schools already established.

2 Why should we fail to sympathize with any faithful endeavor which any class of the Armenians make to reform their own church? They blame us for interfering to prevent their receiving aid from the Church of England. Is this true? If the Church of England wishes to aid the Armenians of what use is it for us to protest? I do not know what the truth in this matter is, only that some of the leading men of "Young Armenia" here are not only loud but ~~loud~~ ~~bit~~ furious in their complaints in regard to this interference by the officers of our society.

publications

3. The freedom still allowed for holding up by preaching the personal claims of Christ as Saviour of mankind by faith in him should be an incentive to make this our first duty till by the power of the Holy Ghost the victory shall be achieved. Retreat now is disastrous and misleading.

In conclusion I beg that the Prud. Committee will take this matter into their own hands, and not suffer a divided administration to further confuse the work. The elements of the problem though involved are not difficult. We need a better understanding of one another, and a rearrangement of some evangelistic duties. If a deputation comes I trust it will be made first of all in the pastoral revivalistic spirit. A committee of investigation merely to go to the "bottom" of Oriental intrigue will be of no service here. I believe that the Lord is gracious to save this work by that which only can save it — a Revival of Religion in all our Protestant Churches and Congregations. We all need to be stirred up on this subject; and cannot the Committee which has had this work long in charge send through Asia Minor just the right ~~men~~ men to do it? Yours in the Gospel of X. H. J. Perry.

Rec'd Feb. 14, 1883
Rec'd Mar. 7, 26.

Kara Hissar Sharke March 6th 1883.

Rev N. G. Clark D.D. Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Sir;

I have the pleasure to acknowledge a letter of Jan. 18th '82 from Dr Alden. Please to express to him my thanks and especially for the cordial sympathy which he expressed for my mother in her self denying Missionary consecration.

The recommendation of the Prudential Committee in regard to a station conference at Sivas has also been received. I like the recommendation very much. We shall proceed at once to develop the plan inviting to the conference all our pastors, licensed preachers, and a delegate each from the three churches; and shall carry to it the difficult questions pertaining to the reduction of our estimates.

As you think of us at work at Sivas about April 12th at the business of this conference do not forget that, when the aggregate sum asked by Sivas station in the estimate approved

by the annual meeting last May for native agency, Education of boys and girls (not including Miss. Chamberlain's school) the Normal School at Siras, Bible Readers and Rents was only £567. £504 was cut off in the appropriations, leaving us £63 to be distributed among this variety of objects for the whole station. The Normal school at Siras, if well sustained as it should be this year by the services of two teachers, will require £51 at the least calculation. Allowing this (which in the circumstances we consider a station necessity) every pastor and preacher called to sit in our Conference, every teacher in the station whether male or female (except in Miss. C's school) and every Church and congregation whether in an old or new field is provided in the aggregate with only £12 aid from the American Board.

The work of our Siras Conference therefore cannot be the distribution of a reduction but the consideration of the question whether anything for Native Agency and Education shall be asked from the American Board, and if so—

how much, and for what? which is equivalent to making out a new Estimate for 1883 and 1884.

In none of the letters received from Boston has it been intimated that as a result of the reduction in the estimates we are to lose our most efficient native ministry. I conclude therefore that in calculating the reduction of Sivas there must have been some mistake. To aid you in reviewing the matter I inclose a copy of the Station Estimate which I made at Constantinople last May after it had been approved by the mission.

In accordance with my opinion which you well know to be strongly held, that instead of contracting our evangelical work in Asia Minor we ought to enlarge it by an increase of aggressive effort I have not yet consented to dismiss any of our station helpers except where the interests of the work intrinsically demand it. Though wishing to enforce the memorandum regulations in such places as Sivas, Gurun and Tocat I cannot consent to withdraw at this juncture from

the active prosecution of Gospel service in Derendé, Kara Hissar, Esdires, Niksar, Tokatgé, and among the Kurds - places in which there are no self-supporting congregations to depend upon. Our vantage ground in these towns is too good to be abandoned even though the Protestants here affords almost nothing to show for all the money and labor that has been expended in them. If the contraction policy proves to be one of non-aggressive effort because it costs something, the Prudential Committee must not blame me if I insist on being myself the first one to be dismissed. The Sivas field cannot be worked through to a successful Evangelical reach as circumstances are now without a further expenditure of money. The campaign is yet not only not won, but becoming more and more involved in difficulty. To abandon it now is a mistake, and to hold on to it without making advance effort ~~both~~ to save the old churches and occupy the yet unevangelized fields is in my opinion futile.

One episode of our work in this city this winter has been the regular attendance of a company of Kuzzle Bash Kürds upon our preaching service. They live two days journey distant from this city towards Diarbekir and are here for a lawsuit. One of them is a Mudir, or local judge, of a group of villages. They attended all our meetings for four weeks, ~~and~~ openly professed their belief in the doctrines of Christianity, and on their departure purchased several portions of the Scriptures. I was interested in the statement which the Mudir made that a change is going on among the Kürds of his region. He said that the 50 families of what were called Protestant Kürds in the persecution of 10 yrs. ago have increased to 200. These Protestant Kürds are not Protestants in our sense of the term. It is a Reformation by which they reject certain pagan rites connected with their Kuzzle Bash religious system, but the "informed" families differ from the rest also in approaching nearer and showing some desire to accept the truths of Christianity." We are all well as usual

Yours most truly, H. T. Perry

Sivas Station Estimate for the Year 1883.

	Matriaggney	Ed Boys	Ed Girls	Bible Readers	Rents.		
Sivas	53 − 18 = 35	32 − 20 = 12	12 − 2 = 10	12	L.T. 69		(174)
Tokat	48 — 48	24 − 6 = 18	13 − 2 = 11			77	
Gurun	40 − 20 = 20	24 − 4 = 20 18 − 8 = 10 30	9 − 3 = 6 8 − 2 = 6 12	(For four Months)		62	
Erzinde	51 — 51	— 18			1	70	
Sevrik	vacant perhaps supplied by the Appt for Sara.						
Ashude		25 − 5 = 16	—			16	
Sara	36 − 6 = 30		6			36	
Maujaluk	36 − 8 = 28		6			34	
Endres	36 − 2 = 34			12		46	
Sudurgo		—	6			6	
Kara Hissar	72	24			4	100	
	318	118	51	24	5 = 516	—	516

Normal School Sivas 12th Teacher 36, Cook & Wood 9 Janitor 6 = 51

Girls High School Board, girls 12 × 12 × 40 mo. per mo. 58 Teacher 11 Assistant 3 Medium 4 = 76

Colportage 60 − 30 a.B.S. 30 Rents & Repairs 13 Tours 40 — 83

Apparatus Girls School 5 Annual Meeting 30 — 35

Book Distribution 25, Delegate Evan. Union 5 — 30

Poet & Teacher Languages 8, Taxes 4 — 22

Salaries A.H.H. 187½ H.T.P. 187½ L.B.O 62½ S.P.B. 62½ 500

1313

Copy taken May 31st 1882 as passed per vote of W.T. Mission.

H. T. Perry.

Rev. F. D. Perry
Eco. A.

Your appropriation estimate
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Rev. F. D. Perry 5
Para Hiwar Sharki, March 6, 1880
Recd April 3 and 7.

already in hands were	129,100
add special for Woman's work	7500
	136600
Deduction per mem.	50400
	86200
added January 23 – $717.20	16300
	102500
	266.00

+ £ 238

Constantinople June 9 1883.

Rev. J. O. Means D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Sir:

I am sorry to trouble you again with the matter of restoring further estimates for Sivas Station for 1883, but we are obliged to do so in case we are to retain certain native preachers whom it seems to us unwise to discharge from the service for financial reasons alone at this time. The Estimates of the Station approved by the Mission for 1883 were ——— 1291 £T.

This was reduced in the appropriations	£T. 504	
		787
but the items restored were as follows:		
Mrs Chamberlain's School £T.	75	
For the work of the Woman's Board	63	
For the general work	100	238

Our estimates were made low from the first; and at the Station Conference of pastors and preachers in April they were again reviewed on the principle of paying only the salaries of laborers now in the field whom it was undesirable to discharge. The result of the April Conference estimate was 1126

or a reduction by vacancies of ———		£T. 165
leaving yet to be restored ——— £T.	101	
	1126	

Of this 101 £.T., 60 is for Kara Hissar - our own work there, of which Dr Clark wrote me Feb. 20 '83, "You are also informed that extra expenses incurred in behalf of Kara Hissar involving your journey thither and expenses there as well as for native agency and rent, as might be necessary for your work, were duly granted some time since and reported."

In one of my letters to Dr Clark written last winter (of which I have not now the date) I reported to him £.T. 68½ as the expense of the work in Kara Hissar this year for native agency, Education rent and extra travelling expenses. I am now able to reduce it only to £.T. 60.

The remaining 41£ is the only restoration asked for now de novo. The alternative of not receiving it is to dismiss the local preacher from our station force. One consideration which bears upon this point is the withdrawal of Mr Hubbard for his visit to the United States. In his absence we must depend more upon our native pastors and preachers; and do not like to lose more of them just at this time. I write this to you at Dr Clarks suggestion. His reply to my verbal application concerning this matter was "what it at once to Mr Means."

Yours most truly. H. T. Perry.

335.

My dear Brother.

My own view of the Sussex reductions. I expressed in a letter to Mr Strong, your Sussex, in April, after a personal looking into the case. I hope that you will be able, in the interests of the work, to grant Mr Perry's request.

Yours very truly

H. B. Barnum

P.S. The Baptist Union is holding its sessions, but the aspect is not hopeful. Their meeting is very different from ours. I attended most of the sessions. The leaders are trying to draw the churches away from the Board. The work here is passing through a great crisis. The Conciliation lesson has been infused into the processes.

Strong's letter to me rec^d.

B.

* This has been recd by W. T. Moore
E.K.A.

Rev. H. A. Barnum S

Constantinople June 9-1883

Rec'd June 25-1883

R.C. ✓ E.K.C.

(v Entwicklung)

336

Sivas Oct 9th 1883.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Sir:

I regret that a busy summer has prevented me from writing you since leaving Constantinople last May. I waited two weeks after the rest of the delegates had left, in the vain hope that Gen. Wallace would do something about our school permission at Kara Hissar.

"Returning to Kara Hissar in company with Dr Barnum and Brother Andrus (who thus took their shortest route to Harpoot) we found Mrs. Perry and Miss Blake in good health, and the little community of Protestants full of hope that something good was going to come from my visit, and the application for the school permission at Constantinople. Both they and we were doomed to disappointment. The order soon came from Couple that the school be closed, and, having exhausted every means at hand to continue the contest, I was obliged to give it up

Rev. H. N. Barnum

and dismiss the teachers. It was submitting to defeat in the presence of the enemy, but we accepted the situation, confident that the Lord would in some way bring good out of it.

This experience at Kara Hissar was simultaneous with a pressure from Mr Hubbard that we return to Sivas so as to relieve him to go with his family to the United States. The way of duty seemed plain. We left Kara Hissar July 3d and reached Sivas the 17th.

The few brethren at Kara Hissar were much disheartened at our withdrawal in the present trying circumstances, but we committed them to the Head of the Church with the promise that we would return when the Lord should open the way. ~~Bad.~~ Mardiros, the Armn pastor, remained a few weeks after our departure, till the arrival of Baron Barsam Jerrahyan, the former preacher at Zocat, who accepted the position at Kara Hissar, and has gone there with his family. He resides in the house which we occupied last year, and writes that the failure of the school has been a great blow to the work, & urges that every possible means be used for its reopening.

My own impression is that we should hold fast to what little we do have in that part of the field, and make another effort as soon as practicable.

"For the present please join us in the prayer, that the preacher stationed at that difficult place may receive grace, wisdom, and the power of the Holy Ghost. I speak of this the more earnestly because he has mentioned in his recent letter not so much his discouragement on account of almost every outward aspect, as his hope, his desire and his prayer that he may receive upon himself & his little flock the special gift which only cometh from on High. We have this encouragement certainly, and is it not an important one?- that much prayer has been offered up for that portion of our Lord's field. Let faith hold on a little longer till "the Lord shall turn the Captivity of Zion."

On our way from Kara Kisar to Siwas we had an opportunity to see how very destitute the villagers of that region have been this year. We could not get the poorest quality even of bread at any price simply because it was not there to be had. The pinched starved appearance of the villagers was really pitiable. The crops this year have been fortunately good which gives present

relief but farmers pressed by debt are now selling their entire crop for a low price will knowing that they must buy again when winter comes at a much higher rate or else go without bread. The country is getting so poor that even a good crop affords but a temporary relief.

I expect to leave home tomorrow to visit Amasia, Ashuda & Gurun. Mrs. Blake went to Gurun two weeks ago in company with Pastor Mardros, taking with her the little organ, and is waiting for my arrival to return to Sivas. As our Sivas preacher & family occupy a portion of Mr. Hubbards house the ladies here will not be left entirely alone.

My wife has been ill again since our return to Sivas. There is something about the lime water of this region which does not seem to agree with her. It is quite likely that this consideration alone will compel us to go back to the soft water region of Kara Hissar. For better or for worse however we are fixed here for the present till some body comes to take our place.

Yours most truly

H. T. Perry.

Amasia, Dec. 4, 1883.
Recd Jan. 7.

4

Sivas Oct 26th 1883.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M

Dear Sir:

You will have heard before this letter reaches you of the matrimonial engagement between our esteemed associate Miss. Blake and Rev. James H. Childs of Wenham Mass.

Were it evident that on this account Miss. Blake would be constrained to withdraw from her connection with us in this missionary service at Sivas, while congratulating her on the hope of an alliance which already seems to make her most happy in anticipation, we should be filled with regret to lose from our number one whom we have not only learned to love but whose influence has quickly become a power for good in our station work.

Miss Blake has some very remarkable qualities which fit her to be a successful missionary. 1. She has quickly mastered the use of the vernacular Armenian, so that everywhere she goes the usual remark of the people is — "How easily and clearly she speaks." 2. Her simple piety, unaffected

in to manner and so near to the life of the people that they can easily see its beauty, wins their confidence and prepares the way for the direct effort of teaching the truths of the Bible.
3. She commenced her Bible Reading work at the bottom i.e. in actually going from house to house daily, teaching regular scholars; and has thus laid the foundation for Christian influence in the more than 100 houses of her scholars in this city alone. When recently at Gurun the pastor and people made a most persistent plea that she might spend a longer time in work at that place.

This fitness which Miss Blake has shown for her work here intensifies the hope that the Prudential Committee may see their way clear to appoint Mr. Childs as a Missionary to this station.

In view of my own mothers advancing years my stay here will probably be short. We have much work to do for these feeble churches and congregations. Even should three of us be found here, by working to our out-stations we can all find abundant occupation.

Praying for special wisdom and guidance from on High on the decisions of Mr. Childs and the Prudential Committee

I am, most truly yours.

H. T. Perry.

(4)

Rev. H. S. Barnes,

Sivas, Oct. 26, 1883.

Rec'd Nov. 24.

Sivas Nov 15 1883

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Sir: We have heard with pleasure of your summer of rest in Europe and return to the United States in the enjoyment of improved health. So you were able also to be present at the meeting in Detroit. We have just received the printed account of the meeting, but the report of the telegram you did us the favor to send to Constantinople came to us here about three weeks ago. It seems to have been another of a long series of such assemblies at which the evident presence of the Holy Spirit sends a thrill of encouragement and hope through the whole Christian as well as the heathen world. Dr Hamsworth was here in Sivas during those days of the meeting at Detroit and we were continually mentioning the probable events and praying for a harmonious result.

In a previous letter (Oct 9th) I gave you a brief account of our withdrawal from Kara-Hissar to Sivas leaving a native preacher and his

family to take our place there

At Sivas one of the first questions with which we had to deal was that of Baptismal Regeneration and Infant Baptism introduced to our Community at Sivas by the arrival of the Campbellite Baptist preacher Rev. K. N. Sheshmanyan. He remained about three weeks and went from here to Egin his native city.

In order to understand the work of Mr Sheshmanyan at Sivas it must be borne in mind that a disaffected party of Protestants has existed in Sivas for more than ten years. The points they have urged were 1. that the Church should not examine candidates for admission to Church-membership, the Communion service being open to all who wish to partake of it; yet, they would exclude notorious robbers murderers and adulterers:—

2. that the Children of all Protestants who desired it should be baptized: and

3. that there is no need of religious orders in the Church. Any one chosen by the Community from its own number may preach administer the Communion, baptize and marry.

A few unprincipled men urging these points made a great deal of trouble in religious and business meetings. They were always finding fault with the Missionaries, the native pastors and the Church Members; and opposed & finally drove from Sivas one of the most holy and judicious of the Armenian pastors Badwille Minchaiel now gone to his heavenly rest. In the interest of their doctrinal notions they made a determined effort in 1897 to get possession of the Chapel property in Sivas, erected by and legally held in the name of Dr West. Failing in this they withdrew from the congregation and built for themselves a small room over a bath where they have since usually held their meetings. Sometimes this room has been well filled with hearers but usually few attended except their own number. There was not a man among them who gave evidence of sincere piety or who would be desired as a member in any respectable church.

The departure of this party of malcontents or as Dr Barnum was accustomed to call them - of Socialists from our evangelical congregation was a great relief "They went out from us be-

cause they were not of us". Though with diminished numbers the remaining portion of the congregation could at last worship in peace. We began to organize schools, repaired the chapel buildings, and filled them with scholars; and about 20 members have been added to this branch of the Gurun Church.

Meanwhile the party of opposition got possession of the Protestant Community seal and were recognized at the Government as the Protestants of Sivas; and the gains to the truth from the old Armenian and Greek Communities not wishing to join the Community which had become so great a stumbling block came in to our worship as hearers only. A disaffected preacher also, Bar. Sekran Shahabyan, after having supplied the evangelical pulpits for several years at Tocat, Kara Hissar, and Zara, came to Sivas and joined the opposition party while pursuing his occupation as a merchant.

The way was thus prepared for the arrival of Mr Sheshmanyan, the Campbellite Baptist. He seems to have had no difficulty in per-

suading this party to become Baptists. They rallied rapidly about his standard and were baptized by him 22 in number during his stay of about three weeks. None of these were reliable members of our Church or congregation. Only two or three young men were of those whom we considered were governed by impulses of love to the Lord Jesus Christ, and whom we could consistently have recommended to any evangelical church of Christ. The names of two were on our church roll of whom one had long absented himself from our worship and another was such a trouble maker in the church that we were glad to have him go.

The requisite for baptism was a public confession of faith. No complaints in regard to the life and character of those to be baptized were for a moment listened to. The invariable reply was "That is no matter of ours." So far as I have been able to learn no objection was made to any ones being baptized on the ground of any irregularities of life and character.

In some respects the adoption by these people of the Baptist profession is not a matter for regret. It had long become evident that we could not be a means of good to them, and

if they may in any way be made better by the study of the Bible which this profession is likely to occasion we shall rejoice at such a result.

When pushed in argument they deny that regeneration is by baptism, but the continual affirmation that baptism is essential to salvation conveys the impression among the people that there is in it a saving power; so that by this controversy not only the doctrines of the covenant and of Infant Baptism, but those of regeneration by the Holy Spirit are now being kept well before the people. Our preacher B.ᵗ Mardiros Kalustyan has been giving some excellent sermons upon these subjects, and a controversial tract on the subject of baptism recently published by our Committee at Constantinople is having a large sale.

On the other hand it cannot be denied that a division among these weak dependent and simpleminded Protestant Congregations and Communities is much to be regretted. It hinders self-support and keeps the Churches in an enfeebled disorganized state. Let us hope and pray that this division may be like that of Gideon's army - a preparation for victory to the praise of the

name of Jehovah of Hosts, to result in the redemption of Turkey.

We are now quite reduced in the number of our Missionary Circle at Sivas by the recent departure of Miss Blake to spend the winter in the family of Pastor Mardiros at Gurun. We expect she will return with him when he comes to attend our Sivas Station Meeting of the Conference next March. She was making a tour with me in Gurun in Oct. when the people and pastor so united by and persistently urged her to spend the winter with them that she was quite inclined to accept their invitation. Returning to Sivas, after due consultation, it was decided that she should go to Gurun as proposed; but our consent was mainly given because she herself was so positive in her decision that it was her duty to go. One important consideration in her mind was that there are two Armenian Bible Readers now in Sivas who can take on the work here. Neither of them were wanted in Gurun although we had especially proposed that one of them be sent there. The Gurun work is new for Bible reading among the women, and Miss Blake hopes to make a place there for some one who may succeed her next spring.

Her health was good when she started and we pray for her that she may enjoy at home the special tokens of the Divine favor, and be able to return to us in safety next spring. Her aims and devotion are noble, and her knowledge of the language and of music gives her an easy access to the hearts and homes of the people.

The rest of us are working on as usual at Sivas. Miss Chamberlain is always busy about her school work. Mrs Perry is better in health than she was a month ago.

Ever yours in the Gospel of Christ.

H. T. Perry.

Sivas Nov 15, 1883.

Recd. Dec 13th

File

Sivas Nov. 20th 1883.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Sec. A. B. C. F. M.

Dear Sir:

I have recently been reading with special satisfaction the admirable Report of the Special Committee on the W. T. Mission and greatly rejoice in its unanimous adoption at the meeting at Detroit. In addition to the advantage of having these matters of difference promptly investigated and wisely settled, the recommendations of the report will doubtless prove an impulse to us all here to organize more fully and boldly the methods of cooperation already fully begun; and the agitators at Constantinople have learned at last that the Prudential Committee truly represent the Congregational body of Churches in the United States.

In this station in consideration of my being left so much alone during the absence of my associate, I resolved to develop the cooperative methods as much as possible, and had the matter brought up in Station meeting before Mr Hubbards departure. Our plan was simply to recognize

Sivas Nov. 15 1883

the Gurrm pastor, the 4 licensed preachers of our field, and a delegate each from the Gurrm and Toear Churches as our cooperating committee; And, avoiding for the present any allusion to formal votes or the relative value of the vote of a Missionary and native pastor, to consult fully and freely on every question connected with the general evangelical work, such of the members of the above committee as may be at hand; to take more time than has been given heretofore to correspondence, developing in frequent letters the various aspects of the work in the different parts of the field; to undertake no plan in which there shall not be a substantial agreement; and above all to keep before the minds of this committee the necessity of reliance upon and complete submission to the will and methods of the Holy Spirit. Thus without giving these men an equal vote at all, I am acting on the language of the minute of the Convention at Coïpele last Spring in giving equal weight to their opinions.

A necessity has been laid upon me just here which I want you to [illegible] fully

understand. At the time of our station Conference last spring the preachers went to Miss Chamberlain to make some suggestions and requests about the Girls Schools. What was said I do not know only that on coming back they said quite excitedly "You may just cut out from that paper of Estimates all those items about the Girls Schools. We will not have anything to do with them." We patched up matters as well as we could, and the Estimates went to Constantinople in two parts 1. The paper made out by the Conference & 2nd that made out by Miss Chamberlain each endorsed by the station.

This necessity divides the work of administration also into two parts: 1 Consultation with the ladies and decisions in regard to the Woman's Board department at our regular weekly Monday Evening station meeting, and 2. Consultation with the Evangelical Committee and decisions reached thereby at our regular annual station conference and separately with the individual members and by correspondence, in the different parts of the field, during the year. I found that it was impossible practically to consult both Mis Cham-

lain and the Committee about any one question, and therefore consult with her about the matters of the Womans Board, and with the Committee about those of the general work.

When Dr Farnsworth was in Sivas last October I showed him the papers, the correspondence &c, and asked him if there was any way by which in the circumstances I cd do better. He endorsed my plan of working heartily and seemed glad that we were getting our evangelical Committee business into shape.

This work of coöperation with such unreliable people as these Armenians are, especially when so frequently upset by being made a little of, and subject to the temptation, true to their national instincts, to turn every penny somehow to their own personal advantage, is very discouraging, and requires in those who would cooperatively aid them the patience of a Job, and the meekness of a Moses.

One of the first acts which our only pastor made of the Conference last spring was to increase his own salary from 3½ to 4 £ per month and there was only a single preacher or delegate who did not put forth a personal

money estimation in some form. It is easy therefore to see that those missionaries who prefer to settle matters according to their own arbitrary will are able to find abundant arguments of a certain sort for so doing; yet on the other hand the time is past when any set of missionaries can work this Protestant field in Turkey efficiently without the aid and cooperation of the native force. With all their faults there is a great deal that is good and trustworthy in these pastors. However much may be the difficulty and requisite sublime patience in cooperating with them we are not only shut up to it, but may find in it somewhere, in accordance with the principles of Christian love, our best way to reach the masses of the people about us with the Gospel.

In order to be on safe ground always in conducting this business and correspondence of cooperation I have recently been more particular than formerly to have every arrangement and decision written out in full, usually to save time in the form of letters to somebody concerned, retaining copies of the same. I have written two such letters since sep. 1st; and wish to add also as a matter of

testimony that, with all the additional work of correspondence, and the complication of so much inquiry, the burden of the responsibility of our station work never seemed to be so light, and the friction of the general movement to be so little as has been the case since I have come to lean more upon, and trust more implicitly the men whom the Lord gives us to be our associates in the labor.

And perhaps here I ought to say a word in regard to Mr Childs or any new Missionary to be appointed, not only to Sivas but to any point in Turkey (and I would include myself also in the statement) that the qualities mentioned above, a very high degree of patience, wisdom, and self-control, should be indisputably possessed; if not attained, this field, filled with so many of these native workers in the Gospel, can get on better without us.

In my next letter I will try to say something additional in regard to what these preachers are individually doing in their several fields of labor.

We hear from Miss Blake of her safe arrival in Yozgan and comfortable location in her room in the house of Pastor Mardiros. She had arranged to go two days each week to the lower part of the town, a quarter of a mile distant, and down the stream. The other 4 days she expected to be occupied with calls within walking distance of the Pastors house.

We have had two snowstorms in Sivas, but as the weather continued warm the snow in the City lasted but a few hours. The mountains however, the Anti Taurus peaks toward the South are continually white.

Our remaining number here are in usual health.

Ever truly yours in the Gospel

H. T. Perry.

Rev. H. T. Perry

Sivas, Nov. 30, 1883.

Rec'd Dec. 31.

1883. Account of Expenses in Kara Hissar Sharki, Siwas sta.
For Dr Clark For Secty.

Salary Sarkis Tufenkgian 6 Mos. Apr. 7 82 to Mch 7 '83 =	1773
(Sarkis proved unreliable & unchristian. He came to us from Armenia College with recommendations of which he was unworthy. No confidence whatever can be placed upon his word. He is now in the U.S.)	
Salary of Simon Chikenavoryan Jan to Aug. 83 —	715
Salary of Hadji Baniot a Greek 3 Mos. at 200 =	600
These two men were on duty when the School was closed by order of the Minister of Public Instruction at Constn.	
Rent for the School rooms for one year —	800
Wood, blackboard, & benches —	235
Total for Schools	4123
Salary of Bar. Mardiros of Gurun who spent three months in K. H.	707
Salary of the present preacher Bar. Barsam Jemal jan three months to Dec '83	1076
Hymn books & Pulpit Bible	94
	6000.

The expense of my removal there & back to Siwas with my family was not included in the above in hope that it c'd be paid from the Siwas appr. for Zoms; but that not being sufficient, that amount 1238 Pi. remains as a debt in the accounts of Siwas station. Yours &c

H. J. Perry Supt. Sta.

Siwas. Dec 8 1883.

Reference for this debt, see Dr Clark's letter Feb. 20 1883; Mr Appleton's Jan 27 '83. and Dr Addison's reply from Constn. Jan 30 1883

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Sec. A. B. C. F. M.

Boston.

Dr. W. W. Patterson.
Corinth

Sivas, Turkey in Asia Jan 17th 1884.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M. Dear Sir:

In my last letter to you dated Nov. 30th I mentioned my intention to write you something more in regard to the men with whom we are Providentially called to labor in the Gospel in this field. We have no great men among our native cooperators, none who stand out prominently as fitted by natural endowments and by grace to be the distinguished leaders of men; but though in our circuit of this field our coworkers in the Gospel are found in humble circumstances, our interest in them should be none the less sincere. Doubtless the temptation to pride and self seeking, so emphatically prominent in this country, takes so strong a hold on the men of superior endowments that the Lord, in seeking His instruments, prefers to dwell with the lowly, "to put down the mighty from their seats, and exalt them of low degree".

Badwille Mardiros Beshguturyan of Gurun is the only ordained pastor in the bounds of Sivas station. He has been in Gurun 13 yrs. and received more than 100 members to the Church. His par-

ish is much scattered in territory and divided into parties, requiring much walking to fill his appointments and great patience in dealing with unreasonable men. In his circumstances it is hardly a matter of surprise that his patience sometimes fails, and the gloom of discouragement sometimes dims the brightness of his faith. His own salary is small; and both with reference to his own support and to that of others, he has uniformly shown a wise regard for economy in the expenditure of the aid which his Church has received from the American Board. Though holding a position of independence in his opinions, he is not inclined to quarrel with the Missionaries. We consult him about all the questions of our station evangelical work, and find his replies carefully matured and greatly helpful in the settlement of our common difficulties. Miss Blake is spending the winter in family, and writes cheerfully of her comforts and of the aid which the pastor renders her in her work.

In Gyrum there is also a lame teacher by the name of Hovhannes Mesrasyan. He completed the course of study in Marsovan Theol. Seminary about 10 yrs. ago and has since worked sometimes as a

bookseller but usually as teacher with a devotion to the Gospel which is seldom found even among the Armenian pastors. Content with a small salary always zealous in self denial, paying strictly a tithe of his income, and preferring others to himself in honor he has won a high place of influence in Gurun, but there was an austerity an uncharitableness about him which hindered his usefulness. He fell from a horse two years ago and so injured his lame leg that he was confined to his room with continual pain. His sufferings softened him. He came out of that furnace of pain a better man. His leg was amputated in the hospital at Aintab, from which returning last fall to Gurun, when able to get about and we offered him his previous salary to continue his work of teaching, he replied that he was determined to be true to his vow made when lying ill at Aintab that should the Lord spare him he would work for souls going from house to house in Gurun and without a salary. This service he is now doing. I was a guest with him a week in Oct. and much enjoyed his lowly devoted spirit. He is deacon of the Church and one of the most important members of the Church Committee. I continue to hear good reports of his work in Gurun.

A year ago last summer we were greatly tried at Sivas by the obstinacy and departure of one of the teachers of the High School Baron Bedros Manookyan formerly of Ashnde. Though a member of the Gurun Church he professed to be a baptist, went off to Ada bazar to be baptized, and from there expected to go to America. His money being insufficient he went to Adana to visit his brother, and chanced to be there during the revival of last winter. There his restless spirit seems to have been taken from him. By his own proposition he came back to our station, and is now engaged as first teacher at Gürün. His Christian influence and good ability as teacher supply an important need, and we trust the Lord is with him.

When so many of our Marsovan students have failed us and abandoned evangelical service here to go to America we naturally appreciate the more the few who remain faithful to the work for which they were educated. Baron Simon Ogeroonyan the present preacher at Manjalah is one of this number. He married a graduate of Marsovan Fem. Seminary and went back to his native village.

slow and heavy in address and unpromising as a scholar he has perseverance and good judgement, and is doing good at Manjalunk.

Baron Barsam Israhyan one of my pupils in 1870-72 at Marash, formerly preacher at Tocat went with his family to take our place at Kara Hissar. The closing of the school had set public opinion against us; and to retain the congregation which we had gathered last year, and to keep up an interest in Gospel preaching without the aid of a school, presented especial difficulties. Though he sees but little to encourage him, the trial of his faith has done him good. On this point I add an extract from one of his recent letters:—

"Nothing can give me greater comfort than that I should be found an instrument in the hand of the Almighty to develop a peculiar people chosen for Himself. In answer to your prayer I can only say this that day by day my patience in dealing with every kind of difficulty, and my hope, however much the work here is beclouded in darkness, has increased; and I am waiting with strong faith the Lords coming in an especial manner to revive me and this worldly city. Since

I have commenced giving the exposition of the book of Hebrews the teachings of that book come to me as new. I seem to have never read it before; and I am constrained to confess with grief that I have not attained the power which the Apostles and others have received in the times of special revival. For this, that it may be granted even to me will you ever continue to plead"?

The best preacher in our field is Baron Marderos Kalustyan now in Sivas. He uses the Turkish and Armenian languages with equal facility and tries to do faithful work in the Gospel, but is greatly hindered by a want of adaptability and good judgment. On this account it is doubtful whether he will stay here long; and he is not of much service in matters of administration.

The failure of so many of the students of Marsovan & other Theol. Seminaries to do the practical evangelical work in the opening fields has forced us to rely more on lay preaching and colporteur work. We have a man, a native of Sivas Kevork Jurjuryan by name who though having nothing of the education

of the schools, in the capacity of a colporteur has grown to be one of our best Armenian preachers. As a colporteur he was a man of much prayer faith and industry, studying the books which he carried to sell. He is a man of powerful physical frame a heavy voice, & rapid utterance. Very quiet in conversation, seldom speaking on other than Gospel topics, and very circumspect in manner, when his opportunity comes, whether it be in a dark village room or in the chapel for worship, he speaks with convincing eloquence. His field when at home is a new one among Armenians (non-protestants) at Enderes where he has a well filled chapel of hearers, but much of his time is spent among the villages in the northern part of our station in all of which he is well known as a man, like Stephen, "full of faith and of the Holy Ghost." The walls of Zion are built in troublous times. "There arose certain of the synagogue which is called" the synagogue of the Gregorians at Enderes against the protestant preacher. They "suborned" him before the Governor and threaten to close his school which probably means also his preaching to Gregorian Armenians. The case has been referred here & will probably be referred again as was our Kara Hisar case last year to Constantinople.

The great want of our time in Turkey is a revival among the Armenian Ministry. The powers of opposition here are so mighty that an especial anointing and consecration is needed on the part of the Lords prophets. No ordinary heat can melt down this Asiatic hypocrisy & deceit, and bring these hardened hearts to the foot of the cross in penitent submission. Our greatest problem continues to be that of Ministerial supply; but the last ten years of experience has taught us that without revivals in the Churches and among the young men and a special consecration to the work the Theological Seminaries, though taught by the best of instructors, cannot solve it.

We are all as well as usual. Our meetings of the week of prayer were considerably disturbed by the baptists Campbellite agitators who "multiplied words without knowledge".

Ever yours most truly

H. T. Perry.

Recd. in Feb. 20

Sivas March 8th 1884.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Sir:

I have the pleasure to acknowledge your letter of Jan. 4th, and beg pardon for the delay in answering it. You say nothing in regard to your own health, whether you are stronger than you were at Constantinople last spring. I trust that you are, and that the increase of labor on account of Dr Means release will not bring you down again.

Mr. Childs non-appointment to Sivas is a disappointment to us, but we trust that the decision was the best one to be made. Miss Blake seems to be very successful in reaching and teaching the women of Gurun in all the scattered parts of the town. Few ladies have her persistency and success in getting into the homes of the various classes of the people, and in imparting an undivided influence when there to the direct work of appeal for Christ. She writes that though the engagement with Mr. Childs cannot be broken she will stay in her work leaving the future entirely to the direction of Providence.

Gurim is the hopeful part of our field this year. The party differences have been adjusted and brought into working harmony in a way which shows the presence of the Spirit in that Community.

In reply to your inquiry as to the time of Mr. Hubbards return, In my judgment they had better come in the autumn starting as early as convenient in September and thus arriving here late in Oct. The weather at that time is likely to be especially favorable for traveling. They will have more time to complete their visit and to rest. Though full of work here among so many waste places of Zion which need to be rebuilt there is no very special strain about it as organized at present. The pastors and preachers though everywhere overwhelmed against mighty odds, are good men and faithfully holding on. I hope to be able to visit the Outstations as usual this summer and Autumn.

As to the length of time of our remaining here I do not think we ought to hope to stay longer than the summer of 1886 when my mother will be 75 years of age, and we shall have been here in Siras 10 years. We cannot reasonably ask my mother to wait for our return longer than two years more.

Within this limit we will leave the matter (as it has been left during the years past) to the will of Providence as interpreted by the duty of the hour. It seems to me but that you should be on the lookout for a man to take my place here and send him out when found. As Mr Hubbards tastes do not fit him for business responsibilities the mantle complement him should be one who combines these qualities with the homiletic spirit.

Additional buildings are needed here for the Girls High School, and they should certainly be either within or contiguous to the inclosure of the Missionary dwellings. According to this condition, and the additional one of the difficulty of securing permission to erect school buildings at the present time, there are two possibilities:—

1. The purchase of a long narrow lot with an unfinished two story dwelling upon it joining our lot on the north side, and near to the double house occupied by Mr Hubbard ~~with~~ and the ladies with their boarding school. The lot and house is owned by three brothers of limited means who would perhaps sell it were the price somewhat in advance of what it cost them; but our ability to obtain this lot is so doubtful as hardly to be within the range of hope. If however,

it should be offered us we should want to be authorized to make the purchase without delay. A further small expense for completing the house would provide Mrs. Chamberlain all the additional room she will need both for the boarding and day school departments.

2. In case of the failure to obtain this lot + buildings it may be best to give the ladies for their own use and that of the boarding school the whole double house and half of the existing lot, separating it from the other half by a light fence. Upon our departure the Hubbard family could move into the large Dr West house which we now occupy; and the reinforcing Missionary family could be provided either by renting a house in the city or by building a small cottage near to the Missionary houses. There is no difficulty about securing permission to erect private dwellings, and materials for building are now very cheap in Sivas.

I do not understand your question to contemplate plans and estimates in detail in this letter. Should you desire it we will prepare them to be submitted to the next Annual Meeting of our Mission.

Sivas has been greatly improved in its houses during the last ten years. There is no difficulty now in renting for a reasonable price comfortable dwellings two stories high and in healthful locations. The chief objection to

depending upon renting a house for the use of a Missionary family is that. This will require the two families to be separated from each other, making it more difficult to be away from home on tours.

The trouble at Endres continues and has grown to be a persecution. It is the direct outgrowth of our failure to keep our school at Hara Hissar open last year. The Armenians succeeding there made a similar attempt this year and in exactly the same way. Among the mass of regulations which have been issued at Constantinople and which are continually being changed according to the caprice of the hour, is one also against irregular schools providing that should such schools be found it is the duty of the local governors to give notification that in case a permission according to law is not secured within three months, the school is to be closed by the authority of the government. This regulation is either ignored or insisted upon according to the whim of the local governor; but if the attention of the government has been called to any particular case by a legal paper it must henceforth go, according to regulations, to the Minister of Education at Constantinople who treats it with neglect till the three months

expires when the case becomes disposed of without further attention.

The school laws are so conflicting and the apathy of the government so great in regard to them that no one knows whether or nor his school is irregular. but if he asks any question about it he is sure to be answered with a negative. Last year at Kara Hissar an Armenian young man had established an independent school without an official permission. The Governor to please the Armenians crushed ours, but that school was allowed to continue; and when one day, pushed by the Governor, I asked him why, if the law was so very imperative, he did not enforce it in other cases, he replied to the effect that that was his business and not mine.

The schools however, which are under the patronage of recognized communities in a certain place are considered regular. It is because our Protestants in Kara Hissar and Enderes are weak in numbers and influence and not recognized as separate communities that our schools perish in those places. The prejudice among the Turks against foreign schools both ours and the Jesuits is increasingly bitter.

When our brethren at Enderes were called before the Governor and inquired of as to the status

of their school, feeling too weak to say boldly that they were Protestants they represented the school as under the patronage of the American Missionaries on which account the division to close after three months was immediately announced to them. The three months will expire next week. If they organize on the Protestant basis the school will ultimately be reopened. If they shrink back within the bounds of the Gregorian community and become Conformists, their enemies will probably succeed in breaking up the separate worship which has been maintained during the last four years. Three of these brethren were recently arrested & tried on the charge of speaking against the old Church. It was proved against them and they were condemned to a month's imprisonment and a fine of $10. each. We hear also that the Armenians are devising some plan for driving out the Protestant preacher.

You will notice that it is again the old question which is forced upon us by the persecuting spirit of the old Armenian Church. The Evangelical brethren must either conform to its doctrines and usages ~~of the old Church~~ or leave it to form a separated community. During four years we have preached there, but have not urged them to be separated. Now in self defense they will probably leave the communion of their fathers and appeal to us for aid as Protestants.

Yours very truly
H. J. Perry.

Rev. H. J. Perry,

Sivas, Mar. 8. 1884.

Rec'd Apr. 7.

Yes, 85, 86

Siras May 10th 1884.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Sec'y A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Sir:

You have probably heard by my cable telegram to sister Emilie H. Jonis M.D. of Wellesley Mass. of the death of Mrs Perry. She was ill but four days; and I had seen her rally from extreme weakness so often, that I vainly hoped she would do so this time. She also shared the same hope; for though talking freely, and in the enjoyment of her faculties up to the last hour before her death, she made no allusion to the probability of a speedy departure from us.

I have never known her to be happier or more earnestly devoted to the work of the master than during the past few months. On April 29th she gave birth to a daughter, and two days following seemed to be recovering so rapidly that we were all congratulating her on this account. Neuralgia and inflamation of the stomach developed also the old difficulty, diarrhea; and in three days she was so greatly reduced in strength that the system collapsed in a fainting swoon May 3d. She slept only to wake on the other side. The daughter is still spared to us.

Rec. N.G. Clark

I consider it one of the greatest blessings of my missionary life that I have had such a wife from the Lord as she has been to me. Her admirable qualities so greatly surpassed any faults that the latter never seemed to hinder or even ruffle the happiness which I continually had in her.

Her special characteristic was intense unselfish devotion. Her love was ever flowing outward like a stream within even banks, the supply ever full because nourished from the inexhaustible Divine fountain. Especially was she sensitively sympathetic with the poor, the afflicted and the oppressed and so jealous of their rights as to be impatient sometimes with the proud and the oppressor. It was so easy for her to believe and trust, the way to the mercyseat was so familiar, and constantly trodden, and the relief which she found there was so uniformly complete, that she never seemed to have any burden of her own to carry. If she ever had anxiety, it was ~~always~~ for the relief of suffering and distress in others. The intensity and unselfish character of her devotion was a constant strain on her physical constitution. While the spirit seemed capable of bearing any burden of love, her thoughtlessness of self caused her to go

beyond the power of physical endurance. The activities of the spirit wore out the possibilities of the flesh.

Hers was a life long in experience, though brief in the number of years. There were no moments wasted in doubt, hesitation or discussion of methods. With a rare discernment of character, a ready use of Scripture and accustomed to wield influence, not only by persuasive words but by the power of song, she made straight for the work to be done in the hearts of the people, and was prompt to rebuke as well as to command and guide.

At the meeting of our station Conference of preachers, only two weeks before her death, she insisted on having two of them guests at her table, and, familiar with the details of their work in their several Congregations, inquired as to the spiritual condition of the different members of their flocks, and sent messages of love and good will to each according to their several necessities.

Mrs Perry had no fear or even a physical shrinking from the change of death. To her it was but the putting away the image of the earthly, when there should be no further use for it, to be reclothed in the image of the heavenly. She ~~also~~ had no desire to return to her native land. To teach these poor bigoted people she had come to a land of strangers and among them she wished a burial place. ~~Cheerful and full of hope~~

even when overcome with great weakness of the flesh, from a restful sleep she sank into a fainting fit; and this literally was "a sleep in Jesus" when summoned home to be "forever with the Lord." "So He giveth his beloved sleep." Psa. 127:2

"We buried her on Sunday morning, may 4 at the time of the usual service for worship. Bad. Mardiros Bedigutayan the German pastor was here and preached the funeral sermon. Several of the hymns in Turkish which she loved and was accustomed to sing herself were sung both at the chapel & grave. A great crowd of people stood about as we committed the "Glory of the terrestrial" to the sleeping place until the resurrection. In the Protestant Cemetery, a field freshly green with the growing wheat, by a water course lined with willows, about 15 minutes walk from the Missionary Houses, above the city on the Great road, we made our Makpelah in the land of our pilgrimage.

At the time of Mrs. P's decease only Miss Blake was here Mrs Chamberlain having gone with Mr Allen a few days previous to attend the Annual Meeting.

I am unable to attend the Annual Meeting, but the German pastor has gone in behalf of the Churches of this Station to represent them at the Conference in Constantinople.

Mrs Perry was 37 yrs 1 2/3 months in age at the time of her death, and had been married 17½ yrs. Of her seven children five had preceded her – She admitted them her treasures taken before into Heaven.

Yours in the Consolations of the Gospel

H. T. Perry.

Recd June 2nd

and filed in Eka

Mrs. Percy

Kara Kissar Sharke July 19th 1884.

Dear Dr. And Mrs. N. G. Clark

You will excuse me this time I hope for wishing to write you unofficially. The grief which has well nigh crushed me finds no easy expression in an official communication: And so much isolated as we are here, the burden of sorrow is somewhat lifted by speaking of it to sympathizing friends. I desired also to thank you for the warm sympathy which you have not only expressed in your letters but made Mrs. Perry to feel you really had for us during the trials and hardships of the years of our missionary service. It was a help to her to be often assured that you knew and appreciated our efforts to promote the Master's kingdom.

Mrs Perry was a little peculiar in wishing to avoid publicity. A pompous and self seeking manner in any one was very offensive to her. On this account she never cared to write anything for the press in regard to our work but she should say something in self praise. With a heart full of benevolence and very efficient in activity for the good of the people about us, and holding on to the work with a sublime patience through the long trial of sickness till, in the intensity of her devotion

she literally wore herself out at the age of 37, the only earthly solace she seemed to crave was the loving and appreciative sympathy of a few friends. That she was thus encouraged by the tried and manifest sympathy of the Foreign Secretary of our Board was a comfort to her and a matter for congratulation from me. Her grasp of faith especially during these later years, was very strong. Earthly rewards or gains of any kind made but little impression upon her. She put things without hesitation for what they were worth in the light of the judgment day and promptly acted accordingly. In the matter of compromise with worldly motives she was firm as a rock and fearless to execute.

Accustomed thus to live pray and sing in the atmosphere of heaven, untouched by the ordinary trials and temptations which try and annoy so many people, the shock of the change from her life with us to that on the other side was probably very slight. At the climax of her joy because of the birth of a daughter, when convalescence as we supposed, after four days only of suffering from an attack of inflamation of the bowels, relief for a few hours came when mortification commenced. We had no physician to tell us and did not ourselves know the significance of this relief that it was a sure sign of approaching dissolution. I had called Dr Thom

to be with us at that time but he declined to come. Our Armenian physician did not understand the nature of the disease till it was too late to do anything to arrest its progress; and those last few hours which might have been used in precious converse with a spirit about to depart for the unseen world were, by our ignorance, lost to us for this purpose. Unconscious herself that she was so soon to leave us, she was inclined to sleep, and quite suddenly sank into a fainting fit in which she quietly breathed her last. She died just exactly as she had lived, resting by a triumphant faith in the arms of a present Savior; and her last messages were only the exhortations and lessons of her happy trustful life.

I should have written at the time of her death to Dr Strong in regard to an obituary notice for the Herald but neglected to do so. And it is not at all too late now. Although she so carefully avoided publicity a suitable record should be made of her unselfish, devoted ~~xxxx~~ constant toil and suffering for the Heavenly Kingdom.

We have an efficient servant woman at Siras who takes good care of the little Jennie in the daytime and Miss. Blake takes charge of her at night. I am very sorry for the necessity for taking Miss Blakes time at all in this way. That we may not be a burden to our associates I think it best to take my children

to the United States as soon as it is safe to do so. It seems impossible to find a wet-nurse for so long a journey; and to depend on canned milk for the baby is to expose her to grave danger. She is doing well now at Sivas having grown in 2½ months to weigh 12½ lbs. and is bright and happy as a little bird.

In case the Riggs family from Marsovan go to the United States next spring it is quite possible that it may seem best for us to go with them. Mrs Riggs kindly offered to aid us, even to the extent of taking the whole care of little Jennie if I would bring her to Marsovan.

Many thanks for the sympathy and kind assurance expressed in your letter of May 6th.

I left Sivas at the beginning of the summer vacation the first week in July to spend the month of July in visiting this part of the field. My little boy is with me. The preacher at Sivas Bar. Marasros Kalusyan and his family occupy a part of Mr Hubbard's house, and are company for Misses Chamberlain and Blake during my absence. By a letter received yesterday I am relieved by the intelligence that they are all as well as usual.

I will write you again reporting the state of the work in these parts.

My mother wrote me something of the poor health

of your son and that you had gone south to be with him. I trust that you found him in improved health.

As to my own personal trial I find it very hard to bear. Mrs. P. has been not only such a sweet comforting wife to me, but so helpful in increasing efficient service, always carrying on her part with such wisdom, confidence, and good taste, that it seemed to me that I could not take up the work of life without her. The burden of it alone seemed heavier and to responsibility greater than I could bear. "Then I said This is my infirmity, but I will remember the years of the right hand of the Most High" I am sorry that I cannot say that the burden has been made lighter for me. That testimony is for those who have more faith than I am capable of attaining. I am sustained by the promises and a sense of the near presence of the Lord; but my heart and my home still remain stricken, torn, and crushed.

On entering this our Hara Kissar house last Saturday the first object to catch my eye as I came up stairs was the word Welcome, in gilt letters arranged in evergreen by Mrs. P. to greet my return from the Annual Meeting at Constantinople a year ago. I could not but respond to the salutation by congratulating her Welcome to the heavenly Mansions.

all the people who come in to call upon me speak feelingly of her. With the improved health she have enjoyed she was increasing in her labors for the women. She prayed especially during the fast days in Jan. 1883 for the indwelling and power of the Holy Spirit that she might be a blessing to these dull obstinate people. If the women did not come to the prayer meeting she would send a messenger and call them in; and when her summoned audience was gathered she would throw the whole force of her soul and body into the work of teaching exhortation and singing till when the meeting was over she would be thoroughly worn out. The women now freely speak of her faithfulness and of their own culpable neglect in not having heeded her requests.

I did not intend to write so much to weary you a long letter. Hoping to hear of the improved health of your wife

Yours in the Gospel of Christ

H. T. Pedicord

(4)

Harriet C. Pedicord Washington July 19 1883

Sivas Oct 2nd 1884.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Sir:

I have the pleasure to acknowledge your favors of May 6th and June 2nd both especially referring to the decease of Mrs Perry. I wrote you further in regard to her from Karahissar in July. During two months subsequent to her death I was necessarily at Sivas, since it did not seem best to leave Miss Blake here so much alone. During this time I did not lose a single day from continuous occupation with the station work. Indeed this aided me in part to forget and also to bear the burden of the bitter trial.

The teacher of our Normal School, a young man from Harpoot and a graduate of Armenia College during the second year of his service with us, proved so inefficient and unsteady, and was so injuring the reputation of the school that it became necessary to dismiss him. I hoped that he would go through the year and slip off quietly, but the crisis came on and the only thing left for us to do was to send him off in the middle of the summer term of school.

He left in May, and as it was impossible to secure a teacher to complete the year I took his place spending three hours daily in the school till July 1st when we closed for the summer vacation. The school was opened again Sep 1st by Bar. Garabet Bishgutsyan who had previously taught four years in Malatia. He has 30 scholars in the Normal department whom he is bringing into good working order and discipline. Five of these form our station class being supported in part by the Board. The first half hour of every morning is devoted to Bible study. Some of the students are our most efficient workers in the Church and prayer meetings.

"The Armenians are making special efforts to carry forward their schools so as to prevent their scholars from coming to ours. And for this purpose have introduced the study of the English language taught by one of the best scholars from our school. They are also commendably zealous in erecting new and substantial school buildings. The Mohammedans are also making a new departure in the matter of Education. They have put up new buildings at large expense, employ a score of good teachers, and keep their pupils under such strict discipline that Armenians and Greeks find it safe and agreeable to study in the same classes with the Mohammedans. No charges

for tuition are made to the pupils.

The Baptist agitation is one of the leading questions of the day here. Regular services, dividing the Protestant Church and communities, have already been established by the Campbellite Baptists in Sivas and Zara, and are persistently attempted at Garin, Divrik, and Tocat. The trouble and danger with them is not so much their denial of baptism to infants and baptism by immersion only, as their socialistic disorganization in matters of church order. They baptize those who wish it, without discrimination of Christian character; and all baptized make members, however unworthy they may be in Christian ~~doctrine and~~ practice, by virtue of baptism become essentially bishops, i.e. they can baptize, administer the communion, ordain and marry. As they are all preachers, and may ordain uneducated pastors at pleasure, there is no need to them of an educated, salaried ministry. Their services are cheap. There is little need of or call for Christian giving; and their use of the sacred ordinances as so many children's toys, attract and amuse the uneducated people. This loose practice is a tempting bait to the restless adventurers, seeking notoriety, who by our stricter system have been kept back from participation in the church ordinances. They spring forth

like so many mushrooms coming into maturity in a single night, a horde of preachers, pastors and bishops each working on his own hook to deceive the simple minded with his jugglery of ordinances. They have no more principle about getting possession of our Chapels than a party of freebooters. As the new Chapel in Chakchor of Gurun for which we paid £5. 40 grant in aid to the Gurun Church is held in the name of one who subsequently joined the Baptists they have announced their intention to sue it, and in case of a lawsuit they will probably succeed. The Baptist Church in the United States should have too much regard for its honor to endorse the acts of these people. If they want to work a field in Turkey let a suitable section be assigned them for regular missionary operations but such an effort as the Campbellite Baptists are putting forth here to work confusion and division in these weak Protestant dependent congregations and bring into reproach the sacred ordinances of the Christian faith, should be left to perish in the very confusion which they endeavor to bring upon others."

There is nothing special to report from Karahissar as the result of my recent visit there. The Congregation is small and without much hope of increase especially as we have no school there. I was humiliated to see how meager seemed to be the apparent fruit of all the toil and sacrifice incident to our work there two years ago.

As a whole the prospect brightens. A portion of the old disturbing element has been removed by the changes of time. One of our preachers has gone there and the Church is being revived. At the recent Communion season, the first one after a blank of 10 years, assisted by the former pastor, now an invalid, I received eleven members to the Church by profession of faith, and baptized 22 children. The Protestant school has also been reopened. Miss Blake has decided to spend the coming winter among that scattered flock; and we pray for her and the Church with its officers that the Lord may cause the rich fruit to spring from that ground which has been so long fallow. The Hubbard family are expected here soon. They were all well at Samsun.

Ever most truly yours.

Ho. T. Perry.

Sitka, Oct. 2, 1889.

Rec'd Oct. 28.

Ans 6, a,

H. E. S.

Sivas Feb. 4th 1885.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Sec A. B. C. F. M

Dear Sir:

I have the pleasure to acknowledge your letter of Sep. 29 and Dr Adams of Nov 6th 1884.

You are so well acquainted with the circumstances connected with my remaining in the Missionary service that I need not repeat them, only to say:- My love for the work and desire to stay in it is not in the least abated. Before coming to Turkey in 1866 I had long and earnestly desired it, and every year of continuance in the service has been to me a matter of thanksgiving and praise to God; and now also I would fain stay without returning to the United States at all and close the years of my earthly life in toil for the people of these Protestant churches.

2. My Mother will be 74 years of age next Nov. She will have also waited, usually alone at Ashfield, nine years since we last left her in 1876. Since Mrs Perry's death last May she

Received Feb 28 1885

has written more decidedly than heretofore that she thinks the time has come for me to return and be with her; and considering her age, her increasing deafness and dependence upon me I cannot take the responsibility of leaving her thus much longer.

I therefore request permission to return to the United States starting from here next April or such time thereafter as the physicians may consider most safe for my infant daughter to make the long journey.

It may not be best for me to return to Turkey during the life-time of my mother, but I shall continue to hope that the Lord has a further service for me in this country. Whether it will be best for me to resign my connection with the Board and await re-appointment, or whether it will seem best to remain in nominal connection with it till the time for return shall come I leave for the present indefinite till I am informed more particularly as to the opinion of yourself and others, and the usages of the Board and its missionaries in similar circumstances.

Suregard to the time of our departure from

Sivas. I have been and am still in considerable doubt wishing to stay here as long as possible. Mrs. Edward Riggs has kindly offered to take the little Motherless Child in her special care during the journey in case we accompany them starting next April; and it is very doubtful whether we shall be able to secure another so favorable opportunity. If the Prudential Committee think we had better return with Mr and Mrs Riggs I should like to have you let me know as early as convenient sending the reply by letter to Mr Peet, and I will request him to ~~inform me~~ by telegraph from Constantinople. I have delayed this letter to obtain Dr Thoms opinion. He does not speak very positively only to say that we should not think of going in the Autumn.

Were it not for the disappointment to my Mother I should prefer to stay another year. I do not think she will like to be asked whether she can spare me longer. Whatever the consequences may be she will not pay the time lessening, but throw that responsibility on those to whom it may concern.

Yours Ever most truly

H. T. Perry.

Sivas, Feb. 4, 1885.

Recd. Mar. 9.

Ans. " 10 "

Rec'd
Ret'd
U.S
Inst. Wood
& Peck
Granted

Sirsa March 21st 1885.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Sec A. B. C. F. M.

Dear Sir:

Mrs Blake on returning from Dirsh has quite surprised us by presenting her letter of resignation. We were prompt to say that there was no reason here why it should be accepted, and on that account, as a station, referred the case to the Prudential Committee.

During this four years of Mrs Blake's service here she has been very closely devoted to her work and has carried to it a constant cheerful Christian spirit. The pastors and native people speak very appreciatively of her, mentioning her superior qualifications for the house to house Bible pastoral work among the women.

Should her resignation be accepted I trust it will be with a cordial appreciation of her valuable service even though the period of her stay in Sirsa has been brief.

It gives me pleasure to be able to say that in view of my Mother's present good

health and the risk of weaning my little daughter so soon as next May I have decided to remain here during the coming summer and perhaps till next Spring. My letter to you on this subject was dated Feb 4th 1885.

Yours very truly

W. F. Perry.

Dear, Mass. Feb. 1885,
Rec'd Apr. 14.

Sivas July 10th 1885.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Sir:

With reference to the proposition of the W. T. Mission at the last Annual Meeting at Cong'le that Mr L. S. Crawford be invited to join the Sivas Station in the use of the Turkish language the Station at its meeting July 7th voted to refer the matter to the Prudential Committee. It did not seem best to us at this distance and without the opportunity of conferring with Mr C. to take any more definite action than this.

The field is a great one and the adversaries many. We prayerfully wait the decision of the Prudential Committee. Should the Committee appoint Mr. C. to Sivas and he decide to come we should like to have him make the journey next Autumn. The half of the double house formerly occupied by Mr Hubbard is empty waiting for an occupant. I can remain here only to next Spring at the longest. Yours ever most truly, H. T. Perry.

Sivas, Mar. 1885.

Suez, July 10. 1885.

Rec'd Aug. 11.

Garfield L.S.

Plea

not expedient

Sivas Aug. 14th 1885.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Sec. A. B. C. F. M.

Dear Sir:

Although I had some anxiety for the happiness of my Mother on account of my remaining here a year longer than she had hoped the result thus far seems to have been providentially arranged for her comfort. My little boy Alvan, doubly precious to her for the name he bears, is with her this summer, and she seems to be enjoying him very much.

The motherless child here also, whom in the care of efficient nurse women I did not wish to disturb till she shall be two years old, has grown so well as to be already (at 15½ months) on her feet to walk alone, and is a little chatter-box in the Armenian child language repeating everything she hears.

As for myself this year of my bitter trial and great loneliness has been in other respects the richest one of my life. The sympathizing Saviour has so sustained me that oftentimes

I have seemed to have no trial at all to bear. Even the pulling of loneliness has been usually lifted; and the mystic presence of an unseen Friend has abundantly supplied with a surpassing sweetness not only spiritual but even social joys. Work and especially that of preaching and visitation among the people has been easy for me, and my physical health has never been better than it is now. I rode on horseback last week in the heat of the Sun from Zara to Sivas 36 miles in 3/4 of a day and felt scarcely wearied by it. Have taken no summer vacation because I did not feel in any special need of it, and wanted to make the most of this my last year in Turkey for the present.

The peculiar comforts of my experience this year led me to hope that I should be able to see some definite and special fruit of it in the strengthening of these weak churches, but the gains are slow and some of the outstations are in a very discouraging state. Yet we labor with hope. Three numbers were received

by profession of faith at our Communion service here last Sunday and others are waiting a little on probation. The prevailing petition of our prayers for this Station is that the Lord will establish his Church in this ~~to~~ Central City adding to it of such as shall be saved and make it strong for the work to be done through the whole Station. Will you join us in this request? The preacher who has served here for several years Br. Marderos Kalustyan has recently left the work here for that in Gemerek, his native town. We wished him to stay but he preferred ~~the work~~ to go there. In the absence of another preacher we Missionaries are doing the pulpit and the pastoral work. The congregations are full and the interest manifested in the truth is good. The trouble seems to be a lack of decision. The people shrink from taking a positive stand for Christ anywhere. They want to be free to wander about as their taste or inclination may dictate among the different Congregations (of which we have quite a variety in Sis) and follow the attraction of the strongest preacher.

Excuse so many personal items in this letter.

Yours very most truly, H. T. Perry.

Sirar. au. 1. 14 84

Sivas Nov. 24th 1885.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Sir;

During the nine years of my service at Sivas, though this station borders the one where we previously lived, I have not taken the time to visit our friends at Marash and see the progress of the Gospel work there. Wishing to do this before my return to America, I took occasion when making my annual autumnal visit at Gurun and Derendeh, to pass the border line between the stations. One days journey on Oct 12th from Derendeh brought me to Albistan where I greatly enjoyed meeting Bad Sarkis Toryan the pastor (one of my former pupils at Marash) and his people. On my return I spent a Sunday with them. The Church and Congregation are more united than in previous years. Results are slow; and yet I can clearly see that those few Christian men, notwithstanding all their faults, are holding an important fort there in the interest of truth and righteousness. Their present especial need is to be

quickened into renewed faith and activity by the power of the Holy Ghost.

At Zeitoon I remained one day. A great change for the better has been going on there during the past 10 years. The leaven has been working outward upon the whole lump, but by no means can we yet say that the whole lump is leavened. In the indications of the influence of the preaching of the Gospel upon all the people through the whole city Zeitoon resembles Sivas more than any other place which I saw in the C.T.M. The Armenian Church people in self defence are beginning to adopt our Evangelistic methods. They talk much in praise of their preachers, their Bible Readers among the women, and Biblical instruction in their Schools. Even though the boast is poorly realized in fact, it shows the direction ~~into~~ which the tide is turning.

Probably in no city in Turkey is the old prejudice against Missionaries so thoroughly broken down as in Zeitoon.

The Rocky Mountain region of the Taurus, its magnificent peaks and romantic gorges, dressed in their autumnal hues, never seemed to be so beautiful. From these very mountains the Zeitoon people have imbibed their aspiration for independence. ~~Spirit~~.

At Marash the group of American houses six in number in a single row conspicuous in the most attractive and healthful location in the city is a pleasing evidence of American Enterprise, and especially of advance in the matter of Education. The College for Girls and the Theol. Seminary are well placed. It is a matter greatly to be regretted that the Theol. Sem. should be even temporarily suspended.

The three Churches are in good working condition. The Audiences continue large and the young pastors show a laudable enthusiasm especially in making the truth simple to reach the young lambs of their flocks.

It was a rare delight to me to see again the familiar faces in those large congregations still eager to receive the truth as it is in Jesus, and to find that the younger people are coming forward well to relieve the fathers to carry the Church burdens.

Mrs. Marden was in Aintab and as Mr. M. was going there for consultation as to what it is best to do for her relief during the coming winter I accompanied him spending only two days, the visit was too brief to be satisfactory but left a pleasant impression especially of their work in Education.

Among the many encouraging tokens in regard to the work of the Central Turkey Churches each in its place a monument of Divine grace like a light house set among the terrible breakers of worldliness and sin, one paramount need is characteristic of them all probably without exception. that of quickening by the power of the Holy Ghost. The times indicate that these churches should be harvesters, and they seem to be ready for it but a state of frigidity has fallen upon them accounted for in part by the rising passion of the men of the Schools for material Science. The need of a revival in faith and Christian work to bring the pastors, preachers and people into order for service should be pressed upon the special attention of the C. T. Mission and the Pond. Committee.

It is evident that the relief must come by the guidance of the Holy Spirit. It has occurred to me to suggest that the Pond. Committee send out an appeal on this subject to the Missionaries and Churches in Turkey; and that for Marash Mr. Montgomery be sent back as soon as possible with instructions to labor especially in revival work among the Churches. His best gifts are in that line and I believe he can do good work there as a revivalist.

Returning from Marash and spending a week at Zeitun, I reached Sivas on my mothers 74th birthday Nov. 11th having crossed the Anti Taurus ridges in a storm of gale-driven sleet. The members of our Station both old and young are all well. After completing the Annual Accounts, reports on colportage &c, I expect soon to return to Zeitun to spend perhaps a couple of months at least in that vicinity. The people and pastor said so much about it that I promised them to spend more time with them than usual on the coming winter visit. As they have three preaching places and the pastor has become both feeble in body and worn out in the pastoral work, the Church has fallen out by the way in a hungry and disorganized condition.

I had some expectation of going to America this Autumn with my little Jennie, but as none of our people were going that way and the reports from my mothers health continued to be fairly good I decided to remain till next Spring unless previously something unusual shall occur to cause haste to be with ~~my mother~~ her. If possible I hope you will give her an occasional line of cheer during the lonely winter at Ashfield, Mass.

Yours ever most truly. H. T. Perry.

Sirvat Mex.
Recd. Aug. 1885.
Dec. 21.

H. S. Perry to his mother

Gaon, Dec. 31 1885.

My Dear Mother,

I have been out making calls on this the last day of the old year; and returning to my room about sunset take up my pen for a page with you. I am at Chakchor, the most populous part of this scattered town of Gaon, — came here from Dr. Hoskore's on Monday according to my plan of spending a week in each of the wards where there is a Protestant Chapel. Jennie was with me here in 1882, & we visited these families together — all the women speak of meeting her, of her earnest manner in leading the prayer meetings and especially of her singing.

I have been feeling to-day much as I did a year ago — relieved to have the year come to a close, to be numbered with those which are behind. It has been for me a sad lonely year, yet lighted up as many of those before were not, by the special tokens of the Saviour's presence

ed the prayer meeting in the morning — exercises continued till about noon since which I have been reading, writing, & working out a sermon for next Sunday on Luke 19:13 "Occupy till I come" or in the Inokish — "Continue trading till I come"

I am very sorry that my last letter to you failed to reach this week's post & is still here sealed & stamped. The post went a day earlier than usual, no notice having been previously given. This will make a week of waiting for you without a letter, which I did not intend should be the case this winter. By letter received this week from Siras I have the good news of Jennie's continued health.

The Campbellite Baptists failed in their campaign here this year. They did not get the Chapel (alluded to in the Jan. No. of the Miss. Herald for 1885) & the Gaon people gave them a decided negative. I am to preach next Sunday in that Chapel, our school is still there, & we have a meeting there every morning during the week of Prayer.

Jan. 8th I am still at Chakchor, but at a different place. Dr. Mahabed, the physician, who has spent considerable time in America

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and the earnest sympathy of these native people. Its joys have been anticipation of the future, on which account probably I am glad to mark off another of the milestones.

When I returned from Constantinople without Alvan I resolved to abandon my usual contemplative study habit & the confinement of my study room at Sivas, & spend this last year as much as possible in close contact with the native people. I would not longer cling, even to the semblance of a home, at Sivas. Kept there in the summer by Mr. Hubbard's tours, to provide for his absence, I was usually out all the afternoon & evenings, & when off on these tours since Oct. 1st, I have taken no servant, but live as a guest, usually making up in some way for the expense which my presence may occasion. It is the kind of life which the people want in their Missionary, & my peculiar circumstances enable me to gratify it. I can have here no room for myself alone, but occupy a corner in the house holders sitting room, i.e. the room where the men sit, talk & do business. Callers are in & out all day — many of them especially for me, and the room is filled with them in the evening. I turn the conversation into the religious line, making it pointed to accomplish the effect of a sermon, & the congregation (?) always breaks up with prayer & a Bible reading. Sometimes the women of the house come in at evening but usually they do not. I have my talks with them in the day time. This constant access to the people with so much of preaching & leadership of prayer meetings is very wearing, bringing on an occasional head-ache, but I enjoy this kind of work up to the limit of my strength & that is the only bound to the opportunity to do good. The church under this close push is waking up to duty & the outlook for the week of prayer & the winter is good. Thus closes the old year, 1885 — a peculiar one, the memory of which I shall not be able easily to forget. Twenty years ago to-day I was at Canandagua, N.Y. about to start for Rolla, Mo. & well remember the old year exhortation of the Pastor.

Jan. 1st 1886

We are having excellent weather, genial, & so warm, that I have not desired a fire. Attend-

strongly to spend a few days with him that I consented to do so & came here yesterday. He graduated from the Hartford Theo. Sem. & was ordained in Conn., but the ordaining council made a great blunder, as we well knew at the time, & as the result has shown. He is ambitious, pushing for his own interest in whatever lines it may best be accomplished. It was well for him & the churches, that he turned out at last a physician. He has considerable influence, & as the relations between him & the pastor are rather delicate, I thought best to accept his invitation & secure, if possible, a harmonious & working arrangement among these selfish & discordant elements. His wife is an Armenian from Ismid, but has spent some years in America & knows the language enough to talk about ordinary things. She makes considerable effort to entertain one in the American style.

We are having full meetings & considerable special attention to the work of the week of prayer. I attend two meetings daily in different places usually leading them.

men, who, very earnest about their business, hold back from personal conversation & church work. I am doing but very little in the way of reading, or writing, giving usually my entire ~~time~~ days to visiting & the meetings. Next week I am to have two special addresses to the young men by invitation of the Christian Association. I trust you will remember us and the feeble Missionary churches of Asia Minor in your prayers. They all greatly need a revival. The knowledge of the people is greatly in advance of their practice.

My Christian regards to Rev. Mr. Wadhams & his wife—

Ever yours with love,

Henry.

research publications

Sivas April 10th 1886.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Sec. A. B. C. F. M.

Dear Sir:

Your favor of Feb. 12th reminds me of my neglect to report to you during the busy months of the past winter till now the cold and snows of winter are gone and the fresh life of Spring gives vigor to the hope that the life-giving Spirit is working also in needy human hearts.

My opportunity to spend another winter in the work here seemed in the circumstances to be strangely given, and I tried to make the most of it by giving my entire time to direct evangelical work in the out-stations. Daily audiences were at hand at all the places of my visitation, and the evidences of the quiet-working of the Holy Spirit have been a continual encouragement.

I left Sivas Dec. 7th in company with a troop of Kobar travelers for a two-days journey to Maujaluk over the long weary slopes of the Anti Taurus uplands, and remained in the village

a week preaching and working up self support. Of 70 Protestant souls 14 are heads of families of whom 6 pay tithes for the House of the Lord. The rest pay in the form of annual subscriptions. In the school were 50 Scholars. The preacher, a native of the place is a good man but too easy and lacks enterprise. The brethren are fighting a winning battle for the truth but are gradually losing the power to support their families, much less to pay the government taxes now rigorously imposed. The best we could do was to raise 1/6 of the salary of the preacher from the people. It is for the Station Conference and the Board to decide whether with this basis for support he shall stay there or leave the little flock helpless.

My 2nd. week was at the village of Kara Coren, My room an elevated platform in an occupied stable, my daily evening audience a company of farmers and their children. The Protestants are 4 of the 24 houses of the village numbering 32 souls who with 6 liras aid from the Board last year paid themselves 7 in cash and work to build and complete their new Chapel. The Sunday services with the baptisms of the children of the Church members they called a dedication. The children were

taught several special hymns for the occasion. The Manjalug preacher spends a Sunday each month at this village and these results are due to the blessing of God upon his efforts.

The town of Manjaluk is partly hidden in a ravine by which a high plateau breaks down into the broad valley. 130 rude houses surround the base of an ancient earthwork of which the neck joining it to the plateau above has been artificially cut. Above the town is an old Armenian stone monastery. All the hills about are bare and bleak covered in the winter with deep snow, and chilly even in summer with the penetrating north winds. Mounted Circassian robbers still infest the rocky passes of that region.

The difficulties of our Protestant Congregations in the matter of self-support, and the disinclination of the Board to aid those who have fallen into a state of "Chronic dependence" required a longer visit than usual at Gurun. The opportunity afforded by the week of prayer also induced me to remain three five weeks glad to be able this time to avoid haste since one important cause of an empty Church treasury is usually a low state of piety and consecration. There are four preaching places in the different scattered wards of the town, in

three of which protracted meetings were held in aid to the pastor preaching somewhere every evening. The attendance and interest was good especially on the part of the young people. Difficulties of long standing were healed. The old Church members moved slowly to receive a higher gift of Spiritual life in Christ. The conversions were among the youth but of them I dare not speak now till they have been more fully tried. We made pastoral calls on most of the Protestant houses in order through all parts of the town and pushed up especially the matter of self support. As in many other churches both in Turkey and America the wealthier men are disinclined to pay according to their ability while some poor the poorer classes give liberally. When we take into consideration the decline of business the German Church must rank among those who pay well in giving £47½ last year, but the Prudential Committee minute of Nov 17th 1885 strictly applied, will require the withdrawal of the pastor on account of the inability of the people to increase their subscriptions.

The Campbellites have but little influence left in and about Germa. The movement is evidently on its decline. The Chapel at Chakchor which they threatened to seize is still held and used by the Church for preaching & Schools.

Of my more recent visit at Divik I will write you more fully at another time.

Our station Conference has its meeting here next week. Some of the members have arrived with good reports.

I am to be the station delegate to attend the annual meeting at Constantinople this year, and expect to go from thence to America. You will remember that my permission to return was granted last year and I suppose still holds good.

All the members of our station and the children are in good health. Mr Hubbard is in Tocat expected home soon. Mrs. Chamberlain is busy as usual about her school work.

Our congregations, as usual in march in Sivas, are large with careful attention to the truth. Last Sunday P.M. 415 were counted present.

I trust you are in successful search for some missionary family to take my place here. I have mentioned Bro. Adams (of Kesab) to Mr Hubbard as a possible good man for the place.

My mother has been ill at Ashfield and is much reduced in strength in consequence. I hope and pray that her life may be spared to greet us according to her anticipation on our return.

Ever most truly yours. H. T. Perry.

Sivas Apr. 10, '86

Recd May 3.

Smyrna June 4th 1886.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Sec. A. B. C. F. M.

Dear Sir:

After a busy fortnight at Sivas with the work of our Station Conference and the School examinations I left there May 3rd (the 2nd anniversary of Mrs. Perrys decease) accompanied by my little girl who returns with me now to the United States, and by Miss. Chamberlain to attend the Annual Meeting at Constantinople. On the way down to Samsoun we spent a day at Tocat and a Sunday at Marsovan. At the Annual Meeting I represented our station as delegate and am now as far as this city on my way to Liverpool by the steamer Macedonia via Gibraltar. My little girls Innes came with us also to Cesarea and returned from thence with Miss. Chamberlain to Sivas. Mr Locke's two daughters from Samokov, and Arthur Pierce from Nicomedia are with me. I cannot say now when we shall reach New York, but will inform you by letter from Liverpool of our arrival there. We are all well, and have comfortable quarters on the Macedonia.

Answ. Aug. 10 '86

The delay of our steamer to take on freight has given us three days to look about here in Smyrna. I have no doubt whatever about the necessity of additional buildings for the Girls Boarding School; and as to location to make it join the present buildings by the Evangelical Church seems to be in every way desirable. The objection that bring in a thickly built portion of the city the ladies suffer from the lack of exercise is met by the counter advantage that there the influence of the School may hope to reach the people of Smyrna; and as to drainage I see no objection which will not equally apply to any part of the thickly occupied portion of the city. The drains are built under the streets, and the descent though small appears to be sufficient in that locality. It only remains for every householder to put his own buildings in order. The house which has been occupied is old & low. If it is rebuilt and the foundations properly raised we can see no reason why the ladies should not enjoy as good health there as anywhere else in the city itself. Of course it cannot be expected that the bracing climate of Sivas and Marsovan or even of Scutari can be enjoyed in the city of Smyrna.

In all my journeys back and forth through

this City during the past 20 years I have never found the Evangelical situation so hopeful for the future as it is now. No attempt to go elsewhere can change the fact that Smyrna is and must be the center of operations for any enterprize working through this region. In my judgment one of the best things Mr Bowen did here was to recognize this fact in getting his time bearings, and to revive evangelical work in this great city as a station center. What could we do in the Sivas out stations without regular church work and schools in the city of Sivas itself! And the same principle with even greater force applies here. The objection that work in Smyrna is expensive represents a difficulty which can only find its solution in the same consecration and liberality on the part of Christian people by which the Gospel holds its power in the cities of Boston and New York.

I do not suppose there is any difference of opinion that this station requires two missionaries of experience to alternate as far as possible, one to be on duty here and the other to make slow preaching tours through the weak interior out stations.

From what I have written, you will anticipate one point more at least, the necessity of a boys

training school at Smyrna. I cannot well see how two missionaries for this station can work ~~well~~ to advantage without such a school. It seems to be very difficult to reach with evangelical influences the people of this pound city, but with school helps there is hope that it can be done; and the station must have within itself the means for training the young men under the superintendence of the missionaries. I hope that Mr Bartlett's little nucleus here will not be abandoned for want of support. We hoped it will grow to be a fruitful vine among the Smyrna vineyards.

Yours Most sincerely

H. T. Perry.

Rev. H. T. Perry,
Smyrna, June 4, 1886,
Recd. June 26.
Smyrna Mission

Ashfield Mass. July 13th 1886.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M

Dear Sir:

I have been delayed in reporting to you since my arrival by a rheumatic back which has kept me well on the sick list but I am better now. Our Missionary party consisting of Mr Locke's two daughters and Arthur Pierce, myself and the little Jennie reached New York by the S.S. "Adriatic" of the White Star Line on Sunday morning July 4. We had a pleasant passage across the Atlantic, good weather and good company: the iceberg at a safe distance; but the heat of N.Y. city quite overcome me. I was obliged to take the little child with me in going about to attend to any calls or business. Without seeing Mr Kincaid I came home to Ashfield on Monday July 5th. Found my mother well and happy to welcome us after nearly 10 yrs of lonely waiting. It now remains to be seen what she will do with us.

Your letter of July 9th is rec'd. I have no plans

yet matured. On account of the impossibility of my return to Turkey during the life of my mother it seems best to me to resign that my name may not be a burden to the list of Missionaries relieved from duty, but my hope to resume the work sometime was so great that on leaving Sivas I declined to sell my household furniture preferring to have it in boxes to be possibly used at such time in the future as the Lord may direct.

Though I call myself a strong man yet, these twenty years of hard work and much exposure have not been without their enfeebling effect. I shrink from the trial of pulpit work in New England, and feel myself in many respects unfitted for it. What is your advice for me in these circumstances? Shall I try for a parish? or is there about the foreign population of the cities a work more strictly missionary in character which I can perhaps fit to do? If I were at liberty to go west there are places for me in my adopted State of Missouri and I shd go there at once but that plan is not practicable for my mother. Please tell me what you think I shd do.

As to the matter of an allowance from the Board I am dependent upon my own exertions for the support and education of my family of two children. My mothers income barely suffices for herself but by a rigid economy she is comfortable herself and gives away something to the needy. Let the Pondential Committee give what they think best in the circumstances, & I shall be satisfied.

Did you appoint Mr Buckley to Japan? I was very much pleased with him and especially so with his wife. Both made a good impression upon the miscellaneous people of our large Atlantic Steamship. Great was my regret therefore when he told one of his view of the possibility of a probation for the heathen after death. If that is the case - the "possibility" supposed to be held as a doctrine - why send we compass the seas and the lands, and spend there our dearest treasures to give the destitute people of the earth the blessing of the Gospel?

If you have appointed Mr and Mrs Buckley please to give me his Post Office address.

As soon as I get a little stronger I will send to Mr Ward Treasurer the account of our travelling expenses.

Yours very truly, H. T. Perry.

Wm

Is there an excess of Missionaries expecting to attend the Annual Meeting at Des Moines? If not and it is practicable and best I am desirous of going. Mrs. Pumpelly's relatives and friends are in Iowa and will expect me to come to see them at their time. A sad visit for us all it will be, and unless desirable from a Missionary standpoint I shd not undertake so large an expense. What is your wish in this matter? H. T. P.

Aug 15, 1882.

Ashfield Mass July 30th 1886.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Sir:

My mind fills with thoughts and my heart with various emotions as I take leave, probably for some years, from the special work of my choice and the official relation with the Secretaries of the Board which has been to me always pleasant and helpful. Especially do I thank you for your tender consideration & sympathy in which I confident-y speak also for my wife now entered before us into the heavenly places. The recollection of your kindness is probably more vivid there than at best it can either be or be expressed here.

I shall continue to love the Board as an organization and its officers, and shall do all in my power to help in the good work.

The committee have been more liberal than I deserve in giving me a returning grant. I felt at first that I could not accept it, but in consideration of the liabilities ine-

essarily heavy for the care and education of my children I did not dare yet use it, and have requested my Ward to send me one half, $500. at once and the remaining $500 put to my Credit to be paid me after a year. My mother joins me in kind regards.

How suddenly comes the death of Mr Hutchins. Brief though, summons his toil in the Service. Long and precious shall be the reward of victory.

Yours very most truly

H. T. Perry.

Received, Feby 30, 30
Rec'd Feby 31.

Mason'ville N.Y. May 30. 1887.

Rev. N.G. Clark D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Brother

Not one of the least of my many trials in withdrawing from Missionary service is the absence of the accustomed letter from yourself. Do you drop us as soon as our names are dropped from the lists.

Is your health improved? We always pray for you when the subject of missions is up that your many and heavy burdens may be made lighter for you.

Among the reinforcements recently appointed I fail to hear that any are going to Sivas. Is it the old plea that in so large a station occupied with so many classes and communities of people one Missionary should not long be left to work on so much alone. I hope help is at hand for Mr Hubbard.

Received July 30. '86
Ans. July 31.

I am preaching here in a Presbyterian Church and as usual when once in a field for Gospel work I greatly enjoyed. My health is good. Should an arrangement be completed by which I may remain here permanently my mother will probably join me at least for a temporary sojourn of a single Autumn and Winter. Her health is fairly good.

Please to give my kind regards to Mrs. Clark.

Yours very Most truly
H. T. Perry

Rev. H. T. Perry
May 30 1885
Monroe Mich
N. Y.

Masonville N.Y. June 4th 1887

Rev. N.G. Clark D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Brother:

On the reception of your letter of June 1st I was quite unhappy in the fear that I had said something in my previous letter which had been understood to bear some sense a complaint. My feeling was only one of regret that the circumstances of my release from the Board had deprived me of my accustomed letters from you.

It is impossible for me to express the grief of my heart that I must be separated from the work I have loved so well, and crush the feeling of unrest which every letter from Turkey occasions. But notwithstanding this depression of spirit I cannot refrain from speaking much in public on the cause of Missions; and if there is any service which I can render to aid you in any way either by public address or consultation I am not only ready but shall esteem it a pleasure to be called upon, and pay my own traveling

or other Expenses. I expect to remain here during the month of June, attend the Commencement at Williams College, spend most of July at Ashfield, and return here probably about the 1st of Aug. It is my hope also to attend the meeting of the Board at Springfield.

Yours very most truly
H. V. Perry.

Rec'd June 6.

Masonville N.Y. Feb. 20 1888.

Rev N. G. Clark D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Sir:

During several weeks past I have desired to tell you something of the revival in the work of the Lord which we are still enjoying in Masonville; but the duty and care of the hour delayed me.

It is now the 8th week of special and unusually union daily meetings of the Methodist and Presbyterian churches, attended also by some individuals of the Baptist Church, one service each P.M. in my church for prayer conference & the presentation of requests, and a revival meeting each evening in the Methodist Church. The two pastors aided only by two aged retired local preachers have conducted all the meetings. The Lord has been very gracious to bless his people and to hear their prayer. The first uplift in power came as by a descending cloud Jan. 20th suddenly, bringing the children & youth of the two Sunday Schools into the inquiry room. Many found peace in the Lord and on subsequent days others followed, till only here & there one remained unsaved of the Sunday Schools.

Masonville, June 11, 1888

The interest then began to spread abroad. The people came packing the Church every night. A few who at first wanted to shout according to the traditional manner of the Methodists either left the meetings or ceased to make further disturbance; and our thronged audiences during the past three weeks were as solemnly quiet as any of the kind I have anywhere seen.

To such a pitch did the interest rise that we could use the whole packed house as an inquiry room the people standing while the new converts & others quietly but very earnestly worked with all the unsaved. Then collecting the seekers to the front we pleaded with them seldom closing the meeting till 9 o'clock. Merchants, mill-owners, greyheaded farmers, the profane and the drunkards are among the converts. Family altars have been set up in scores of homes. To accommodate the young converts meeting the ante room is no longer large enough, and one of the churches must be used. In the two Sunday schools new classes are formed made up largely of those who a few weeks ago were notorious unbelievers. The old people say that

During the past 40 years at least there has never been a revival here of such power as this.

The agreement to discourage a proselyting habit among the people prevails with some exceptions from among the Baptists. Between the other two Churches the spirit of unity seems to be complete; and that we may go on as we have begun it has been arranged to receive the new members to each of the Churches in union meetings, both pastors participating, each assisting the other respectively in the service. The case of weak Chs. like these is a little peculiar. Neither of the pastors could reach the people as has been done here by the aid of his own small Church alone, but by getting the two Chs. together in one common supplication & labor for souls, both have been greatly blessed in the Lord.

The meetings still continue: we hope for further victories. I have not stopped to count the converts. Those who have said they number about 200.

We have a great responsibility in training these; for which may the Lord give the needed grace.

Do not forget to pray for your Ex-missionaries. We need your prayers, for it is hard to break away from our old habit of getting strength therefrom.

Would have been in Ashfield. My little girl is with her Aunt in good health. Yours truly

H. J. Perry.

Rev. H. J. Perry

Maconville, Feb. 20, 1888

Rec'd Feb. 23

Westonville N. Y. Apr 30 — 1888

Rev. N. G. Clark D. D.
Sec. A. B. C. F. M

Dear Brother

I do not know of any one who will appreciate more than myself my joy in receiving on Sunday April 22d into the communion of this little church an addition of thirty nine members of whom thirty-four came forward for baptism, filling the spaces about the altar. Twenty three of these are heads of families of whom five husbands came with their wives for baptism; and of applications for church membership about twenty are deferred for the next communion. My mother was greatly interested in the baptismal scene, very naturally thinking it the best of the kind she had ever witnessed.

Of the thirty members of the church when I came there were three whose names the deacon presented at one of the church

Meetings saying that since these men had long absented themselves from the Church worship and were living in open sin their names should in some way be stricken from the roll. It was finally concluded to let the matter rest for a while, and wisely so since they are all back now in working order with the Church, their faces lighted up by the marks of a happy Christian life.

You will know what a change all this makes in a Church which was visited only a year ago by the Synodical Missionary of this state, Dr Crocker, for the purpose of deciding officially in behalf of the Presbytery of Binghamton whether or not the attempt should be made to save it from extinction. Dr. W. J. Beecher my old friend at Auburn Theo. Seminary, advised me not to come here saying that since the Presbyterian families were very few the work of building the Church from the outside elements would be too difficult.

I cannot but feel the greater gratification at these beginnings of good

results from the fact that I have received no aid whatever in preaching except what came in due course from the Union in this work with the Methodist Church of this place.

The Lord has been very gracious to his people in turning for them the captivity of Zion; And to his name be all the praise.

It will be hard for the Turkey Missions to give up the special relation with yourself as Our Foreign Secretary. I trust the change of the transfer of that department of the work to the care of Secretary Smith does not indicate that your health is greatly worse.

My Mother joins in saluta tions to yourself and Mrs. Clark.

With continued petitions for your health, that you may be long spared to the Foreign Office.

Yours Sincerely
Henry T. Perry.

Warrensville N.Y.
Apl. 3. 1888

Western Survey,

Personal work

Masonville N.Y. Dec. 12th 1888.

Rev N. G. Clark D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Sir:

In forwarding my Annual Contribution to Mr Ward I am constrained to add a note to express my hope that your health is still good, and that you may yet be spared many years to the work of the Foreign Secretaryship of our Am. Board. Very heavy have been your manifold cares; but doubtless you are ever learning more & more how to let them rest back upon the Lord & so find yourself strengthened anew with the might of His power. I still feel the thrill of your enthusiasm in recollection of the support it gave us when often overborne at Marash and Kara Hissar. Among the many changes of the advancing years we pray that they may not soon come to you: And my only remaining ambition is to get back sometime to the Mission and still have you at the helm.

By letter from Rev. Mr Bailey of Franklin I learned yesterday of the death of Bro. Montgomery

He was every inch a noble man, with rare qualities for leadership. I think he will be more missed now than he was appreciated by his contemporaries. He had always in hand certain points to carry with the native people far in advance of the faith of many; and conscious of the power to mature these plans successfully he was too often misunderstood by weaker men. Measuring him by the steady firmness and commanding force of his hold on Oriental minds I considered him one of the strongest and best of all the missionaries I ever knew. His was the good fight of faith; and now for him remains the crown.

My Mother is in fairly good health.

Yours Most Sincerely
Henry T. Perry.

Rev. Henry T. Perry.
Hogansville, Ga. Dec. 12, '88
Rec'd Dec. 15.

from Sivas, Tur.

360

Pettibone Rev. J. F.

Private

Cornsple May 25 1880 —

Dear Dr. Clark,

Our annual meeting has been in session one week & has made good progress. The difficult questions befor the mission are two, supply of Brown & plan of cooperation with our native brethren — The first is rendered more difficult by the fact that Miss Rappleye has decided to visit America & she says it will result in her resignation — The reason are private & she does not wish to leave until her place is supplied though she wishes to go in September. The Bithynian Union has had a meeting here & by a committee has formally requested to have an equal share in all work of mess. &c within the bounds of the Union. They have plan of union to issue have had debate & the matter is now in the hands of a committee to report to day — Now the profoundedly wise of the meeting is "Cooperation on equal terms — !! There will be differences of opinion in details but cooperation full & hearty we pray to try —

To this the tendency for five years has been constantly increasing. — Mr Hitchcock, you know, has been one of the most advanced in this direction but he seems among the Conservatives now! In discussing he deprecated going so far as some were inclined, but I remarked, much to the amusement of all who knew his influence & efforts in the past, "I hoped he would not stand in the way of reforms." Dr. Wood & Mr. Hitchcock have attended the sessions of the Union. There was some earnest discussion some disposition to complain of the correspondence that has troubled us & you during the past year. But nothing has been said to us & there seems to be a will to "work together."

I wish to say a word about my letter to you written in reply to the one in which you informed us of the plan for Dr. Hamlin to come here. In it I said Pine church had taken no action & so far as

I know it was not written action of any number of Pine Church but a proposition of one man who was not considered one of sound mind or judgment — I can not remember the phraseology — I suppose that letter was shown to Dr. Hamlin & the report came here that "the proposition for Dr. Hamlin to come here was never entertained except by one crazy man" — was the report I made to the American Board — Will you have the kindness to give me the precise phraseology of that sentence. I know I had no unkind feeling & am sure the sentence is no stronger than would have been made by most of our Northern brethren — One of them said "if the man is not crazy, the proposition he made was a crazy one" — He said this not because all do not love Dr. H. & wish he could be with us again but because the proposition to support Dr. H. was absurd because impossible

The policy here is strong that we ought to

write freely & fully to the Nursing House but such free & full correspondence would work mischief if sent back to the public press. The mail goes - now write write again Friday -

Very truly yours &c
L. T. Pillsbury

Constantinople, Ohio, May 25, 1880
Rec'd June 14

Answ'd

Decided -

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Cor. Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

Talas Oct. 26. 1880

My Dear Brother

I am requested by the Station, at present at Talas, a plea in behalf of some of our native preachers. This is not a pleasant task, but we see no other way — The simple facts are these. Our appropriations for the salaries of helpers, have, in several cases, proved utterly inadequate to meet the wants of the men for whom they were asked. The reasons for this failure are, the advance in the expense of living, & the change in the currency of the country — When these appropriations (for 1880) were asked, in the Spring of 1879, the currency was much inflated, the lira, or Turkish pound (gold) ~~was~~ passing at 200—226 piastres, & provisions were cheap, so that, while the salaries of our helpers ~~are on~~ the gold basis, they had a plain advantage in the matter of support. But since the change of currency (Lira now 100—108 piastres) they find themselves sorely pressed. To illustrate — with the L. at 226 p. good flour cd be purchased for 7-8 p. per batman (about 17 lbs); now, with L. at 101. (as in Ces.) or 107—108 (as in some other portions of the field) one must pay, for the same quality of flour, a price fully equal to the former, in the number of piastres. Wh. of course, makes the price, to the helper, double that of the year before, while his salary remains the same. This is true not only of flour, wh. is the great staple of living here

but of other articles of provision, as well. A man, with a small salary, say 2 £, in gold, who could support a family, with close economy, when, for the salary named, he wd receive 452 p. in currency, must find it impossible to support the same family, on the above salary, when it amounts to only 202-216 p. while the price of provisions is no less than before, in the number of piastres. This is the actual state of the case, & what wonder that men are becoming burdened with debt, & pleading for help. We have a faithful & very useful Greek helper, laboring on a salary of 2 £ 2 months, a portion of which he receives from his congregation. He has a wife & mother, & six children, to support, nine persons in all. Of course he is in distress & has incurred a troublesome debt. Nor is it strange, for Miss Closson finds that she must practice close economy, in order to support the pupils of her School, at an expenditure of one half lira per month, for each pupil.

From every direction, come earnest pleas for help, from men who are not wont to complain. Our hearts are pained for them, for we know their necessities, yet we have not the extra funds to aid them. We have asked a small advance in the salaries, of some men, for 1881, but at present prospects, this advance will be quite insufficient. What can we do? Our American friends will understand the case, by a comparison of Ministers' salaries & expenses. $800. is regarded a small salary for a pastor or

preacher in America. But a salary of 36 £ a year for the year wh. is the highest salary paid to preachers in our field, the present year, with but two exceptions, amounts to $158.40. And yet the average price of flour in America, is only about twice as much as it is here, at present.

Nor do we see any prospect of improvement in the future. The thousands of refugees from the region of Kars & Erzroom, on the East, & from European Turkey, spreading themselves throughout the interior of Asia Minor, have greatly increased the demand for produce of all kinds, causing a corresponding advance in prices, nor can we hope that they will ~~soon~~ become such producers as will meet the increased demand. Of course we have little hope that any political changes will improve the financial outlook.

In view of all this, we feel compelled to make an earnest plea to the Prud. Com. through the Com. at Int. for aid, to enable these worthy laborers to continue their work of evangelization. That the whitening harvest may not be suffered to waste for want of reapers, we must ask aid for the present year & also, in some cases, add to the estimates already given, for 1881, & we hope that our plea may receive a careful & favorable consideration.

A list of names with the amount asked for each, as also the advance anticipated for 81, will be furnished by the Treasurer.

In behalf of the Cesarea Station

Lyman Bartlett

(over)

List of Special Appropriations desired by Bezarea Station as per Bro. Bartlett's letter.

Preacher's Name.	Place.	Extra for 1880.		Extra for 1881.
K. Stepan (*)	Zinjirdere	£.T. 14.	+	£.T. 8
Hadji Harootun	Boorkhan	" 6		—
B. Karakin	Khomocklu.	" 6		8
Bad. Kricore	Moongasoon	" 6	+	" 6
B. Marderose	Amyara	" 12	+	" 12
B. Garabet	Gemerek	—		9
B. Abraham	Khachmach			6
	Extra for 1880 = 44		For 1881 = 49	

Total £.T. 93.

Dallas, Oct. 26, 1880

Pecks Dec.

James. L. Fowle

Treas. Bezarea Station

(*) The members of K. Stepan's congregation, appreciating his distress, have raised four (4) liras for him in addition to their former subscription. They will probably give the same next year.

P.S. Since the above was written two more pressing cases of need have come to our knowledge and it is certain that others will come. In consequence of this the station has instructed me to make an additional request for £.T. 10. for these other cases, making £.T. 103. in all.

J. L. Fowle, Treas.

Approved by Committee as follows

Nov. 15. 1880 - J. P. Pettibone Sec.

Constantinople
Nov. 19, 1880.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D. &c &c
Dear Br.

Your letter of Oct. 26, respecting the removal of Mr. Baldwin to Brousa, came yesterday. It seemed to you, when writing, that we here in C. "move fast". Perhaps letters received from us since may have led you to judge that we have moved in this right direction.

The Committee ad interim wished to supply the need of Brousa. They thought, as you do, that a good if not the best plan was for Mr. Bartlett to go there. Some, judging from remarks made by Mr. B. during our last annual meeting, thought he would go if invited. The Committee therefore informed Oksana & Stolion that in the Committee's opinion Mr. B. should go, and they also asked the Prud. Com. to sanction. Mr. B's removal should C. Stolion consent. The reply from C. was a decided negation. Dr. Farnsworth & Mr. Fowle said they could not upon Mr. B. and Mr. B. himself said that in view of their feelings & judgment he thought he ought to stay in C.

In the mean time Mr. Baldwin signified

Rev. S. A. Pettibone
Salem, Oct. 26, 1880

his willingness to take the charge of Brousa station. He has said often during the last year that he was unwilling to remain in the Treasury Dep.t unless he could be relieved of much of its labor. It was in view of this that the Annual Meeting asked Mr. B.'s brother as an assistant. The brother decided, as I understand, not to come. Knowing that Mr. B. would not remain in the Treasury it was deemed best to send him to Brousa. Now all this bears hard on me. Dr. Bliss & I have felt & said often that one man with such help as he may find here might do all the work of the Treasury. He would have a busy life but I think not a very hard one. I have kept the Cash Book for Mr. B. over a year. He has been away four or five months. Now it all comes to me as I am the only one here who has had any experience in the Treasury work. I edit the Monthly Christ's Coed-oper, have done so since Mr. Dwights return to the U. States & must continue it until a better arrangement can be made. I have commenced a new arithmetic in Armenian & Turkish, a work much needed, and must carry it on to completion.

so I have a busy winter before me, I am well and by system, by keeping business, correspondence, &c up close am not driven nor worried, and work easily. It was suggested that Mrs. Dwight take a portion of the Miss. Business but I think it would not be agreeable to him & I do not think it a good economy of missionary labor for the men to have connection with the Society. My judgment is that one man of good business talent can, with such clerks as conformed here, do all the work required. If we had such a man, a layman, who would enter into the work, for Christs sake, just as he would do missionary work, it would be a solution of the whole Society question.

The question of putting the work of the Miss into women's hands I leave for another time & for another pen.

General Longstreet, is here. He makes a very pleasant impression on all callers. He said to Dr. Bliss & myself to day that it is our missionary & educational work that is to profit this country rather than any thing he can do.

Very truly yours &c

J. P. Pettibone
Sec. W. & M.

Constantinople, Nov. 19, 1880

Recd Dec. 15

Constantinople Dec. 4, 1880.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D. &c. &c.

Dear Bro.

I recd yesterday your letter of Nov. 11 containing appts. M. T. M. for 1881. Several items I can not understand. Dr. Bliss & I compared the copy of Estimates sent to Boston with the copy received here & I think they are the same. I give extract from your letter.

"For Cesarea $17.912.40 adding to the estimates Miss Bursa's salary $62.50 and specials asked for 1880 - amounting to 746 liras. the sum asked for girls' school building having been already reported, and deduct under the head of Education & native agency 50 liras each which leaves an aggregate of 4071 liras."

I suppose the $62.50 is error for £62½.

The sum estimated for Cesarea in my copy is £4053½. add £62½ & amount equals £4.115. From this deduct £100 & remainder is £3.4015 instead of £4.071.

"For Cesarea proper from the estimates sent forward amounting to 3.483½ liras we deduct from Education 50 liras native agency 150 liras, Robert Church 300 liras, and

Rev. G. H. Pettibone
Constantinople Nov. 19, 1880

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specials deferred 109 lires an aggregate of 859, & add for the Home 900 lires. This makes a net increase of 41 lires to your figures — namely 3534½ lires or $15.331.58"—

3534½ lires make $15.331.80. 41 lires added to 3483½ lires make 3424½. The aggregate 859 lires should be 809 — looking at the items — What is the amount appropriated? & what on the deductions?

Again, you say "The sums asked for the publishing and Treasury departments, amounting to $18.904.64 was duly voted, and miscellaneous items 449.90 making up the aggregate as first given"— My copy of Estimates has Pub. Dep. £3.736 10/100 Treas. dep. £560½ & General Com. Mailing Dec &c £202½ This makes a total of £4.499 10/100 = $19.796.04 — A memorandum in the margin says "General" was made less in item for delegates to C. Missionary (62½) by reason of Conference sending delegate to C. I. M. unnecessary & was made £15. a reduction of £47½. This makes the amount £4.451 6/10 = $19.587— Please tell me the amounts of each department. I do not know what that item 449.90 above is $. or £ nor could guess what it includes.

would it not be well, as our Islands are in Florida or Texas, to clear out Dollars?

— I suppose the necessity to cut down has imperative — But Necnedia & Monsieur & Cerulia feel it sorely — also Brosse — while Cesana has fitted off & Monisa none —

I hope we shall hear favorable news from Mr. Chapin in reference to the Home —

Very truly yours &c

S. F. Pillsbury

Mrs. & Sec. W. I. Ill.

Rev. D. F. Pettibone.

Constantinople, Dec. 4, 1880

Rec'd Dec. 27

Constantinople, Jan. 4, 1881.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D. &c &c

Dear Bro.

You ask for the sums paid by Missionaries in Acct of Rent. Dr. Ward lives in a house belonging to the Board & pays £50 p. ann. annum. Mr. Goodell lives in a house & pays £60 " " " of the others. Mr. Brooks paid in 1880 £130 in Pera. Dr. E. E. Bliss pays for a hen-house in Scutari £45. Dr. Riggs in Scutari £55. Mr. Hitchcock in Cesarea £65 & I in Hissar £45.

In a P.S. to a letter to Mr. Hitchcock you say Dr. Washburn estimates the value of the parcel of ground sought for the Home at £2000 — no more.

When we were negotiating for the present Home site & finally were offered it at £3700 Dr. W., with whom I advised about it, said "Take it by all means, & would not hesitate". The House in the place now in question is worth much more than the one we bought & the ground is nearly equal to the holy more than that which we purchased. By which judgment does Dr. W. abide? Very truly yours

S. F. Pettibone.

Rev. D. H. Pettibone.

Constantinople, Jan. 4, 1881.
Rec'd Jan. 21.

Rusk vol Consuls

Constantinople,
Jan. 11. 1881.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D. &c. &c
Dear Bro.

I have your letters of Dec. 9 & 13. The Com. ad Int. yesterday voted to request the Prud. Committee to send an efficient layman to take charge the Treasury Department. I have now the charge of this department. I have been connected with it at various times several years. I believe that a good earnest, competent man with such help as he may get here can do all the work of this department. Such has long been my opinion & such is the judgment of Dr. E. E. Bliss who has always had his office in the Bible House. For one & one half years I kept the Cash for Mr. Baldwin. He thought one man could not do the work. But he was away 4 months this year & two months last year besides he had not the help for custom-house work which he could now find here.

The value of the work has changed somewhat. The Post office does not require one third the time it did before the International system was adopted

Constantinople, Jan. 11, 1881.

by Turkey, but then on non missionaries
non accounts. non purchasing. non
Custom House work. Yet I am satisfied from
my present experience that one man can
take care of it all. I can do it I get three months
time for work in Pub. Dept. but this ties me down
every day. not a short day in nine months.
I hope you will find a good man. If a married
man the better, unless he has decided to care
for none of these things. for I should hope the
one selected would come intending to make the
work his for years & not compel a change after
getting experience.

The case of Dr. Davis is a trying one.
He is in debt at home, and at Cesarea. Yesterday
ago a Case of purchases came consigned to me
from London by express & cost charges on £28. 8s.
I decided to pay the bill & keep the case to await your
instructions. Yesterday came a second same way
bill £28. 17s. The station is here as last. men in
session & I advised with them. They think I must
take this also. I know not what is in the
cases. but the case is a hard one. Please advise
me what to do.

Miss Fulcher has decided to remain

for a time at the Home though they can with difficulty show her from Moscow.

Very truly yours

N. F. Patterson

Cons fro Jan. 11. 1881 –

Rd in Feb 1. 1881

✓

Constantinople
Jan 21, 1881

Dear Dr. Clark

I have your favor of Dec. 27 with Complete Statement of appts for W. I. Mission. The Statements for Cesarea & Cesarea Stations are the same as in the letter of Nov. 11 and I can not harmonize them with the Estimates.

In the letter of Nov. 27. Concerning Cesarea — you say "From Estimates 3,483.50 deduct from Education 50 lires Not. Ag. 150 lires Rod. Ch. 500 lires & Schools Repairs 109 lires an aggregate of 859 & add for the Home 900 lires this makes a net increase of 41 lires to your figures namely 3,534.45 &c" as the aggregate of deductions is 809 instead of 859 I suppose some item omitted —

The Statement in letter Dec. 27 is

"As per Estimates omitting from Education 50 lires Not. Ag. 150 lires Rod. Ch. 500 lires & Schools Repairs 109 lires & add for Home 900 lires 3,534.45"

But 3,483.45 − 809 + 900 = 3,574.45 — what does the £40 extra cover?

Concerning Statement for Cesarea I need not give the items of letter Nov. 11 as I think

I gave it in my letter of Dec 4. but in the letter of Dec 27 it is thus.

"As per Estimates adding Miss Burrows's Salary L.J. 62.50 & specials asked for 1880, amounting to 746 liras - the sum asked for girls' School building having been already reported, and deduct under the head of Education & Native Agency 50 liras each £ & 0 £ L.J. 4,071"

The estimates for Cesarea including the 746 special for 1880 sum up L.J. 4052.50 - adding to this Miss Burrows Salary L.J. 62.50 the amount = L.J. 4,115 & deducting £100 J. the remainder is L.J. 4,015 instead of 4,071 - Can you tell me what is allowed to make the £56 J. difference?

Mr. Baldwin is here with Miss Kappler & he speaks of the inconvenience he experienced by reason of not having a definite element of Appr. for all the 4 missions. The Treasurer Can not have any control over Expenditures unless he knows the amounts in each department Not. Ag. Ed. Rents &c.

Very truly yours

S. P. Baldwin

Sec. to

Jan. 21/1881

Constantinople
Feb. 3, 1881.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D. &c &c
Dear Sir

Enclosed I send a letter from Mr. Pierce which has the approval of the Com. ad Interim, with the expression of opinion that the question of another missionary at Bagchejik in the place of Mr. Parsons, should be submitted to the Annual Meeting.

By reason of the recession of the Syrian Mission adverse to the plan of a Conference here in the spring. No Conference will be held. I am rather glad that it is so, for Dr. E.E. Bliss has completely broken down & must go away as soon as the weather will permit, & the rest of us can not well take the additional load of the Conference.

I send also Copy of a proposition from the English Community in Bebek for the old Sem. Building. The Prud. Com. authorized us to sell it to Miss Hersch for £1100 T. Her associate paying her the less money

to buy. We think it very doubtful whether we should be able to sell this property unless we accept this offer. The building is large & nearly 100 years old. With a liberal expenditure it could be remodelled & repaired & fitted for a residence for two families. But we could not advise the Board to incur that expense. We are agreed that considering the purpose for which the building is to be used, & also that the little Protestant Cong. in Kobe can always have the privilege to worship there, we advise the acceptance of this offer.

The only one who hesitates is Mr. Brooks who thinks we might some day have a Greek Boarding School there & hence we hold the building.

The land on the hill has been sold for £300 &c. &c, for the premises so long held & used by us we receive £1100 & have still the house & ground occupied by Mr. Greene. The Sophia Community wish to know as soon as practicable your decision. Write you therefore Telegraph

"accepted" or "not accepted" according as your decision may be.

I have examined my copy of the estimates as reported by the Com. on Finance at our meeting in 1882 & find no errors in the footings.

I hope you will send, as I requested, copies of the appropriations, as voted, for all the missions, as the Treasurer can not control expenditures in the various departments without such copy.

We are very sorry to have Dr. Bliss laid aside now, but the Doctor is imperative, says he must drop all work for some time.

I take a little more pains in making by reason of this but do it hoping I shall have some help before long. It is difficult to drop work already in the press.

Very truly yours

J. P. Pettibone.

Corapli - Feb 5. 1881
Rec'd " 28 "

Constantinople
Feb. 11, 1881

Rev. Dr. Clark &c &c

Dear Brother

I have your letter of Jan 19. Some letters from Mr. Hitchcock have evidently been lost. About purchase for Home Building. Day before yesterday the Trustees met & examined the house & grounds for which we are negotiating. We decide that the house with repairs & changes which would require an outlay of say three years rent would make good accommodations for the families. I think the ground is not one half more than our original purchase for the Home &c. We have told Mr. Boyajian that we are authorized to offer up to £4000 sterling & no more. Yet we agreed that we should be willing to offer & give £4500. if the Bud. Com. approve. I am not instructed to say so to you officially. but that was our conversation. I write this for your information. I do not understand how Dr. Washburne forms his judgment. In a postscript of one of your letters you say "Dr W. thinks

Constantinople - File 5, 1881

that place is not worth £2000".
I replied He advised me to purchase and the site of the Home for £3700 & it had a house not nearly so good & only about 2/3 as much ground, by which judgment does he abide"?
Now he seems to have changed his mind. I feel as he does we probably can not get the ground for £4000. I doubt whether we can get it for £4500. I think it will come to some sum between that & five thousand. The business has been placed by the heirs in the hands of a business man who is an acquaintance & friend of Mr. Boyajian who acts for us. Mr. B. puts the case before them & argues thus. "The Trustees want to build. They would like to get that garden. But they can not shut up to it. They have planned to build on their present lot & can get additional ground on the opposite side from you & they will do it unless they can make terms with you. If you do not sell to them the property will lie on your hands for years & you will not then get so much as you can now" The agent assents to this & will he says use his influence to secure moderate

terms. But in closing we must remember the <u>action of the Home</u> has increased the value of all property in the vicinity. We can not now get land so cheap as we could five years ago. The heirs are in debt & this property is pledged for it. They want to pay the debt & get a smaller sum. For me, though I see some incidental advantages in the plan to build on her own lot & buy ground in the south side for playground &c. yet I should consider it a great misfortune to be compelled to put up such a building & Mrs. Chapin generously aids us to build in such a contracted space as the ground in the rear of the Home furnishes. It seems to me impracticable to build on ground to be bought in the South side. The present school rooms &c are in the <u>North side</u> & it is impossible to connect, in a satisfactory way a new building in the <u>South side</u>.

I note what you say about High Schools. My impression in reference to them is this. We need for several years in the plan of having at nearly every school-house classes for the preparation of young men

Rev. J. A. Pettibone
Constantinople, Oct 11, 1881
Recd Oct March 5

for our Theo. Seminaries. As all the expense of this fell upon the Board, & as the demand for a higher Education in all our stations increased it was deemed wise to have in most of our stations high schools. Tuition must be charged & these schools must thus soon be self supporting. These schools must furnish facilities for the preparatory Education of our helpers & thus station classes must not be needed. Pupils must be required to pay their way if able when come of importance for the seminary. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Constantinople Feb. 18. 1881.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D. &c. &c.

Dear Bro.

I wrote you Feb. 11.

Yesterday the Com. ad Int. passed the following votes.

1. That the Secretary ask authority from the Prud. Com. to offer as high as £500 for the premises north of the Home in Scutari, if they can not be obtained for less.

2. That Dr. Wood write the Prud. Com. representing the importance of the subjects likely to come before our next Annual meeting and requesting the attendance of a deputation from them, Dr. Clark or Dr. Alden, and expressing the desire that he be accompanied by some Member of the Prud. Committee.

3. That Mr. Hitchcock confer a letter to the Prud. Com. representing the desirableness of ~~making~~ missionary residences in Constantinople.

Dr. Wood has written in reference to the deputation. The time for our Annual Meeting is the 3d Tuesday of May (17) – 13 weeks from to day –

In regard to the premises for the new building

Rev. G. A. Pettibone

5

for the Home. I hope the Pmd. Com. will carefully consider before deciding to refuse authority to give as much as £500 f. for the property desired. - We should not think of buying that for missionary residences - but inasmuch as we are shut up to this if we would have the best site for the new building - it would be very unfortunate to be compelled to make other provision for the wants of the Home. The house & garden connected with it are worth more than the ground we should use for the Home but as we make the purchase for the Home it would seem proper to divide the cost if £500 f. into two parts £200 for the house & £300 for the Home site - I will enclose an imperfect sketch of the ground that you may understand the situation.

Very truly yours &c

J. P. Pettibone

Sec. W. L. M.

Constantinople, Oct. 15, 1881

Recd March 5

Home

Land

Buildings

Constantinople
March 1, 1881

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D. &c. &c.
Dear Brother

I have your letters of Jan. 31 & Feb. 2 to the Treasurer of the W. F. M. in reference to the 2 cases of goods for Dr. Davis. I have taken one of them from the C. House. The other has a couple of pistols & I must go through some formalities to get the box. I know not from whom the boxes came. They having been sent by express. Cost & freight to be collected on delivery. The bills of the Boston firm who supplied the goods are specified to make up the amount of some £56.17. but items are not given. The goods are evidently mostly family supplies.

I note special grant £50 W. F. for house for Dr. Clemens. I have written about the lot desired for the New Home building adjoining the Med. Com. to authorize us to go as high as £50 W. F. if necessary, in order to secure the lot. I sent extract of your letter about Broosa School Building to Mr. Baldwin. He had not received it when he wrote the

Constantinople, March 1st, 1881

letter accompanying this. He asks $2300 for the grading of ground, the building of a lodge for the School Building, the cover of a drain & the putting up of shutters. From this it is evident the Building is nearly completed. In regard to the building of a house for a missionary dwelling on the site of the old School building, the Committee think this will be necessary. The case stands thus. The House called the "Richardson house" owned by the Board, is too far removed from the new School building to enable the occupier to be within easy call. Again it is rather warm in Summer. Still if the families residing in Brousa & suppose one of them will occupy that building as it has large rooms & enough of them for a family besides room for the chapel. The question whether two missionaries be stationed at Brousa will come up at our next annual Meeting. If it be decided that two are necessary, if it seem best that Mr. Barnes & Mr. Baldwin be the two, then the Committee think Mr. Barnes should be consulted in reference to the plan for missionary dwellings. Though it is desirable to begin early to build if it is to be done

this year, yet, if the Bud. Com. decide to send a deputation to our next annual meeting they may wish to defer a decision on this question till after their visit.

I will write Mr. Spurling in regard to confining his expenditures or rather his drafts on me to the amount appropriated for the College & placed in my hands at his disposal.

I was glad you made the suggestion that the keeping of so much ground for the Sanga Chapel site is unwise. We were unwise in consenting to it even on the ground of receiving £30 p. a. from the property in Cork. I hope they will see that, as it has cost us more than we expected to free the old site from incumbrances, it is a necessity to sell the bulk of this new site, as we intended at first, instead of enabling us to build as we wish. If they assent we can accomplish our wish & it will be for the best.

Very truly yours,

J. T. Pillsbury

Sec. W. F. M.

Rev. J. H. Petibone

Constantinople, Mar. 1, 1881

Rec'd March 19

Constantinople
March 24, 1881

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D. &c &c
Dear Brother,

Your letter of March 3, has come to hand by to-day's Post. I had received your telegram in reference to Bebek property & communicated it to the persons concerned. Very unexpectedly to us, we have received a protest from the Com. and Int. of the B. Union against the sale of the property! In the paper no reasons are assigned & we have replied referring the matter to the Prud. Committee.

From conversation with individuals I find many assuming that because the property was purchased for the prosecution of Educational work among the Armenians therefore, of right, it belongs to the Armenian Community. You may think the program of study in Bebek did not include Logic.

Mr. Boyajian, in a conversation with me, said "if the Committee made a protest, it was a mistake". He sympathizes with the Community in a desire for a "High School"

Rev. S. A. Pettibone

I says that you when here several years ago, expressed an interest in the plan for such a school & thought the Board would give the Sem. Building for such a purpose. He did not think the Board was under obligation to hold the building a long term of years to see if the Community were going to do any thing about a school. I told him we virtually sold the building, several years ago, to Mrs Hirsch, but she was unable to pay for it. No objection was made. We then decided to sell it & put the proceeds into another Educational measure.

As there is some feeling in the subject I am glad to have "the matter" I go to you for decision.

The owners of the Scalon property do not accede to our terms. There are several heirs, some of them have given their portions in pledge to secure debts. They wish to pay their debts & secure for themselves something more. Further some of them are disposed to sell. others hold off. If we manifest impatience it will enhance the price & also delay the negotiation. I think we can get it at a

sum not varying much from £3000 ?.

I should have said, while speaking of the Bebek property, that the English Community are discussing the question of selling it. A large majority of them are in favor of it & I think they will vote it.

We shall expect soon a letter informing us of the deputation to our Annual Meeting. We have requested the E. F. M. & the C. F. M. to send such two delegates.

Very truly yours

C. F. Riddiford

P. S. As regards the Bithynia Union there is no probability that they can agree on a place for a school. They tried it once & failed & the consequence was an attempt to establish two - one at Adabazar & one at Brousa. If they had funds I would again urge Cenkeli as place for it. Bebek is not the site for such a school.

Chas. F. Denkone

Const. rcpt. Mar 24, 1881

Rec'd Apr 11

Constantinople,
April 1, 1881.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D. &c. &c.
Dear Sir.

The majority of the heirs to the property we wish to buy in Scutari have decided to sell it. They have expressed a willingness to take (£5.000) Five thousand Turkish Liras for it, & they i.e. all the heirs have put the affair into the hands of two of their number to manage. These two say they will accept £3000 for the property & will bring all the heirs to agree to the arrangement. I therefore telegraphed to you day before yesterday "Order clock Boston "Fix". "

It is more than the place is worth — more than it could be sold for in the market by £500 — £800 — but to us, under the circumstances, it is worth that & more.

I enclose a sad letter from Mr. H. S. Barnum. It is now four weeks since the letter was written & no telegram has come to me. Should it be necessary for me to telegraph you before this letter can reach you I shall use

words enough to make my meaning plain. If after this reaches you, say three weeks hence, I will merely say "Scott" - & that will signify that Mr. Barnum wishes you to recall him at once. If you reply "Scott immediately" I shall understand & telegraph Mr. B. that you direct Mr. S. to return at once with his family to America -

I have understood that Miss Bush does not expect to return to Hartford - & will so say to Mr. Barnum. He seems not to know it -

Very truly yours &c

S. T. Pelletier

Yr. &c

P. S. I suppose you will wish to consult with Mr. Chapin - but shall expect, soon after you receive this my telegram, a reply "Close"

S. T. P.

Constantinople, Apr. 1, 1881

Recd Apr. 19

I fear I may have created a wrong impression with regard to Scott in my communication of last week. By using the word "brute" I did not mean to imply that he used physical violence, for to that I think he has not descended. He refuses to answer her when she speaks to him & shows a species of regard & sympathy which to a sensitive woman is almost more than blows. He would probably justify himself

by saying that she, by her jealousy, was the cause of all his troubles & deserved such treatment. I do not know that I have anything else to offer as modification or change of what I wrote. I think S. is planning to go in the Spring & there will be no need of telegraph. I shall be very glad if it proves so.

If you have occasion to write to Boston you might cut this off out & send it.

Yours truly H. S. Barnum

Newton April 8 1881.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D. &c. &c.
Dear Bro.

I received yesterday your letter of March. 12. It afforded appreciable your motives in desiring that Dr. Alden come on the deputation in your stead. though your best experience has served help you much in dealing with questions which may arise.

The Rev. S. Messrs Wilson are hoping the deputation may come via Vienna & attend their meeting at Philippopolis before ours is held. but the time for an arrangement seems short.

I record the enclosed slip yesterday with request to forward to you.

Very truly yours &
S. P. Pettibone &c.

P.S. Record Telegram "Close"

Cons'ple Apr. 8, 1881.
Rec'd Apr. 26.

✓

Constantinople,
April 22, 1881.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D. &c. &c.
Dear Sir.

I have your letter of March 30, with reference to appropriations for Brousa. Again I am sorry for the illness of Dr. Alden & hope he will continue to improve & soon be with you again. We learn from letters from Mr. Wood that the deputation will not come. Have any letters from you been lost? ——— The heirs of the estate in Scutari now give a writing that they have to us the property for £1100 T. — You are aware that last year a plan for a building was made with a good deal of labor — which was approved & the estimated cost was some $14,000 or $15,000 — We thought the plan would need modification in few particulars to adapt it to the site we might get. Mrs. Williams, I, & Christie, Mrs Parsons too are very anxious to have a large room, audience room, for Public Exercises. We have been planning changes to secure such a room. To get it the building must be made 64 x 110 feet

Constantinople, April 22, 1881.

I write me know the cost at least $3,000 – not more. Such a room is very desirable & Mrs. Williams thinks that in view of the gift of Mr. Chapin it must be secured – She infers from what she has learned from Mr. Chapin himself in correspondence, & from Mrs Parrs, who has seen Mr. C. he would say "let it be built" – Now I write to know just the limit – A note from Mrs. Williams this moment received says "Mr. Chapin writes he has taken passage for Liverpool for July 9 & will be here in September"! –

In negotiating for the site we have gone according to instructions & in view of liability I write to fix appropriation in view & not exceed – $20,000 have been placed in my hands for the Building – was that to include furnishing or not. If not we can build with that sum on enlarged scale. Write you consult Mr. Chapin, W. Board & all concerned & telegraph me "audience room" or "no enlargement" – as you may decide –

Dr. Riggs says Dr. Wood got letter directed Sec. in which you say deputation is not coming.

Very truly yours &c

S. P. Pettibone.

Ans. May 2, 1881

Constantinople,
April 3, 1881.

L. S. Ward, Esq. Mas. Tr
Dear Bro.

I wrote you April 1st last week I sent a dispatch to Dr. Clark thus.

Dr. Clark
Boston
Massachusetts.

Five
Petitions

Two days after I received the enclosed Telegram M448. I was at a loss to know whether the dispatch was lying in London because some ignorant operator did not know when Boston, Massachusetts is or whether it had gone to Boston & Dr. Clark was unknown. I sent a man to the office & he found there was the same uncertainty there. The operator said he would inform London to send to Boston N. S. Saturday came to me 467 & that I could not understand. I sent to the office again & learned that this dispatch

467 was intended to convey the information that my despatch had gone to Boston U.S. & Dr. Clark was unknown. I therefore sent a second despatch same tenor Clark

Congregational House
Boston, Massachusetts.

I hope it reached you. I send all this & hopes for two reasons. First, if the authorities in the Tel. office at Boston admit that my despatch is intelligible they might be repaid the 22½ francs paid for it. Second to suggest that now so many telegrams are passing between Boston & missions abroad, some address be adopted for common use & made known to the missions & the telegraph's authorities. This is common in Europe. Congregational is not used here as two words. So is Massachusetts, being over 11 letters.

Very truly yours
S. F. Pettibone

Rec'd Apr. 23. 1871.

Smyrna May 23, 1881

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D. &c &c

Dear Brother

I have your note of April 30 – Mr Meeking is now in session. This morning a Com. was appointed to address a letter to the Sec. of State in Eng. to the non-punishment of the murderers of Dr. Parsons. I should say murderers for of the three Converts two have died in Prison. – Rev. H. N. Barnum was robbed when on his way here between Harpoot & Sivas – Mr. Perry was robbed of money which he in a time near Marsovan by seven armed Circassians. Rev. Mr. Montgomery was robbed two weeks ago by two or seven Circassians armed – lost horses, some money & other effects in all value £160 Turkish. Knights & Miss Lawrence come last week – The Memorandum is "discussing" & is generally commended. The Bulgaria Union rejects our plan of Cooperation made last year. I think they see from the Memorandum that all they wish we can not grant – & they say "let us leave the matter for experience". They thank us for the spirit in which our plan was made & proposed to them – Gen Sir Chas

Reports of the great excitement here over the developments respecting the murder of Abdul Aziz, late Sultan. If he was murdered, & it now seems he was, & if his murderers are convicted, they will be doubtless executed & the result of that would be the execution of scores now lying in prison here under sentence of death.

It is said that the present Sultan is entirely averse to signing death warrants & without his signature no criminal is executed —

Very truly Yrs
J. P. Pettibone

Consulate
Constantinople, May 23, 87
Rec'd June 11

Blank No. 3.

No. 188

CABLE MESSAGE.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Check. 13 Pera

All CABLE MESSAGES received for transmission must be written on the Message Blanks provided by this Company for that purpose, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, and on the back hereof, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

A. R. BREWER, Secretary. NORVIN GREEN, President.

Fernstalk

Received at Bstn May 31 18

Bstn Massachusetts.

Mary Chambers and child dead write Springfeld Galesburg Sherburne

Pettibone

No 9

To guard against mistakes on the lines of this Company, the sender of every message should order it repeated; that is, telegraphed back from the terminus of said lines to the Originating Office. For such repeating, the sender will be charged in addition, one half the usual tolls of this Company, on that portion of its lines over which such message passes.

This Company will not assume any responsibility in respect to any Message beyond the terminus of its own lines; and it is agreed between the sender of the following Message and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in transmission or delivery or for non-delivery to the next connecting Telegraph Company, of any unrepeated message, beyond the amount of that portion of the charge which may or shall accrue to this Company out of the amount received from the sender for this, and the other companies, by whose lines such message may pass to reach its destination; and that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes in the transmission, or delivery, or for non-delivery to the next connecting Telegraph Company, of any repeated message, beyond fifty times the extra sum received by this Company from the sender for repeating such message over its own lines; and that this Company shall not be liable in any case for delays arising from interruptions in the workings of its lines, nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages. And this Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward any message over the lines of any other company to reach its destination.

This Company is not to be liable for damages in any case, where the claim is not presented in writing, within thirty days after the sending of the message.

Telegram. Recd
Dec 31. 12 M.
Death of Lady Chamber.

Blank No. II.

COMPAGNIE FRANÇAISE DU TÉLÉGRAPHE DE PARIS À NEW YORK

French Atlantic Cable,

BOSTON OFFICE, 31 STATE STREET.

NUMBER	SENT BY	TIME	REC'D BY	CHECK	REMARKS
175	CB	417 p	235 MH	8 french	MH CB

The following message is received from the French Atlantic Cable Company, subject to the **Terms and Conditions** *printed on the back hereof, which are ratified and agreed to.*

Cablegram from Constantinople

Received at Boston, June 1 1880.

To Fernstalk Boston Massachusetts

Erzroom wants powers telegraph

Pettibone

No Inquiry respecting this Message can be attended to without the production of this Paper.

This message is delivered to the addressee and received by him subject to the following *Terms and Conditions* which the addressee hereby ratifies and agrees to, viz:

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

To guard against mistakes or delays every message should be ***Repeated;*** that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison. For such repeating an additional charge of one-half the regular rate will be made.

The Compagnie Française du Télégraphe de Paris à New York will not incur or accept any liability whatsoever, either for the due transmission of Messages to the Cables, or for their safe delivery at their destinations; nor will they accept any liability arising from delay or stoppage by reason of any accident to the cables or instruments, or from errors in cypher, or obscure messages, or caused by indistinct handwriting; nor will they consent to be liable, under any circumstances, for any sum whatever, as damages or otherwise, for loss resulting from errors, mistakes, delays, mis-delivery, non-delivery, or other causes, in respect of any message entrusted to them, beyond the return in the case of repeated messages, of that portion of the charge which may accrue to this Company out of the amount received from the sender for this and the other companies by whose lines such message may pass to reach its destination. This Company is not to be liable in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the sending of the message. The above terms and conditions shall bind the addressee of the above message.

Rec. & Pattern
Constantinople
Recd June 1, 1881

Constantinople
June 7, 1881.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D. Sec. &c.

Dear Brother

I send yesterday your letter with reference to the New Home Building. The Trustees will have a meeting soon and apart.

My Annual Meeting closed on Friday June 3. I was unable to attend its sessions, & a secretary protem. acted in my stead. I send with this the following papers—

1. Minutes of the meeting
2. Tabular view.
3. Rep.s Cesarea, Marsa, Brusa, Constn & Marsovan Stations.
4. Reports Library. Pub. Committee & Theo. Seminary

Other papers will follow next Post.

The Memorandum agreed upon while the B. Union was in session & four copies were given to the secretary & the meeting. It is my impression that the reading of that by the members of the union produced action in the direction of last years meeting. They see that we here have gone further, in some respects, in proposals

for Cooperation — then would the Prudential Committee — For me I am glad the Union did not accept our plan of last year. though I supported it. It leaves us free to push for Cooperation in Stations, which is the better & more practicable way, I believe. The Union was taken by surprise by our offer to give up the Newspaper if they would present a practical plan for the maintenance of a newspaper by themselves. It is easier to ask for the reins than to drive when they are in hand —

I am sorry of my having no official notice of the decision not to send a deputation. I supposed some letters lost. If in every letter you would mention the date of the preceding any loss would be known. Mr. Ward says in a letter, just received, that he supposes you wrote of the appointment of a Treasurer, but I have not received any letter on that subject — Mr. Dwight says he understood from you that a man was found.

I hardly hope we will come soon for this intense application for more than a year with no rest — for an hour

has worn me down so that at times I feel I must give up & let things go undone. Mr. Green is an industrious man but since Mr. Dwight left for America he & I have taken all Mrs D's former work in addition to what we had & for a year & more, with the exception of a few weeks in August & September, we have added on to that all Mr. Baldwins work in the Treas. ury Department. I long for that long looked for Treasurer.

We have had delightful intercourse with our delegates Barnum & Fuller good men - who though feeble in body must do good whenever they breathe.

We rejoice in the recovery of Dr. Alden & hope he will soon be able to relieve you of the increased burden you were called to bear.

Very truly yours &c

S. P. Pettibone

Sec.

Rev. J. F. Pettibone S

Constantinople, June 7, 1881

Recd June 25

379

Constantinople
June 10. 1881

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D. &c. &c.
Dear Brother

I wrote you Tuesday, June 7, & sent the following documents
1 – Minutes of Annual Meeting
2 – Tabular View for 1880
3 Reports – Cesarea, Monastir, Brousa, Constantinople & Marsovan Stations
4 Reports. Theo. Training, Library, Publication Com.
Of the six packages containing these five sent by intermediate safe by American Post
I now enclose the following.
1. Estimates for 1882 & official for 1881
2. Letter to missionary Home

Then remains to send reports of Mecca, Erzerum & Sivas Stations.

A new arrangement has been made to send from New York City 4 times weekly mail for Turkey in closed bags. The first mail came in 14½ days – during the month since sailed we have received the mail here twice! & that late.

Reforms are slow & short-lived here –

Yours truly
S. F. Pettibone

Rev. S. F. Pettibone
June
5

Mr. L. C. Pellehone

Constantinople June 10. 1881

Rec'd June 27

✓

Blank No. II.

COMPAGNIE FRANÇAISE DU TÉLÉGRAPHE DE PARIS À NEW YORK

French Atlantic Cable,

BOSTON OFFICE, 31 STATE STREET.

NUMBER	SENT BY	TIME	REC'D BY	CHECK	REMARKS
95	Nc	832pm	Pg	10w french	OK

The following message is received from the French Atlantic Cable Company, subject to the **Terms and Conditions** *printed on the back hereof, which are ratified and agreed to.*

Cablegram from Constantinople

Received at Boston, June 30 1880.

To Fernstack
Boston Massachusetts

Powers awaits telegraf approval
trasfer erzroum

Pettibone

No Inquiry respecting this Message can be attended to without the production of this Paper.

J. F. Pettibone.
Constantinople
Recd June 20, 1881.

5

This message is delivered to the addressee and received by him subject to the following *Terms and Conditions* which the addressee hereby ratifies and agrees to, viz:

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

To guard against mistakes or delays every message should be ***Repeated;*** that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison. For such repeating an additional charge of one-half the regular rate will be made.

The Compagnie Française du Télégraphe de Paris à New York will not incur or accept any liability whatsoever, either for the due transmission of Messages to the Cables, or for their safe delivery at their destinations; nor will they accept any liability arising from delay or stoppage by reason of any accident to the cables or instruments, or from errors in cypher, or obscure messages, or caused by indistinct handwriting; nor will they consent to be liable, under any circumstances, for any sum whatever, as damages or otherwise, for loss resulting from errors, mistakes, delays, mis-delivery, non-delivery, or other causes, in respect of any message entrusted to them, beyond the return in the case of repeated messages, of that portion of the charge which may accrue to this Company out of the amount received from the sender for this and the other companies by whose lines such message may pass to reach its destination. This Company is not to be liable in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the sending of the message. The above terms and conditions shall bind the addressee of the above message.

Rev. Dr. Clark - Sec'y
Bros Brother

June 7 & 10 I sent most of the documents of our annual meeting. I enclose with this report of Micronesia stations. The report of Siros has not come into my hands & I think Mr. Hubbard failed to leave it here.

Our Meeting voted to approve of transfer of Miss Powers to Erzroom. The friends of E. men cannot know her come at once. So I was instructed to telegraph which I did men than ten notes ago thus—

Erzroom wants Powers telegraph approval No answer has come. Miss P. has been to Monrisa arranged her affairs & is now here waiting reply. Mr. Chambers was to come on business to Smyrna last of June & if Miss P. could reach S. by that time it would save the time & expense of a journey to meet Miss P. I therefore telegraphed again Yesterday "Powers awaits telegraph approval transfer Erzroom"—

Very truly yours
S. P. Pillsbury
Sec.

Recd July 9, 1881

Blank No. 3.

No. 561 CABLE ME

THE WESTERN UNION TE

Check. 10 Constantinople

All CABLE
Blanks provided
printed thereon,
sender of the foll

A. R. BREW

Fernestack
Boston Massac

Send Nobody Marash a

Pet

ESSAGE.

my

TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

ABLE MESSAGES received for transmission must be written on the Message rovided by this Company for that purpose, under and subject to the conditions hereon, and on the back hereof, which conditions have been agreed to by the the following message.

BREWER, Secretary. NORVIN GREEN, President.

Received at Boston Aug 24 188

achuet

await letter

Pettibon

To guard against mistakes on the lines of this Company, the sender of every
said lines to the Originating Office. For such repeating, the sender will be charged
over which such message passes.

This Company will not assume any responsibility in resp
It is agreed between the sender of the following message and this Company, that
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and that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes in the transmission or delive
message, beyond fifty times the extra sum received by this Company from the sende
be liable in any case for delays arising from interruptions in the workings of its l
made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward any message over the line

This Company is not to be liable for damages in any case, where the claim is n

f every message should order it repeated; that is, telegraphed back from the terminus of
charged in addition, one half the usual tolls of this Company, on that portion of its lines

n respect to any Message beyond the terminus of its own lines; and
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e sender for repeating such message over its own lines; and that this Company shall not
of its lines, nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages. And this Company is hereby
the lines of any other company to reach its destination.
aim is not presented in writing, within thirty days after the sending of the message.

Constantinople Rec'd Aug. 24. '87

Constantinople.
August 29, 1881.

N. G. Clark, D.D. &c &c
Dear Bro.

I enclose a letter from Cesarea station which has been approved by the Com. and Interior — I telegraphed you last week "Send nobody Marash. await letters" — This is the translation of a despatch in Turkish from Mr. Montgomery to me. It reads "Send not Anadolia to Marash, await letters" — to be telegraphed to you. I suspect the Anadolia is for "Anna Doane" — & Mr. Dwight tells me that Mr. Lee had some doubts whether she is the one they need in Marash. After consultation here we decided to send the telegram as I did & explain by letter. If "Anna Doane" was intended the telegram was sufficient & "if" she was not intended it meant somebody.

We are having very warm weather — The hermit for School Building & House at Cesarea not yet granted.

Yours truly
A. P. Peabody

over.

Camp
Aug. 29. 1881

Cerrancua

Amdapin

J. F. Pillsbury
Aug. 14, 1851

Dear Mr. C.

For your information I add a few words which I first thought to write as a P.S. — We have had three long meetings of Mr C. as Sec. — to consider the question of transfer of our members to native hands — We agree all

1. It is desirable to transfer just as soon as the best method to secure success is found —

2. There is a feeling here in C. in favor of starting a paper in connection under the auspices of the B. Union & we approve it if there is no better way. We think there is — We wish the enterprise to be a Community affair not the undertaking of a <u>Sect of our Union</u>.

3. We meet to day & I think shall agree to announce —

S & P

In accordance of mon
to all concerned
1. We design to transfer
this work of missionary in
both Lutheran & Armenian
to native hands.
2. We shall propose such
transfer to the general
Convention to meet at Canton
in the Spring of 1882. Shall
urge them to take it up
with assurance of good
will. a clear field & all
necessary & otherwise to
make the effort a success.
We are quite hopeful the
plan will succeed.

Very truly yours
S. P. Pettibone

383

Cincinn. Jan 17. 1882

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D. Sec

Dear Brother

I send with this a letter from the Morovian Station requesting that the new physician be located at Morovian instead of Iriro. The Com. ad Interim do not wish to take the responsibility of deciding this matter for the mission but in view of the reasons specified in the letter they recommend that the Bord. Com. send the physician without designation - leaving the question for the mission at its next annual meeting -

The Committee approved of Mr. Bowen's going to the U.S. with his family at his own charges - It has been understood that Mr. B. had the approval of the Bord. Com. to thus going home last year if the circumstances of his Father's family & estate required -

The letter from Corisco in reference to the appropriations for that Station has been circulated here & all who read it think it a good presentation of the case -

Very truly yours &c

J. P. Robbins Recy Sec -

Rev. J. H. Pettibone

Constantinople Jan. 17, 1882

Rec'd. Feb. 6. 1882

Bible House, Constantinople,
March 10 1882

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D. &c. &c.
Dear Brother

I received your letter of Feb. 6 on Monday. I was rather surprised by the Resolution of the Prud. Com. with reference to my services as Treasurer. I am conscious of having worked faithfully & industriously, but all of us here can say the same & I could see no special reason why I should have the thanks of the Prud. Com. more than others, except the fact my service as Treasurer has closed. I wish to thank you & the Prud. Com. for their very kind resolution.

I am especially pleased by the resolution authorizing Mr. Peet to have more clerical assistance if the Mission approve. He must have it. He has been quite ill for a week & I am helping him now that he may remit.

I note what you say about reporting new appropriations. You have reported to me grants for Marash &c. I inferred then were for the Treasurer & passed them to Mr. Peet. It has happened in the past that some appropriations

Rev. N. G. Clark
Mar. 10 1882
Rec'd Mar. 28
Answ.

have been notified to us neither by journey nor by the Museum. Mr. Ward usually mentions all appropriations in his letters to the Museum.

I have your telegram HELIP TELEGRAPH SANDERS - OORFA YES - At first I was unable to understand this, but afterward remembered that Mr. Baldwin had made three propositions to you & the answer was to be according to proposition accepted "Olympus", "Relief" or "Help". I have written Mr. Baldwin & told him my explanation of the telegram but say also whatever he does in consequence he must do on his own responsibility.

I have telegraphed Mr. Sanders (in Turkish, no other language used between this City & Cantab.) that "Doctor Clark accepts proposition concerning Oorfa".

I can appreciate your difficulties in reference to appropriations. I think the demand for larger appropriations in all Turkey will increase for some years to come, if God prosper the work. It will increase even if the Memorandum be accepted - I be the rule of Mission action in regard to funds. The demand for pecuniary help from abroad will decrease

only when the Churches planted shall have the spirit & ability to assume the responsibility of the work. Granted they have the spirit, when will they have the means? It is disheartening to see the poverty – the taxation – the famine &c – Not so much comfort – not so much wealth, by far, as twenty five years ago.

We are prepared for almost any political changes – for the condition of affairs could hardly be made worse.

Very truly yours

J. P. Pilsbury

J. H. Pettibone –
Constantinople Mar. 10. 1882
Recd Apr. 3

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Blank No. 3.

No. 24 J

CABLE MESSAGE.

Kaa

300

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

All CABLE MESSAGES received for transmission must be written on the Message Blanks provided by this Company for that purpose, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, and on the back hereof, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

A. R. BREWER, Secretary. NORVIN GREEN, President.

Check. 10 Constantinople

Ferretalk
Boston

Received at Boston
Apr 4 1882

Massachusett
x

Cesarea, reports people dying
famine help

Pettibone

To guard against mistakes on the lines of this Company, the sender of every message should order it repeated; that is, telegraphed back from the terminus of said lines to the Originating Office. For such repeating, the sender will be charged in addition, one half the usual tolls of this Company, on that portion of its lines over which such message passes.

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Constantinople.
April 24. 1882.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D. &c. &c
Boston.

I have your letters of Feb. 15 March 2 & 8 & also the slip that was not published in the Herald. As disciples of our blessed Lord we all want to do the best things possible for his cause but here we all do not see eye to eye. It will be different then with him.

I send with this a letter to the Secs. of the Woman's Board. Please read & pass it to Mrs Bole with such comments as you may wish to make.

I have sent you a telegram this morning "Cesarea reports people dying, famine. Help." This is the substance of a telegram from Mr Bartlett to-day. We have sent £250 T. before & now send £150. additional & have pledged £100 more. I got a despatch from Mr. Tomsuth at Sorgat saying that people were dying — no meal — no wheat for sowing & government stores shut! I made this known to Lord Dufferin in the hope he would get those stores open.

but I have not heard the result.

There is much excitement among the Old Orthodox Armenians, over the fact that a priest is at work with Pastor Simon Eutyghian of Pera in nursing the Armenian Testament. That he works by the recommendation & with the approval of the Patriarch who gives his seal to appear in the title page. The Armenians are quite ready to have the Bible & Society aid them but they do not feel reconciled to the thought of a "Protestant Bible"! The Patriarch is firm, however, & sent this morning to have his letter of approval published in the Armenian newspapers".

Will you have the kindness to send us copies of the notes published by the Board that we may have them for our Missionary Meetings. I should be glad to have especially the information notes of our New work in Africa.

Very truly yours &c

J. P. Pettibone

Rec'd Apr. 24, 1882.

Constantinople Apr. 4, 1882.

Constantinople
April 25 1882.

Rev. D. Clark, &c. &c.
Dear Brother

I receive your favor of April 7 by the last mail. Your telegram to Dr Byington never came. Have both telegrams from Mr. Wood transmitting $400 & $600 for famine. Our Annual Meeting is to commence May 16.

I write to day in reference to an item which failed to go into Cong'l & Am. Acct. Dec. 31 1882. It was discovered soon after but I supposed Mr. Hitchcock wrote about it & now find no notice was given of it to Boston. Mr. H. should have charged 69 64/100 £. Turks for rent of chapel in Samakov & forgot it. Our appropriation was large enough to cover this & we were authorized to charge it. The item now stands against Mr. H. I hope that the Prud. Com. will approve of this item being charged in next June Acct. as it was

the forgetfulness of Mr. H. that it did not go in the account — Mr. H. has for years acted as Station Treasurer to Hay Nut. helpers &c. & he forgot that this item was charged to him & discovered it only after the S. A. Acct. had gone.

We are sorry to hear Mr. H. leaves us & all assured him in our Station meeting yesterday that he might <u>recommend</u> back to his work here when he may be ready to come.

Very truly yours &c

In behalf of Comp. Station

S. F. Pettibone.

Ass. 12. 1887

Constantinople.
May 2, 1882.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Secretary &c &c
Boston.

I am to propose an Elementary Astronomy, a book which is very much used in our Common & high schools. The book which will help me more than any or all others which I have seen is

"New Manual of the Elements of Astronomy
by Henry Riddle
Publishers, Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co
New York & Chicago."

The edition which I have was published in in 1875. I presume there is a later & I have requested Mr. Morse to have a copy sent me by Post. Can you help me to secure copies of the plates necessary to illustrate this work? It will be in Armenian & Turkish & cannot injure the sale of the work in English. Of course we cheerfully pay the cost of preparing these plates from copies in the hands of the publishers, paying even more than the mere cost of making the electro-plates if the publishers ask more.

I am not acquainted with any member of the firm & therefore apply to you to secure this favor to us by your own influence or that of some good friend of our work among publishers, like Mr. A. S. Barnes.

Hoping we shall not be disappointed in the getting of these illustrations I am

Very truly yours &c

S. F. Pettibone

Mch 7, 1888

Copyright

Mr. Pettibone, Springfield Mass.

Elec. Eng. Work of Geo. Ecumtheory 216 p. 77.

Constantinople May 19. 1882.

Rev. N. G. Clark &c &c

Dear Brother

I have a letter from Mr. Pierce of Nicomedia in reference to a special appropriation of £30 sterling made to Nicomedia Station some time ago for chapel in Armenian neighborhood. Which sum Mr. Pierce has regretfully hesitated to expend in some other way. In reply to him "It must be a mistake that there is such a sum because it would according to rule revert to the Board at the end of the year if not used &c"

All general appropriations do revert, but we have never understood that appropriations for certain definite charitable objects revert unless expended during the year in which they are made. For example the Board has made appropriations for a chapel in Gedik Pasha (Hongar) in this city. We have been trying a whole year to get a hermit to build & the postponement delays the giving of it. We do not understand that the Board's appropriation for that chapel reverts. We do understand that it can not be used for any other purpose & also, if

No permission to build is given the whole sum goes back to the Treasury of the Board. Now this special app. for Canada was not used by Mr. Parsons because some difficulty in the way provided & the sum was passed into the Miscellaneous Acct. in the Division Treasurer's books to the credit of Nova Scotia & was overlooked. But such a sum there is here & you must have an order from the Sec. to pay back to Mr. Parsons.

Our Annual Meeting is in session — 11 only members — and the meeting goes promising of being short & harmonious.

Very truly yours
S. F. Pettibone
Sec. pro

S. F. Pettibone
Aug 7
1874

Cincinnati June 2 1882.

Rev. Dr. Clark, &c &c –

Dear Bro –

Our Annual Meeting closed on Tuesday, May 30th. The minutes I hope to send by the next Post. I send with this –

1 Report of Corona Station
2 " " Buena "
3 " " Mecumdu "
4 " " Sucas "
5 " " " Schutt –
6 " Theo. Demuy – and
7 " Cordoper –

I need last week a telegram from Boston thus "Fovoenie ~~xxx~~ Eight Hundred."
I thought it could not mean Famine Eight Hundred & have concluded it must have been Furniture, as that is about the sum we estimated for that purpose.
Hope to get a letter explaining it –

Our delegates from Missouri, Iowa &c go to day –

All well – Very truly yours &c

A. P. Pettibone &c.

J. S. Pettibone

Const. appt. June 2. 1882

Rec'd. June 17.

Report of ~~Inquest~~ Geo. Seeley

& of Coroner in Greenbush.

Coroner

Constantinople,
June 16, 1882.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D. &c. &c
Dear Brother

By the Porte Friday, June 2.

I sent you in two enclosures Reports of Cesarea, of Sivas, of Brousa, & of Nicomedia Stations. Also reports of Theo. Sem. & of Cendofer. The report of Smyrna Sta. is to be sent direct from that station by Mr. Crosby.

I enclose with this the Minutes of the Meeting & report of Mersovan Station.

Mr. Fuller & wife & Mrs Allen - Misses Emma Barnum, Anna Allen & Susan Wheeler, of Harpoot & Miss Olney of Persian Missionary left today via Vienna for the U. States - Miss Williams goes with them to England.

Fuller's & Missionary house is nearly but is to be completed.

Kindly yours &c

S. F. Pelton &c.

J. H. Pettibone

Constipt June 6. 1882

Rec'd June 26

Constpl, June 23, 1882

Rev. Dr. Clark, &c. &c

Dear Bro.

With this I send Tab. New & Estimates which complete the list of Documents of our Annual Meeting.

Dr. E. E. Bliss & family left on Sunday for Switzerland. I hope he will come back with health renewed for he is now very feeble. I am helping Mr. Peet in Trans. as by decision of Annual Meeting & carrying through press S. S. & Books for 1883. Then & what I must do to relieve missionary brethren of the Station in order take all my time & I am going on my 4th year with no vacation for a day. This is not Economy but necessity.

All here well. Egyptian affairs bad. Shot riot Sunday June 11 commenced with a quarrel between a Maltese & a Moslem. The former slobbering the latter. Then commenced an indiscriminate massacre of foreigners by Moslems. Many driving through the streets were dragged from their carriages & murdered. The Police did not restrain the mob.

Very truly yours &c

S. P. Pettibone Secy.

L. H. Pettibone -
Cons'n filed June 23, 1882
Rec'd July 10

✓

Constantinople June 30 1882.

Langdon S. Ward Esq. N. Y.

Dear Bro.

In your letter of June 13 to Mr. Peet you say "The W. B. M. inquire if this ($20000) does not provide for the furnishing as well as the erection of Boston Hall. I have no information. How is it?"

Before commencing the work of building I wrote Dr. Clark (April 22, 1881) and asked whether we can build & furnish with $20000. I said M Con not build large enough to give audience room - for less than $20000. & Please see that letter. Dr. Clark in reply, date June 29, 1882, writes thus -

"We have considered carefully the plan sent by Mrs. Williams to Mr. Chapin for the new building. I wrote you some time since that M Nishmi to have the furnishing included in the $20,000. This plan now sent on, I infer from a former letter of yours could not be carried out and the building furnished for the sum mentioned. The desire of the Ladies to have a proper audience room and other accommodations as sketched in this

please has led Mrs. Bowler & myself, as well as Mr. Chapin, to feel that it is desirable to carry out Mrs. Williams's plan now sent on, if possible. The utmost care must be taken, however, not to exceed this expenditure and to come within the $20,000 so as if possible to allow a margin for furnishing; but if that is not ~~possible~~ practicable, the ladies feel that they can secure special donations to meet the expense of furnishing." —

In accordance with this we have done our best. The lowest bid for the work came within a few hounds of $20,000 but some slight modifications afterward deemed necessary, have made the amount a very little over $20,000. The furnishing is not included. Mrs. Williams wishes furniture to be plain & substantial. I wrote on that subject to the Woman's Board asking their approval to Miss Williams's going from Switzerland to England at an expense not exceeding $100 to select such articles — bedding — linen &c as can be most economically purchased there & got a telegram saying "Go".

Please let Dr. Clark & Mrs. Bowler read this.

Very truly yours &c
S. F. Pettibone —

Mrs. Bowler,
Dr. Clark

Rev. S. F. Pettibone.
July 17. 1872.

Constantinople
July 9 1882

Rev. Dr. Clark Sec. &c

Dear Brother

On Tuesday I sent 2d installment of Annual Meeting as follows—

Mosovan Station Report — Other Minutes — With this I enclose

1— Report Constpl Station

2 Letter to Missionary Home

3 Letter of Constpl Stat. to Meeting in Pera ch. Bier.

4 Report of Publication Committee—

There remain Tabular new & Estimates, which are being rung—

All well usual—

Yours &c

S. F. Pettibone Sec.

J. H. Pettibone.

Constable - June 9. 1882

Recd June 26.

Constantinople, July 28, 1882

Rev. Dr. Clark, &c &c

Dear Brother,

I have your favors of May 22 & June 29.

You speak of not having received our Estimates. I sent all the documents of our Annual Meeting, mailing them on three or four different days, but specifying in each letter what had been sent in the previous mail. Smyrna was requested to send explanations directly to you as no delegate from that station was present to explain to the Meeting the items of this estimates.

I wish to call your attention to a Resolution passed by our last Meeting (May 29.) in reference to aid to our Native Brethren in the starting of a periodical. The aid then proposed was conditional on the sanction of the Prud. Com. but the Brethren overlooked that fact - have started this periodical (bi-monthly) & now wish help. In view of circumstances we have aided them or shall for a month - but say to them we await your decision which we hope to receive soon. We hope it will be favorable.

In this connection I must report that

in accordance with the action of the Annual Meeting we are in Correspondence with Rev. Cordis Constantinian of Edinburgh. He declines to accept the position of responsible editor of the Cordoper. but would like to come into Connection with our Publishing work (as before) & give two or three days per week to missionary work.

Dr. Raynolds & party arrived on the 22d inst. Mr. Baldwin has taken Mrs. Newell to Brousa. Her decision will soon be made & I think, she may choose to stay in Brousa.

We have not yet found the desired clerical help for Bro Peet. He has his Sem. Annl. Accts. now ready & soon will be able to command half his time for study &c. I take the cash-book make all payments &c. & thus permit him to be at home for study. The going home of Mr. Hitchcock & the necessary absence of Dr. E. E. Bliss on acct of health make it hard for us this year. Dr. Wood is very feeble. The fact that we can not do the necessary work, as it ought to be done, makes it harder. Dr. Barnum in accordance with vote of his mission declines to come to our

help. What shall we do? Dr. Wood can not be with us much longer. I fear Dr. Bliss will not be able to work much more. and no provision is making for our relief. In this careless round of cares we can look up hope & think that after a few months we shall be less pressed. but the months go by there is no change & sometimes it seems as if it would be a relief to get away and have a few days to be free from thought of money & printing-press & schools & helpers &c, before dropping work altogether. —

I see in some newspaper that a Mr. Meredith is to prepare S. S. Lessons for 1884 to be used in Turkey. Is this so? Mrs Proctor prepares the lessons for 1883 & we have them key through the press. She has done the work very well indeed, I think. The weather has been fearfully hot for several days. 85° to 94° Fahrenheit.

Many hope the Egyptian difficulty will result in great changes in the government of this empire. It seems as if the relation of Egypt to this government must be greatly modified.

It is Ramazan & it is evident the sympathies of the Moslems are against England, whether or not they be with Arabi. The news of the bombardment of Alexandria came here the day before Commencement in Robert College & not a Turk, Scholar or visitor, was present at the exercises. The feeling of the Moslems is intense but there are no fears of an outbreak such as that in Alexandria.

It is not yet evident whether the Meeting at Cantab will take place this Autumn or not.

Very truly yours
S. F. Pettibone
Sec. L

Rec'd Aug. 14.

Rev. S. F. Pettibone
Constantinople, July 28, 1882.

Constantinople, Aug. 1/82.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D. Sec'y

Dear Bro.

I wrote you by the mail of July 28. The following post brought your favor of July 10. to the Mission & one of the same date addressed to Dr. Wood for the Station.

I mentioned incidentally that I had seen a paragraph in the Congregationalist stating you had an arrangement with Dr. Meredith for S. S. Lessons. I supposed this for 1884. By whose suggestion was the arrangement with Dr. M. made? Dr. E. E. Bliss has had the charge of putting through the press these lessons. & in his absence this year the work has fallen to me. Dr. Bliss made the arrangement with Miss Proctor for the lessons for 1883. Communication is so slow here & roads & weather so bad after October that our S. S. Lessons should be ready for distribution from Cowley by Oct. 1. at the latest. It is two or three months work to translate & print them. So we com-

Constantinople, Aug. 1. 1882.
Rec'd Aug. 17.

since in June or at latest July 1 — I have the lessons of the first half of the year 1883 printed & am in the 3d quarter — Mr. Dwight has charge of translation into Turkish & of the Armenian & I carry both through the press — _____ Pastor Andis Constantinian, to whom we proposed to assume the charge of the Endeavor — declines — but expresses his desire to come into an arrangement with us to be connected with our general publication work — We are in correspondence on this subject. — Affairs in Egypt look dark — Possibly there may be a breaking off of relations between London & Constple — & soon War — War, however much restricted, would still further disintegrate this Empire in all probability — As "Civilization gets forward sometimes in a powder-cart" — so Eng Salt-Peter can be made subservient to the progress of Christianity —

Very truly yours
S. F. Pettibone
Sec.

Constantinople.
Oct. 6, 1882.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D. &c &c.

Dear Bro.

I have your letter of Aug. 30. Yesterday received your telegram from Portland & communicated it at once to the Sec. of the Bythynia Union. We do not understand what is the work of the Committee but suppose it is to report in 1883. I learn that the Sleepers have just arrived from Trieste. I have finished the S. S. Books for 1883 which work would have been done by Dr Riis, had not his health failed. I shall not take up any more work in connection with the Press at present & if I can make arrangements shall come down to the City that I may the better prosecute the work left by Mr. Hitchcock. I have a note from Dr. Barnum who says that Porter Morris of Hartford has left H. to spend the winter here. He comes for a vacation & to have some dentistry done. I hope he may help us much.

Very truly yours
S. T. Pelton
Sec.

over.

P.S. I intend shortly to submit one or two articles for the Newspaper press on the subject of which you had some conversation with Dr. Washburn. What advice shall we give to Christian young men in reference to removing in the old Armenian church. If I get time to write I will send article to you for perusal — S. T. P.

Rev. S. T. Pettibone.
Constantinople, Oct. 6, 1882.
Rec'd Oct. 24.

Constantinople,
Oct. 31, 1882.

Rev. N. G. Clark. D.D. Sec. &c.

Dear Brother

I have your letters of Sep. 29 & 30. and am sorry to hear from Bro. Hitchcock that you felt obliged to go away many to Clifton. We hope you will gain rest & strength therefor the days to come. I infer that the telegrams received by me from Portland was the same sent for by Mr. Meinecke. In reference to events that occurred at Portland we all feel calm. Let there be a full investigation. I think a large majority of this W. J. Mission are in favor of measures for cooperation with our native Churches as complete & radical as would be approved by the Prud. Committee or any Commission they may send us.

Yesterday our Com. ad Int. unanimously approved of the following "Preamble and Resolutions"

"Having received information that at the recent meeting of the American Board in Portland a Special Committee was appointed to investigate grounds of complaint made against acts of missionaries and the policy of the W. T. Mission and the Board.

Resolved by the Com. ad Int. of the W. T. Mission

1, That we hail with great satisfaction the appointment of such a Committee, and hereby express our strong desire and hope that the fullest investigation possible may be made of all matters pertaining to ourselves and the work in which we are engaged as agents and representatives of the Board.

2, That our secretary inform the Com. ad Int. of the Bithynia Union and our native brethren generally of this action of the Board and express the hope that they will communicate freely with that Committee in all points in which they may deem it desirable to be heard by the friends of missions in America.

3, That for the reasons which led us in the beginning of the year 1881 to ask for a deputation from the Prudential Committee, and in view of what has since occurred

We shall heartily welcome, if sent, a commission to this Country, and would urge that it come prepared to visit some other Stations and places as well as the Capital and to give all the time that may be needful for a correct understanding of the various questions which it may be important that they investigate here."

Re: Regular Gazette

v. letter Aug 17

The Committee also voted to ask the Prud. Committee to approve of aid being granted after Jan. 1, 1883 for the publication of the fortnightly Armenian Gazette until the full amount first asked (One Hundred Liras Turkish) be given. This action is in accordance with the vote of the Annual Meeting & also of your instructions in your letter of Aug. 17.

Angora house not secured

The British V. Consul of Angora died a few months ago. He left a fine house in that place which is offered to us for 2,200 Liras Turkish. Cesena has proposed to us to buy it. But the price is so great (though the building cost £200 more than that) we can not approve of application to the Prud. Com. for funds.

Dr. E. E. Bliss is with us again, we hope somewhat improved in health.

We have arranged with Porter Andrews Constantinople to aid us in the Pub. Sch. to commence next Spring. He will doubtless secure his connection with the Bible House Com. to carry on the missionary work in connection with the B. House Chapel.

Very truly yours &c
J. F. Pettibone
Rec.

Rev. J. F. Pettibone
Constantinople. Oct. 31, 1882.
Rec'd Nov. 18.

5

Porter Andrews

Appointed
Assistant
at C.T. Com.

Constantinople, Dec. 20, 1882.

Rev. E. K. Alden, D.D. &c. &c.

Dear Brother.

I wrote you briefly yesterday, thinking that perhaps the question of Smyrna Apps. might secure your attention more quick earlier than, if I should wait for the Mail of Dec. 22. – I now inclose a report made to the Com. as Interim and a minute of their action upon it.

Extracts from Minutes

"Dec. 18, 1882 – Messrs. Bowen & Crawford met the Com. to consult in reference to the great reduction of the Apps. of Smyrna Station for 1883. After full discussion the subject was referred to a Sub-Com. Messrs. Peet & Pettibone with instructions to examine the estimates, in consultation with the Station, & to report Dec. 19 – Dec. 19, 1882. The Com. having recd. & discussed the report of the Sub. Com. on Smyrna Estimates, Voted, First, To recommend to the Smyrna Station to prosecute their Station work from Jan. 1, 1883, on the basis of a reduction of apps. amounting to £208 7. as specified in Plan 1 of the report.

Second, To send a copy of the report to the Prud. Committee, recommending (a) That, if possible,

Rev. J. F. Pettibone

they aid Smyrna Sta. to prosecute their work, during the year 1883, on the basis of a reduction of £208 s. instead of £926; (b) That, if further reduction be demanded, the two Schools at Monisa & Smyrna be consolidated at Smyrna; & (c) That, if the Station be restricted to the amount of Apps. already made, 520 £ s. exclusive of Missionary Salaries) the work be limited to the City of Smyrna as proposed in Plan 3 of the report."

From this Minute & the report I think you can understand the case as it appears to the Committee. In recommending the Station to commence their work Jan. 1. on the basis of a reduction of £208 s. only, we do not intend to express a judgment that the Prud. Committee will probably enable the Station to proceed on that basis. We state the case & ask what can you do? Whatever course may be decided upon, changes involving the dismission of Teachers with families can not be well made before Spring. Your decision in regard to amount of Apps. will perhaps be modified somewhat by the fact that, because of the resignation of Messrs. B. & C., a much less sum will be needed for Missionary Salaries. We understand, however, that Mr Bowen will remain, at any rate, until ar-

rangements are made for the Con of the North.
Changes involving the Consolidation of the Schools may perhaps best be made say Jan. 15 —
Plan one. contemplates a reduction of £208. only —
Plan two. " " " £276 —
Plan three " " " £926 as made.

If you decide in the adoption of either of these plans wire accordingly as follows, "Smyrna Plan one", "Smyrna Plan two" &c —
If you decide on some other plan which will be communicated by letter, it is desirable that we know at once the amount of apps. exclusive of Missionary salaries, and you will please telegraph me "Smyrna 700" or "Smyrna 800" as the case may be.

We have had no news from other stations since the amount of apps. was communicated, but apprehend that Syros & Cesarea will be compelled to abandon portions of their respective fields.

Very truly yours

Dec. 22. P.S. S. F. Pettibone Sec.

A Turkish newspaper this morning says that no schools in the Empire are so pernicious as the American. & it recommends the government to counteract this by issuing a proclamation that no one educated in those schools can hold any situation in the gift of the government !! Not a bad testimonial — S.F.P.

D. F. Pettibone
Dec. 20. 1888

Constantinople,

Rev E. K. Alden D.D. Sec &c Dec. 20, 1882.

Dear Brother.

Your letter of Nov. 16 with the Statement of Apps. for 1883 was rec'd & a summary of your letter was at once communicated to all the Stations. Yesterday Messrs. Bowen & Crawford of Smyrna came up to consult the Com. ad Int. in the measures to be taken in view of the reduction in amount of apps. for the Smyrna St. The Com. had a session of three hours & after discussion appointed a Committee to consult with the Smyrna Station & report to the Com. ad Int. to-day. We have had a meeting of three hours with Messrs B. & C. & shall report our conclusions this afternoon. As the action of the Com. can not be sent you before Friday Dec. 23 and as the emergency is a so one I send you a few lines to-day. The Estimates for Smyrna, exclusive of salaries for Missionaries, for 1883 were £1446 Turkish - the apps. £520, a reduction of £926. Mr. Peet & myself (the com. yesterday appointed) sat down with Mr. Bowen & Mr. Crawford & went over their Estimates. We considered every item & formed out what expenditures each Mission

intendent to cover. After a thorough examination we decide that by cutting off one helper in a promising new field & by certain other retrenchments some of which would embarrass the work, yet about £200 can be abated from the sum estimated (£1446) without seriously crippling the work. But the actual reduction is £700 more than this. We then suggested combining the two schools of Monisa & Smyrna. To do this & combine at Smyrna would make possible a further retrenchment of some £80. To combine at Monisa would secure an economy of say £350 i.e. in all of £550. Further retrenchment must close the only Boarding school, in this plan, at Monisa & dismiss most of the native agency out of Smyrna, or all the native agency out of Smyrna if the school at Monisa be retained. The Smyrna stations feel that if we must contract our work it is better to work a small field well than a large one imperfectly. They would say if we must work Smyrna station with £500 — let Smyrna have a good school & a good evangelizing agency as preachers & colporteurs & abandon the out stations —

Is such a measure practicable? Of course we must say to other Missionary Boards "we can not undertake the work of evangelizing the

the great region of western Asia Minor we will confine ourselves to Smyrna." But can we with any propriety occupy Smyrna under such circumstances? Should we not give up the Capital of Asia Minor if we can not occupy the province? — We sympathize with you & the Bred. Com. in this difficulty. We sympathize with the Smyrna Station. They had made a contract for their school buildings in Smyrna for 5 years & three year's payments are to be met. To meet this & carry on their schools will compel them to dismiss all but one of their preachers — men with families dependent upon them. We shall probably advise the Station to go on for a few weeks with rigid economy, without making very great changes & await a telegram from you in reply to our report & propositions.

Very truly yours

S. P. Pettibone &c.

Rev. J. J. Tewksbury
Constantia Dec 20 82
Rec Jan. 6 83

Smyrna reductions
Le de
Dr Clark.

Cincinnati, Dec. 23, 1882
Rec Jan 15 83

Dear Dr. Alden

Much to my regret I find that I sent my letter of Dec. 20 concerning Smyrna apps. and did not send with it the report which I now enclose.

Very truly yours
S. P. Williams
M.D.

Constantinople, Jan. 9, 1883.

Rev. Dr. Alden, &c &c

Dear Bro.

With this I send a letter from Rev. Mr. Herrick of Marsovan sent to the Com. ad Int. for their approval.

The letter was sent by Mr. Herrick to his associate Mr. Riggs, who is spending the winter at Samsoon, & by him was forwarded to Constantinople. No communication was received from Mr. Tracy. The Com. ad Int. directed me to write the Marsovan Station & ask their opinion upon the influence the absence of Mr. Herrick would have upon the well-being of the Theo. Seminary. We have received replies from both Mr. Tracy & Mr. Riggs. The latter feels as we of the Com. ad Int. that it is very undesirable to create an impression in the minds of students or of the Prot. Community in general that we consider the interests of the Seminary secondary. We have labored to man our Seminary well & to care for its other interests, & we consider the Seminary as the right arm of our Evangelical agency. — But Mrs. Herricks health demands a change, & also medical skill such as she can not have in Marsovan. Taking into view with this the

fact that Mr. H. can better be spared from M. next Summer than at any succeeding period, & that he can then prosecute & complete the proposed modification of the translation of the Lukiko New Testament better than in M. the Com. ad Int. approve of the application.

I take the opportunity here to say that in my judgment it will be of little use to labor to arrange the difficulty between the B. Union & the Board & its Missionaries unless a delegation visit the field & investigate.

All whom I have heard express any opinion in the matter agree with this judgment & Doubtless Stations & the Com. ad Int. will soon urge the necessity of this course. The time before our Annual Meeting (May) is not long, & I hope the Bud. Com. will be prepared to send the delegation desired.

Very truly & S. F. Pettibone, esq.

Jan. 7. 1888

Bible House, Constantinople,
Dec 19th 1882

To the members of the Committee Act. Interim

Dear Brethren.

Your committee appointed yesterday to consider suggested plans for the apportionment of the reduction made by the Prudential Committee from the Estimates for Smyrna Station for the year 1883 report as follows

An Examination of the Estimates shows that the whole sum asked from the Board for the year 1883 by this Station was. (including Miss Pugh's Salary) T.L. 2604

In this sum the salaries of the missionaries amounted to 1158.

Leaving the amount asked for working the field — 1446

From this amount the Prudential Committee has made a reduction as shown by the Appro^s of. 926.

Leaving the available funds from the Board, for prosecuting the work in the Smyrna field for the year 1883. — 520

After a careful and complete examination of the Estimates in Company with the delegates from the Station we are satisfied that the reduction proposed by the Prudential Com^te can be made possible only by the inauguration of very marked and radical changes in the manner of prosecuting the work.

We therefore suggest the following as our judgement of some of the ways in wh retrenchments may be realized with results as stated. Taking the Estimates as a basis

<u>Plan 1st</u> To work the field on the present plan without crippling the work to a large degree – a retrenchment may be made in the following items. –

Native Agency. by changes in arrangement of helpers. & by giving up 2 out stations £8 49.

Colportage. by dropping the aid to the Smyrna Book Store. supported in connection with the Am Bible Socty. (Rent 15. Salary 24.) = 39. by discontinuing aid to 2 Colporters 21. & by reducing Book Distribution from £25 to £20. 65.

Miscl. by reducing postage & stationery 5. Travling 25 30

144

Brought forward. 14 £

By reducing Expenses to Annual Meeting 9.

Dropping Station Hel. to Lure. 25.

Education – by not opening new work in the Interior. as contemplated. 12

(Smyrna School after a careful examination we cannot recommend a change).

Marash School. by dropping the Armenian Day School 28.

Total. 218

For Rebate owing recent changes the estimate on this point will need to increase 10 £ in order to maintain the above plan 10.

Leaving a total saving from the amt asked for in the Estimates, by adopting this Plan of. } 208

Plan 2° Further reduction by Combining the Schools of Smyrna & Marash ~~into~~

(a). Combining at Smyrna we judge a saving can be made ~~of~~ further of £ 68.

This is secured by Changes of teachers. (No Change is made in "aid to Graphic Service"). Under this plan it is arranged to give aid to a Day School in Marash to supply to some extent the place of the present Bdg. & Day S. This plan if adopted would render the sale of the property at Marash now owned by the Board advisable

The property was bought some 11 (Eleven) years ago. and cost. with repairs about 900 £T. It could probably be sold for 1000. or 1200. T£. If this were done it would deprive the Prodistant Community of Manisa of a ~~Chapel~~ place of worship. We would recommend the retention of at least 800. T£. for the erection of a Chapel for their use.

(b.) Combining the Schools at Manisa. –

This would practically result in a giving up of the Smyrna School, as it would not be practicable to maintain an Armenian Dept at Manisa. while a Greek Dept could be maintained at Smyrna –

Under this plan there for a saving would be realized of the whole of the Estimate for the Smyrna School. Amty to. 270.

& the Rent of the Bldg. 100 370.

Less aid to a Day School 12

Resulting in a net saving of. 358

This Plan would involve the abandonment of the existing Contract for the main Building now in use in Smyrna. The Bldg has been rented by advice from Barton for 5 Years at 100 T£ per year, from Sept. 1881. On this Contract the rent has been paid in advance to Sept 1883. It is anticipated by the delegates that serious difficulty would be met with in ~~on~~ obtaining a release

and something of a bonus would be required to obtain it.

To recapitulate at this point.

Plan No 1' viz to work the field on the present plan without crippling the work to a large degree.- In the light of the suggestions made results in a saving from the amount asked in the Estimates. of £ 208

Plan 2 (a) viz to combine to two Belg Schools at Smyrna a further saving of 68.

Total. 276

or.

Plan No 1. (as above described.). 208

Plan No 2 (b). viz to combine the Schools at Manisa 358

Total. 566

The reduction proposed by the Prudential Committee was 926. T.L. in order to realize this it seems to be necessary either to give up the schools altogether or to dismiss all the Native Pastors except perhaps at Smyrna —

Plan No 3. In the judgement of the delegates the wisest plan to follow, in case the full amount of reduction is insisted upon

will be to cut off all work outside of the ~~st~~ City of Smyrna & then alone maintain a work Educational & evangelistic as strong as the circumstances ~~seems~~ will allow.

W. W. Peet
S. P. Pettibone

Smyrna Colonies
Rec Jan 15-83

Clark

Constantinople, Jan. 16, 1883.

Rev. E. R. Alden, D.D. Sec'y

Dear Brother.

I wrote you by the P.M. of Jan. 12, sending a letter from Mr. Herrick of Morsovan requesting permission to reside in Constp'le during the year 1883-4. The Com. ad Interim have taken the following action.

"Voted, That the Secretary write the Special Com. appointed at Portland and urge the importance of their sending a deputation to this Country to examine the various questions connected with the subject referred to them by the Annual Meeting of the Board, the deputation to come prepared to visit other stations than Constantinople.

Voted That the Secretary write the Med. Committee requesting them to send a delegation to consider with us & the Native Mission important questions affecting future action of the Board."

By the mail of Jan. 12 I sent a copy of of the first vote to Dr. Lawrie, stating

Rec'd Jan 15-83

briefly reasons why a deputation should be sent. and I also informed Dr. Laurie of our action in regard to a delegation from the Prud. Committee.

This appeal of the Bithynia Union to the Annual Meeting is against the Board as well as against its missionaries, we with an important investigation, & think that can be made far more complete & more satisfactory to the Union than it can be in America. I suggested to Dr. Laurie that it is desirable that the Special Committee's deputation & a delegation from the Board would do well to come here at the same time, say in May when we hold our Annual Meeting. for then we should have representatives from our Mission stations & probably from other missions. but I said, "of course the delegation from the Prud. Com. would not come with any reference to the investigation of the Special Committee but to consider other vital questions affecting our work. Such a delegation from the Prud. Com. might render valuable aid in the discussion of such questions from the deputation

of the Special Committee —

One important, practical question which we ought to discuss is "how much aid the Board is to furnish for the prosecution of its work in this Country?" Another is immediately connected with it, "Should the missionary force be increased or diminished? & if a decision be made to gradually decrease the force when & how the reduction commences?" — The proposed reduction of our appropriations for 1883 make these questions very important now — and the Missionary wishes the policy of the Board to be determined after a complete investigation of the whole subject. Should the Special Com. decide to send a representation of two members — & the Bud. Com. delegate one of their number or more to come at the same time. It seems to us the opportunity to discuss & settle these questions will be most favorable —

The House

Allow me here to relate an incident that has given us much pleasure — It is connected with the "Home" — A pupil was connected with that school some years ago, Lucifer Hazarabedian, in whose spiritual

Miss Parsons, the assistant principal, was much interested. Though the pupil was not remarkable for talents or intellectual attainments & though her parents were not Protestants, she became a Christian, & after her graduation married an assistant of Mr. Greene in the Pub. Department. Her husband is fond of reading & became interested in the study of infidel writings not as he said that he accepted their truth but he wished to investigate. His wife was anxious about this course of her husband & often spoke to her friends, missionaries & others, about it. Recently she fell sick & died. The funeral was in the large church of the Patriarchate & a great multitude assembled. An Armenian Bishop made an address in the course of which he said "The deceased was educated in the "Home" where she received what is of infinitely more worth than mere intellectual training, heart-culture."

— From some things we have heard, & from the Ladies of the Woman's Board have been led to suppose that spiritual training is secondary in the Home. This is not so. The course of study is thorough, but the religious instruction is faithful too. If the Ladies of the W.'s Board wish, from the pastor, a hearty endorsement of the Home & its management on this score, they can have it. Very truly yours, S. P. Pettibone &c.

Mr. Pettibone
S.
Mr. Dr. allow lady pupils the reading of this kind of complaints, to Mrs. Bowker?
S. F. P.

Constantinople Jan 29, 1883

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D. Sec. &c. -

Dear Brother -

We are all glad & thankful that your health has so improved that you are able to resume your labors at the Missionary House. We have received your letter of Dec. 27. "Recommendations from the Prud. Committee" - With regard to a suggestion in your letter of Sept. 29, 1882, that we get two good men to labor as evangelists in Constantinople, say Pastors Avdis Constantinian & Pastor Alexander Syrian - are we to understand that we are authorized to employ such a man if one can be found? - Pastor Avdis Constantinian is coming here to be associated with us in the Press & also to do evangelistic work. We have expected & now hope to have him resume the important service he conducted for some months in the chapel connected with the Bible House. Now Pastor Mardiros Shimavonian of Harpoot is here. His health is not good & he has trouble with his eyes & has come here for rest & treatment. Dr. Barnum hoped he would be useful here. He is useful - & preaches here & there. The question

is meant "Can we not employ him to labor as an evangelist in harmony with our native pastors & teachers & in connection with them"? As you say the matter was considered by the Bud. Com. it seemed to me we should be justified in making the arrangement & in supposing you would aid us to defray the expenses. Am I right? —

I have received the telegram "Smyrna Plan one" & was glad to forward it immediately to Smyrna — With this I enclose two letters from Cesarea. One a private one from Dr. Farnsworth, the other from the Station. These letters were sent here that we might read them & formed today such action upon them as might to us seem proper.

The Committee ad Interim have sympathized deeply with Smyrna, Cesarea & Sivas Stations in the great reductions made in their estimates.

Those reductions compelled the abandonment of portions of the field in those stations — In Broosa we understand Mr. Baldwin has reduced Salonica proper. but this policy we fear will work badly — Salonica men hardly on a living basis before. & a few laborers who can work in comparative comfort, are better than more perplexed because they can not live on their meager salaries. Here we made our re-

duction, £338 Sterling – after long consultation with a meeting consisting of Bro Pet. myself & three of our leading native brethren, two pastors & the other the head of the Prot. Community we struck off at once £110 for Station – we have no funds there – we took £100 from Colportage – having now only £70 remaining so our free of Colporteurs & this then one half of the funds year – I took a few pounds from "Expense of Tours" a few from the sum asked for Mrs. Schmidt's work a little from Postage &c – & finally come within £30 pounds of the Retrenchment required – but nearly all of it is so much less work done. We sympathize with you – we see that some – even a great deal of Retrenchment is necessary for the Mis Legacy is not inexhaustible. But the amount received from Eng this year is very large in proportion to the carefully made estimates. & the consequent embarrassment is sore. The amount asked for the work in our seven stations was, exclusive of Missionary & stories £7,057 – The sum granted is £3,131 – less – The Com. at Interior have taken no action on the letters from Cesarea – In their meeting yesterday to day Jan. 27 – the following statement upon the general question of Estimates &

appropriations was approved & I was instructed to send a copy to the Bud. Committee.

1. "The reductions made by the Bud. Committee from the Estimates for 1883, proposed by the N. J. Mission in accordance with the spirit of the "Memorandum", as we understand it, are in our view impracticable of enforcement as they stand, and the only method of proceeding with the funds now appropriated, in case no further allowance is made, will be to abandon large territory now occupied & to expend the sums granted for the whole field upon the reduced area substantially in accordance with the Estimates for that area voted by the Mission.

2. We understand that the Bud. Committee desires to put in force the principles of the Memorandum as rapidly as the ability of the people will admit; that is to say that the Committee does not actually purpose to abandon places where the Protestants are yet too few or too poor to support Evangelical institutions. If this is the case, in our opinion, the Committee at Boston cannot hopefully undertake reductions in Estimates carefully proposed by the Mission in its annual session, unless it first sends a Commission to review upon the ground the conditions under which the Mission has acted.

3. Since the Mission, before adopting estimates of Expenditure in any given year, removes, except in case of sums proposed for new enterprises, all items that can be removed without detriment; since Missionaries in the various stations must experience pain on being called upon, as they have been wherever, to reaffirm their judgments concerning the sums necessary for the prosecution of their work; and since a policy which keeps our native helpers under the liability to be discharged without previous notice at the end of any year, must exercise an unfavorable effect on their feelings toward the Society which employs them, we would earnestly request the Prud. Committee, after fixing rules for the guidance of the Mission in its expenditures, to accept such estimates as the Mission may make under those rules for the prosecution of work already in hand — it being understood that the prospect of a lack of funds shall be the only sufficient reason to justify the Prudential Committee in so poor a measure as declining to grant a carefully considered estimate for sums needed to support institutions already existing, & it being further understood that the ability to grant such sums so requested shall leave the Missionaries free to countenance the churches in exhibiting liberality for those necessary funds

which the Board is unable to supply."

We have heard nothing yet from the special Committee in reference to the sending of a deputation. It is not yet time. Mr. Green has translated the Circular sent to the Churches by the Executive Com. of the Bithynia Union soon after they received the news of the action of the Board at Portland. Mr. G. will send a copy to you. A second circular has been sent in which they discourage the writing of letters to the special Committee by private individuals, but advise the sending of official communications only. I will send a copy of a translation I have made for the special Committee by the request of the Ex. Com. of the Union, by the mail of Friday Feb. 2.

Very truly yours

J. F. Pettibone, Sec.

Constantinople, Jan. 29. 1883.
Rec'd Feb. 23.

Extract sent to Syrian Mission
Rev. Sec.

Constantinople Feb. 6, 1883.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D. &c &c

Dear Brother —

I wrote you on the 27th ult. — I have written briefly to Dr. Lauri & send my letter & also translation of a circular from the Church B. Union to the Churches. to you that you may read it if you wish, take a copy of the circular as I have been unable to procure a copy for you — as I wrote last week, Mr. Greene will send you copy of the first Circular. — The question of native Evangelists for this City is one pertaining directly to the Station but I note a word of it in this letter. The plan proposed by you, as considered in the Prudential Committee, commends itself to us all. You suggested Mr. Constantinian (Pastor Andis C.) now in Edinburgh. We have informed you of the arrangement made to bring him into connection with the Pub. Dept. With regard to the other mentioned, Pastor Telex. Efizian of Adabazar, he is a good man, but would it be prudent for us to propose his coming here? It seems to us the only way to bring him here wisely would be to work through the B. Union. If the Union

Constantinople, Jan. 29, 1883.

could be brought to see the mutual advantage of such a step they might arrange with the A. Bazaar Church to support their pastor for a longer or shorter period to labor here. but for us Missionaries to work directly to bring this about would not succeed, & if it should, the usefulness of Pastor A. would be much curtailed. Now the B. Union is a few men. with the exception of Pastor A. of A. Bazaar. of Pastor Hov. & of Deacon of Rosario & Pastor Shazaros of Brousa the B. Union is here in Constn. I wrote you last week that we wish to secure Pastor Nordios for Evangelistic work here. We have talked of it. We all want him. he would do a good work. when we had a meeting with our native brethren we our national Estimates, as I told you, the brethren then decided at once to cut off £110 for Scutari. They said we will try to get along alone. They can not raise £3 per month if they do their best. Mr. Deace Bliss here in Scutari is Sup. of the S.S. He said to the brethren Come. the Board is not able to do as much this year as formerly. I will give £1. per month myself. if you will raise £2 per month I will make an effort to raise among personal friends enough more to secure

Pastor Mendros for a year. The proposition was very acceptable to the better portion of the Congregation. It seemed unwise to pay £12 or £15 per month for P. Mendros when they could get temporary supplies at a cost of five or six Soles. However while the proposition is under consideration a letter comes to the Congregation from Mr. Stephens (John) Minister protesting against any such measure until the church members of Santa are released from their connection with Pena Church. Now Mr Messrs is very many in the native community think Santa ought not to be bound to pass all its contributions into the Treasury of Pena Church to be expended as the Church may direct. The best interests of the whole work require that Santa Congregation be left to arrange for themselves, as they are an hours distance away from Pena across the Bosphorus. But this is a question of the Churches themselves & we can not do any thing save to express opinions. We hope to arrange to get P. Mendros into work here in harmony with pastors & people for this is a sine qua non to his usefulness.

Rev. S. V. Pettibone.
Constantinople, Feb. 6, 1883.
Rec'd Feb. 26.

Corona St. has sent to the Com. ad Int. the following action. Voted "that in view of the important questions that may be presented for consideration at the Annual Meeting in May, 1883, Cor. St. request the Com. ad Int. to secure, if possible, the attendance of one of the Secretaries of the Board or some other official representative of the Med. Com. at said meeting.

Voted, that the St. request the Com. ad Int. to take the steps necessary to secure the attendance at said meeting of all the voting members of the Mission." The Com. ad Int. approved of this action. And as they have already signified to you their desire for a deputation they now ask you to authorize the coming to the meeting of three members of the Mission who are not this year delegates. Then there will be the extra fare each of the three stations Corona, Smyrna & Monastir. All others will come, probably, if this action not taken. The additional expense would be moving in the matter of board at Constantinople, as most of the families would come.

I have received your letter of Jan. 18 in reference to Smyrna.

Very truly yours.
S. V. Pettibone Sec.

Constantinople, Feb. 23, 1883.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.

Dear Bro.

You are anxious that we in Constp. should secure as soon as possible the labors of two good native Evangelical preachers in this City. You have been informed that we all wish this, but in order to secure it & the desired benefit from it we must work in harmony with our Armenian brethren. — I wish now to tell you briefly the occurrences of the last two weeks that you may see that there are obstacles in the way of this plan — obstacles which may be removed possibly soon — perhaps not until the question raised by the B. Union has been considered & settled after the report of the Special Committee. You are aware that Pastor Mordios Shimavonian of Harpoot is here. He is a good man — a godly man & we hoped much from him could he be secured to labor for a series of months here. I informed you that our Armenians compelled the giving up of all the app.ns for Scutari. Dr. Isaac Bliss fell — a great blow to poor Pastor Mordios in Scutari. He, Dr. Wood & myself are trustees of the Bible House, or agent of the trustees & the trustees are willing to use some of our income for Evangelical work. We agreed to recommend

Rev. S. S. Tetlebone.

to the Trustees to aid the Scutary Community to support a preacher. The community is small & poor but there is a very good spirit among the most of ~~the Community~~ them. The head of the Prot. Com. Hagop Efendi Mattevosian, for one is correct to have P. Nordi. no Com there. A subscription paper was started. Mr. Bliss gave one lira per month & the remainder ~~rest~~ two more making three per month. The rest was promised from outside. The Community invited Pastor M. to preach for them one some holy days. He accepted on condition his Church in Harpoot would consent to the arrangement. The very next day came out a short circular (printed) addressed to the Evangelical Armenians in which he (the author) denounces the effort to get a preacher at Scutari as the work of foreigners. as like their work in the past - and declares that many have been brought to co-operate in it through pressure, against their judgments & wishes, &c. This led Pastor M. to think that his labors in Scutari could not accomplish much good & he therefore declined to become their preacher as was proposed. His letter was printed & is one of most admirable spirit - in which he takes occasion to give some good counsel & advice. The author of the first circular signed "One of you" is Mr. Hovhannes Minassian. — I presume he justifies his

action on this ground. He holds that as the Church members in the Scutari Community are connected with Pera Church, they have no right to raise funds & establish schools in Scutari except as they act in accordance with the consent of the Church &c. This difficulty has arisen before & we have begged the Brethren to arrange it by consultation with the B. Union. We think is certain the Armenian Brethren are becoming ~~Brethren are becoming~~ restive under this interference of Mr. M. & one result may be to hasten the settlement of the Scutari difficulty. ——

Yesterday I had a long conversation with Hagop Effendi Matteosian (head of the Civil Community) when to my astonishment (& I think it will be to yours also) I found that he had never heard of the plan of Cooperation drawn up by our Mission in 1880 & presented to the B. Union at its meeting in this City! — He did not attend the sessions of the Union. That plan was considered by the Executive Com. of the B. Union — after the meeting of 1880 — also by the B. Union in 1881 & rejected. The Minutes of the Union for 1881 & 1882 have not been printed yet, but "are in the hands of the printer". So our Native Brethren aside from a few in the

Union has never seen that plan — I am thankful that that plan was made — & that it is three years old — that it is on record — not that it is perfect by any means — but it does show that this mission then was supposed to go as far as our Constitution would permit, perhaps further, to cordially cooperate with our American Brethren — Pastor Mordecai Shumaker was surprised when he learned that plan had been submitted to the B. Union & rejected with no reason offered save that it did not meet their wishes —

— I see that L. W. B — is to publish his views of what should be done here — if he should argue that there is "no design & effort to work with our Brethren" I have thought the publishing that plan in the Independent would be a sufficient reply in the judgment of all fair-minded men —

I have not marked this letter "private" nor denoted it to you as secretary. I do not like to be in a controversy with any one — I wish — I long & pray for peace & hope for it — Letters not intended for the press now a days often are issued in pamphlets — This is for your information & use but I hope it will not get into a "pamphlet" —

Dr. E. E. B — is very feeble — Has dizzy turns & the doctor says it is not safe for him to go to the Bible House alone — Yours truly

S. F. Pettibone

Rec'd. 2 5, 1883
Corresp. C.

Constple. Mar. 13, 1883.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D. &c &c

Dear Brother—

I have your favor of Feb. 16, enclosing Dr. Nevius's paper on the "Application of the Memorandum to the W. T. Mission". Dr. Wood has been requested to reply & we hope to get some further light for our Annual Meeting.

We wonder that we get no news from the Special Com. in regard to a deputation. The Bithynia Union a few weeks ago expressed their intention to call their Annual Meeting Early so as to send a full Communication of their views to the Spec. Com. but now have decided to call their Meeting May 30— (Ours is to commence May 15)— The Ex. Com. of the Union with the assistance of Pastors from Brusa & Adai Bazaar are drawing up their Statement here at the present time.

I received a good letter from Mr. Hosea of Samakov, yesterday, with a request to forward to you. There is a very deep

Work of grace in the Community at Samokov not yet widely extended but for depth & earnestness Mr. H. says he has seen nothing like it before in Turkey. Dr. Wood took the letter to Portis Murray & forgot to give it back to me & I will send by the next Post —

Very truly Yr

S. P. Pettibone

Constantinople, March 13, '83
Rec'd March 31.

Constantinople, April 6, 1883.

Rev N. G. Clark D.D. &c. &c.

Dear Brother

Your letter of March 16 came yesterday. We are all glad that you & Dr. Alden are coming to us. May the blessed Saviour, the Head of the Church, keep you & bring you safely & come with you & help us all to know & do his will.

Last week I received your letter of March 7, in which you say the Prud. Com., on the whole, did not favor the supposition that all the visiting members of the W. T. M. attend our annual meeting this year. The letter of March 16 proposes that they do come. In reality this affects the station of Cesarea only. Mr. Perry of Sivas has spent the winter at Kara Hissar & the plan was for him to go to Sivas this spring. But Mr. Hubbard writes that Mr. P. cannot reach Sivas in time to receive him so that he may come. The work at Marsovan will probably keep Mr. Riggs there. I shall telegraph Mr. Farnsworth to come. He is one of our oldest & ablest men & can "add much in conference". Our Meeting is to commence Thursday, May 15.

We have heard directly from Prof. Mead in Germany that he intends to be here by May 15. We have decided to inform him & Mrs. Chapin that we think it best to entertain them at a hotel in Pera until they have had full & free conference with all our Native Brethren who may wish to meet them. We shall suggest to our Brethren to invite them to be their guests. Mr. Nimesian, Dr. Mattiesian & Hagop Boyajian can entertain them well. We wish to have our communication with that Committee in meetings with our Native Brethren present. —— Your telegram announcing your coming & directing me to invite Station delegates from the Turkish Missions to meet you here at our Annual Meeting was received here March 19, three days after date of your last letter. We suppose that in the three days intervene between the letter & telegram you saw it was impracticable to carry out the plan to meet E. T. & C. T. Missions at Adana. —— I telegraphed Rev. Hardin, Antep & Marash & by letter informed all other Stations of E. T. M. — C. T. M. & Eur. T. M.

that each Station was requested to send one delegate to meet you here May 15 — Dr. Riggs gained whether you wished Eur. S. M. included but I informed all judging that if you did not intend Eur. S. M. to be included we could inform them in time — You speak of going to Scandaw to attend Annual Meeting — If you now intend so to do it would be well to telegraph me so that the Eur. S. Mis. Brethren may decide whether to hold their meeting —

— I understand that our native brethren are not earnestly desirous that the Special Com. send a delegation here — My impression is that those of the B. Union who have the most influence & wish more stir would prefer that such a delegation should not have free communication with the whole Union — I think also that some of the Union have the opinion that should they break their connection with the Board they would find generous support in America among those not satisfied with the policy of the Board — I think they would soon find themselves sorely disappointed should they act on that supposition —

With love to you & your fellow traveler or travelers & hoping soon to see you here I am yours to — S. F. Pettibone

U.A.C. 1889

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Constantinople
June 16 1883.

Rev. J. O Means D.D.
Sec. &c —

Bro & Brother

By the Post of June 9 I sent you Reports of Smyrna, Mersovan, Sivas, Nicomedia & Cesarea Stations, together with minutes of the Annual Meetings —

I now send Letters to Mrs. Stone, Jab. Niv, & Report of Pub. Department —

Then remain to be sent reports of Constple & Broosa Stations —

Very truly yours &c
S. F. Pettibone Sec.

Rev. J. S. Sanborn

Constantinople, June 16, 1883.

Rec'd July 2.

Rec'd within - ✓

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In view of the contemplated visit of Mr. Green to America, I think Mr. H. S. Barnum, with the approval of the Pub. Committee, to come to Washington to be connected with the Pub. Dep.t, with special reference to the con of the periodical publications "action of Com. ad Int."

July 23, 1883.

S. P. Pettibone
Sec.

Transferred to Rec. & Dis. Division

Constpl, Aug. 9, 1883.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D. Sec. &c.

Dear Brother,

I received your letter mailed from Lucerne on the eve of your departure for London. I hope this will find you better & in Boston.

I spent two weeks attending the Meeting of the Eur. S. M. at Samakov & making a visit at Adrianople. I found the work in Adrianople very hopeful. The young preacher is doing well & bids fair to be more than an average man — for now. He is a fine preacher, is prudent & has the confidence & love of all the Community. It is therefore much to my regret that the Publishing Committee have decided to call him away for their work here. I consider it wise be a gain to Constantinople but a loss to Adrianople. It seems a necessity. We can supply A. with a laborer but there are but few, who can meet the demand here.

I wish to give you a few impressions about the meeting of Conf. Lee —

After some discussion among the Missionary Brethren it was resolved to make the meeting A Conference. All the Pastors & workers come in on an equal footing & discussed all questions proposed by themselves or the Missionaries. It worked admirably — The result was so good that the mission unanimously decided to ask to have a representation of the Evang. Conf. as voting members of the Annual Meetings. There was some difference of opinion as to the mode of securing this representation but all wish it. The Pastors were much delighted with this state of feeling & surprised. They said they did not care about votes, if they could be represented by two or three of their number in Annual Meeting & be permitted to discuss measures they should be satisfied. They have some good men as Pastors & theological Teachers & with finding such

as now exists Cooperation is easy —
— Mr. Chillis Supert of Methodist Missions was present at the meeting — He takes a discouraging view of affairs in his mission. The Government seems decided to suppress their schools. I have had some talk with Dr. Long. I am aware that the Methodist Board has more than once contemplated the abandonment of the Bulg. work. If the Government continue, as now, opposed to their schools. I should not be surprised if at a near date the whole Bulg. work be transferred to the Amer. Board. It is possible some political changes may lessen or destroy Russian influence in Bulgaria, but if matters continue as now, we may expect that the work in Bulgaria will all fall to the Board as formerly —

I hope Mr. H. S. Barnum will come here — Dr. E. E. Bliss is now feeble. Must soon drop his work. Dr. Wood is feeble too — Mr. Greene goes for one two or more (?) years and I can not hope to work

Rev. J. F. Pettibone.
Constantinople, Aug. 9. '83
Rec'd Aug. 25.

5

apparently much longer — It must forward upon that the work do not suffer —

I have seen a letter from Dr. Chapin to Dr. Wood from which I infer the Spec. Com. report in favor of some changes. I have been in hope, am still, that obstacles to admitting voting delegates from the Ev. Communities to our Station & Mission meetings may be removed, ~~that~~ All arrangements for Cooperation to be left to Stations & missions.

May Wisdom & strength be granted you for the meeting at Detroit.

With Wm. kindness to your family

Very affectionately yours in

S. P. Pettibone

Cons. Feb. 18, 1883 —

Dr. E. K. Alden, Sec — &c

Dear Brother,

I enclose a letter to the Com. of Sub. written by Mr. Tracy under date Feb. 6 on behalf of Morovan Station. It was considered yesterday, Mr. Herrick being present with the Committee. Mr. H. agrees with the rest of the M. station. Says there is no pastor at M. whose wife would naturally look after & care for the sick of the Community & the result is Mrs. Tracy is breaking down under the pressure of work that Mrs. Leonard used to perform & is now expected from some missionary mother. The only hesitation in pressing the application for relief is the expense. But the Com. have felt that when there is a probability that our missionary sisters will break down if this kind of relief is not afforded, relief at even a dear rate is economy.

The Com. recommend that you approve of the help proposed for remainder of 1883 & 1884

Please telegraph some "Relief" if you approve.

Very truly yours S. F. Pettibone Sec. W.F.M.

Rev. S. F. Pettibone

If Dr. A. be absent at Dr-
troit & this can reach him then
please forward, as the business
is urgent I P.T.O.

Rec. S. S. Vellborne
Rec Oct. 8 83

P.C. Notify.
Telegram
'Relieve' sent
= E.K.A.

To The Committee ad Interim.

Dear Brethren.

We ask your immediate attention to a matter which has come up before us, and requires a quick decision. Marsovan has no doctor at all. We have been thankful for a respectable native doctor, but even that assistance we have not now. Our ladies are worn out with care of the sick. Death has entered our own circle again, and desolated one of our homes. We summoned a physician from Amasia, but disease had been doing its work for five days before he got here, and the grave soon claimed our precious child. The calling of this doctor involved an expense of near 12 liras. Now Dr. Melcon Altoonian, a fine native surgeon and experienced physician, a student of Dr. West, and a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia is here, and willing to settle here, and give instruction in the schools in addition to caring for our families and pupils, if we will subsidize him to the extent of six liras a month. He has nearly completed arrangements for going to Samsoon, but would be pleased to come here instead on this condition. We desire to keep him, but dare not engage him on our own responsibility. Do you feel that you can authorize us to do it, or will you support us in doing it at once? If so,

Rev. J. H. Nelson

please reply by telegraph. If you think you cannot authorize us to take the step, please communicate with Boston in our behalf, and get the speediest answer possible. There has never been a native physician before in these parts, who exhibited the enthusiasm, skill and science which this man shows, and we shall, probably, never be able to do so well again, if we lose this chance. This may seem a large subsidy, but he is willing to give strength to the schools, and his practise outside will not be lucrative, the people here are so poor. He has been here 20 days, treated 300 patients, and performed many surgical operations, yet, taken in only 14 Medjidies aside from what I gave him. Mr. Riggs and I are of one mind in regard to the importance of securing this man now. I write in behalf of the station

Yours truly C. C. Tracy.

Marsovan, Sept. 6, 1883.

Constantinople, Nov. 23, 1883.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D. &c &c

Dear Brother,

I have your letters of Oct. 20 & 30. and am much obliged for the wishes expressed for my recovery from the effects of my fall. I am gaining strength but am not well. Stooping over a table to write, sitting for a few moments in a stooping posture occasions soreness in my back, but I think I am gaining slowly. The Turks have a broken proverb that "one over twenty years of age with a broken bone must not as many days as he is years old". I have a few days left still and am very thankful I have suffered so little.

We have been expecting some official letter from you respecting the result of the meeting in Detroit, giving in the form of a circular to our stations some general plan of "Cooperation" defining what we may & what we may not do.

Our station has considered the situation & I think the impression is

is we can do little more than we have proposed to do in the past. Yet we are moving for Station Cooperation - This is what we desire & seems the result plan.

The Executive Com. of the Bithynian Union have expressed a wish to meet us for Consultation on the situation, and to have from us an "official statement" of the result of the Detroit Meeting - We have told them that "we can not give such a statement, as no such has been communicated to us, but we shall be happy to have a conference with them whenever they wish."

We hope to have Station Cooperation independent of any action of the B. Union, & shall labor for it, but if the Native brethren strongly insist that the Union designate the native members of the Station Committees we shall not refuse to accept the plan.

Your letter concerning Miss McCallum took us by surprise. Before communicating with Mr. Brooks we wrote Miss M.C. asking her to make known to us her wishes -

She replies that the action of the Prud. Com. is a surprise to her, & though she feels that she has not so much time to devote to the study of the Greek language as you would desire her to have, she deprecates any action of the Com. ad Int. at present. She will write you, doubtless, & we shall have the matter discussed with Mr. Brooks.

You speak of your hope that the result of the Detroit Meeting will be received by our Native Christian here as it seems to be by Mr. S. M. Mission in America — He writes her that "Nothing came of that Meeting" — & Mr. S. M. Mission says he "does not like at all the work of the Special Committee, which to us seems the most favorable presentation possible of the situation as it appears from the standpoint of our Native Christian —

I hope Mr. Bonnin will come here & come soon — Mr. Greene leaves us in March & Mr. Dwight & I take charge of the Newspaper press Sam'l with our other work this

will be difficult & therefore Mr. B's speedy coming is the most desirable.

Why tell my Yours

S. F. Pettibone

Rec'd

Rev. S. F. Pettibone,
Constantinople, Nov. 23, 1883.
Rec'd Dec. 14

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413

Constantinople
Dec. 13, 1883.

N. G. Clark, D.D. Secy.
Dear Bro.

I wrote you Nov. 25, acknowledging your letter of Oct. 30 concerning Miss M. Calhoun and stating that she deprecates the taking of action by the Com. ad Int. in accordance with the instructions of that letter. The Committee held a meeting Dec. 3, Mr. Brooks being present, and after deliberation on the matter instructed me to write you.

From statements of both Mr. Brooks & Miss M. it is evident that the information that you had received and by which the Prud. Com. was led to take the action communicated in your letter, was incorrect. Mr. Brooks feels very keenly that injustice has been done him, and the Com. ad Int. right that before making the decision to direct the removal of Miss M. from Mr. Brooks's family,

Rev. J. F. Pettibone.
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— as well as prejudiced feeling towards himself personally.

She came out for it & for no other, & sees no reason for increasingly abandoning it

— She would be sorry.

I sent this letter to Mr. Brooks to read & he has made the above emendations & addition in pencil — I let them stand for your information. J. T. P.

you did not write twice, let them of the statements made by you and give him an opportunity to vindicate himself from the charge of hardness and cruelty in the treatment of Miss M. and to move any strong impression you might have received. The Board feels that condemnation should come, if at all, after a full examination, and the Committee at least must sympathize with him in this feeling.

He interprets this summary action as showing a want of sympathy with his work. ~~The [illegible] disappointed.~~

The Com. hope you will write kindly, fully as soon as practicable.

Miss McCallum is interested in her work (does not wish to leave it) and thinks when she to leave (~~it would be a great sacrifice~~) to go to such a field as Monastir when she would lose the advantage of her knowledge of Greek & be compelled to commence the acquisition of a new language.

Since last summer an arrangement has existed in her school similar to

that Mr R. College by which a vacation of two days each month is given in which teachers are exempt from school duties.

You will be sorry to learn that Mrs Brooks is very feeble & that the family are afflicted by the recent loss of an infant son.

Dec 19

For Morrow, we have a third meeting with our native Christians. Nothing to disturb them for work in this City this winter. The Olanya Church is in a bad state, a strong party striving to compel the resignation of Pastor Andria Asadomian. The better portion of the Church are with the pastor.

Very truly yours

J. P. Pettibone

Dec. 13. 1858

Constantinople Feb. 5, 1884.

N. G. Clark, D.D. &c. &c.

Dear Brother

We have received your letter of Jan. 4, concerning Miss Macallum and hope that matter is all right. We have also the Circular respecting Estimates for 1885 and have voted to request the stations to confine their Estimates within the amounts appropriated for 1884. It seems strange that this mode of avoiding a serious difficulty arising from the cutting down of Estimates at Boston, was not long ago discovered. One of these difficulties remains to be adjusted. The appropriations for 1883 are far below the estimates. You remember how confident we were in the meetings here, in May last, that the A.B.C.F.M. would assume the great burden of Colportage. Constpleo was cut down some £350. As soon as we received the intelligence we called a meeting of our Missionary Committee & of our leading native brethren to decide where the retrenchment should

be made. Confident that the A.B.C.F.M. would assume the support of Colporters we threw out the item for that, £140 —

This is what we did. Other stations were compelled to throw out, some less, some more under the same head. — Dr. S. G. Bliss went to New York and laid this whole matter of Colportage before his Society. You know their decision. While making very liberal grants under that head they declined to assume the whole expense. Mr. Bliss reached here at the beginning of January. Accounts came in from the various stations of our four Missions and he finds himself swamped under the burden of charges for Colportage. He could not accept them for his Society though he has taken the larger portion. The charge to him from Erzroom is £233 –/. from Intzirou £126 – from Bitlis £47 – from Smyrna £135 – from Antab £166 Nicomedia £102 – Cesarea £145 – Colportage in Couple stations, besides the £54 charged in my acct. as Mes. of that station, has cost some £554 Sires. Mr. Bliss has made a Com-

fidelum of the facts and leave them be
fore the Com. ad Interim & the Com. feel
that he has under the circumstances made
a moderate request when he asks to be
aided in assuming this burden, to the
Amount of £394 Turkish – As less than
half of this sum is needed for the W. T. M.
it might seem better that each Station,
as Erzroom – Trebizond Bitlis &c, be asked
to provide for its portion of the sum, but
in the End it would come to the same
result – The three Asiatic missions in
Turkey would ask you for the £394 –
The Com. ad Int. of this mission have
therefore thought it the best way to direct
me to lay the matter before you and ask
you to make a grant for that amount,
to enable us to relieve Mr. Bliss – The
fault, if there was one, was not his – We
all were confident that the A.B.C.F.M. would
assume the whole expense of Colportage –
The only course was to keep up the work
or dismiss a large & valuable agency
at once – As Mr. Bliss could not
adjust his accounts with his Society

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until he should know what aid to expect from us, we assure him that we consider the request he makes a very modest one and told him we should take the responsibility of securing the amount necessary. We confidently hope that you will take the same view that we do of this matter & be able to grant the relief desired.

In reply to a circular sent by myself all the Stations of our Mission, but one, approve of Erbizmo being annexed to this Mission. I now learn from Erbizmo that the E. T. Mission also agrees. The decision now rests with the Prud. Committee. Will you please communicate to me at once your views that Erbizmo may act accordingly in reference to Estimates & Annual Meeting.

All here as usual & hopeful.

Very truly yours &c

S. P. Pettibone

Rec'd

Constantinople, Feb. 3-1884
Rec'd Feb. 23

Smyrna. Turkey.
Feb. 21st 1884

Secys. & Prud. Com.
A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Bros- After more than eleven years of continual and faithful labor in Bardezag, by the advice of her mother, and other friends, Miss Lella Parsons has decided to ask permission to visit the United States, for a season of rest and change. She would like to leave here at the close of the School Year, early in July. This meets with the approval of our Station; and we trust you will cheerfully grant the request.

Yours Sincerely
J. E. Pierce

The above application was approved by the Com. at Sat. Feb. 25, 1884.
S. F. Pettibone
Secretary W. Z. M.

Constantinople, Feb. 5-1884

Lemd. Feb. 21-1884
Recd Mch. 13

R. C.

Miss Electra Parsons

Cortlandt Feb. 25 1884.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D. &c.

Dear Brother –

I send you, with this, three communications. The first, an application from Miss Parsons for permission to visit America, & the second, a request from Mossman for permission to use £32 of any unexpended balance of that Salaries appr, for native agency in Hajikyo on approval by the Com. ad Int.

The third is a letter from Mr. Parmelee, & will explain itself. The Com. have no light except that furnished by the letter & do not wish the Committee in Boston to infer from our non-action here that the application is disapproved.

I inform Mr. Parmelee that, inasmuch as he was connected with our mission already, we as Com. ad Int could not authorize him to spend a penny beyond his appropriation.

If you grant his request please telegraph me "Granted".

We were very sorry to receive to-day a letter from Mr. Bowen announcing his resignation, but the Committee endorse most heartily his suggestion that Mr. Fuller be secured,

If possible, to supply Mr. Bowen's place in Smyrna —

I am officially informed that E. T. M. consents to the transfer of Mr. H. S. Barnum to Cuttaseu. We hope he will come as soon as practicable —

Very truly yours &c

S. A. Pettibone

Sec &c

Constantinople, Feb. 23-1884

Recd March 13

Constantinople,
March 15, 1884.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D. Sec.

Dear Brother—

I have your telegram about the "House" at Inbizon. If in answer to my letter, it received attention very soon, for I sent the letter of Mar. P. Feb 26th & telegram is the 11th.

We have decided in a Small Conference — the reasons are —

1— Nine tenths of the Mission favor it —

2— The Native Brethren favor it, so far as I know, without exception —

3— The interests of our Theo. Sem. Especially demand consideration now. A large class will be ready to enter in 1885, & if there is to be any change in studies — instructors — Instruction it should be made this year.

4 Other questions, such as "the press" & "Station Cooperation", will doubtless be discussed in the Conference —

The proposition is to have the Conference of equal numbers of Missionaries & of Native delegates, all on the same footing — to discuss the

above mentioned & other subjects and make plans to be submitted to the Mission & the Unions. The action of the Conference to be advisory only. We shall ask the churches to do what they can in paying the expenses of their delegates.

I wrote you that the Com. ad Int. approved of Mr. Bowen's suggestion that Mr. Fuller be secured to supply Mr. B's place in Smyrna. The Com. wish me to suggest to you that Mr F.'s designation be left to the Mission. It might seem best to supply Smyrna, say for one season & to bring Mr. F. here. Constantinople is growing troublesome. Meps Wood, Blair & Riggs will soon leave us & we must plan for reinforcements. Mr. F. would be a very good supply, in fact, for this City.

Very truly yours &c

J. F. Pettibone, Sec.

Constantinople, Mar. 15. 1884.

Rec'd Apr. 1.

Constantinople.
March 20, 1884

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Secretary &c

Dear Brother,

I have your letter of Feb. 24 – in which you state that the Bud. Com. had anticipated our request for aid for Colportage. If you will look at my letter again I think you will find that our request was for help to aid Dr Bliss to meet charges in 1883 – I know your notice that $1000 has been voted for Colportage but Dr. B. & I too understood that to be an app. for 1884 to meet expenses of this current year. It was for that Dr. Bliss asked the Bud. Com. to make an appropriation.

The facts are these – last year in view of the good reduction of our apps. Dr. Bliss undertook to secure from the A.B.C.F.M. funds to meet Colportage without cutting down the force at work. He could not bring the society up to his plan – hence he was unable to meet the charges of 1883 – and unable

to carry the burden this year. He therefore consulted with Dr. Alden to urge the Board to grant a contingent for 1884. Dr. B. ~~this~~ did not know how the account for 1883 was until he reached here in January. As I wrote you, the Com. at Sat. seemed how he was embarrassed because ~~through~~ he had assumed for the U.B.S. a larger proportion than usual of the expense for 1883 - agreed to be responsible to the amount we asked £394 Turkish.

Mr. Brooks is much disappointed that the sum he asked for aid in his School for 1884 was not in the Contingent Estimate. He supposed it was in the Regular Estimate & thus appropriated. He finds himself consequently embarrassed. If the Prud. Com. can grant the "Contingent" Est. for him it would be a great relief.

We are pleased to know that you are better. May you be stronger & stronger.

Very truly yours

S. F. Pettibone Sec.

Constantinople, Mar. 20, 1884

Recd Apr. 8

Form No. 3.

CABLE MESSAGE

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

All **CABLE MESSAGES** received for transmission must be written on the Message Blanks provided by this Company for that purpose, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, and on the back hereof, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

THOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager. NORVIN GREEN, President.

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	No. OF WORDS	FROM
4 DL	A	Mh	12	Pera

Received at 855 May 5 1884.

To Fernstalk

Boston

Nell Jones wellesley mrs Perry died saturday child laying

Pettibone

To guard against mistakes on the lines of this Company, the sender of every message should order it repeated; that is, telegraphed back from the terminus of said lines to the Originating Office. For such repeating, the sender will be charged in addition, one half the usual tolls of this Company, on that portion of its lines over which such message passes.

This Company will not assume any responsibility in respect to any Message beyond the terminus of its own lines; and it is agreed between the sender of the following Message and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery to the next connecting Telegraph Company, of any unrepeated message, beyond the amount of that portion of the charge which may or shall accrue to this Company out of the amount received from the sender for this, and the other companies, by whose lines such message may pass to reach its destination; and that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery to the next connecting Telegraph Company, of any repeated message, beyond fifty times the extra sum received by this Company from the sender for repeating such message over its own lines; and that this Company shall not be liable in any case for delays arising from interruptions in the workings of its lines, nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages. And this Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward any message over the lines of any other company to reach its destination.

This Company is not to be liable for damages in any case, where the claim is not presented in writing, within thirty days after the sending of the message.

Marsovan, Turkey, May 15. 1884.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M. Boston, Mass.

My Dear Sir,

In former letters I have intimated my desire for an early opportunity to visit the United States with my family. I now desire to present the matter in a specific and definite way, and I shall submit this letter to the Western Turkey Mission, soon to meet in Constantinople, in the hope that it will be approved and endorsed by that body.

A reference to chronological tables within your reach will convince you that it is fifteen years since I came out as a missionary, though it may be difficult for you to realize it as it is for me. I therefore request the authorization of the Prudential Committee to my plan for proceeding on a visit to the United States early in the spring of 1885, (when I shall have been out nearly sixteen years). In view of what I suppose to be now generally acknowledged as principles of missionary policy, and in view of numerous precedents I presume this statement is a sufficient argument of the case, and nothing need be added to insure a favorable verdict.

I am very thankful to say that the health of my family and myself is such as not to imperatively demand this as a sanitary or life-saving measure, — yet it cannot

be doubted that the refreshing influence of such a period of change and relaxation will add much to the probability of continued physical vigor in the years to come. But the experience of those who have been privileged to make such a visit and then return to their work leaves no room for doubt that the intellectual and spiritual refreshing and renovation experienced in such a vacation is of far more value even than the physical advantages gained. Moreover the circumstances of a growing family of children too plainly needs ere long some measure of this kind to admit of any debate.

I trust no one will object that the proposed trip is unnecessary on the ground that my parents are living so near my field of labor. Those know but little of missionary life who think that its chief trial consists in separation from nearest relatives. It has higher sources of joy than domestic associations and deeper sorrows than the separation of relatives. It is to us a cause of deep gratitude that my aged parents are permitted to live and labor on in this land. And it has been a great privilege to visit them occasionally. But our circle of relatives and friends does not cease here, and it is our duty not to neglect relations with the many at home whose sympathy and prayers have done so

much to cheer and strengthen us in our work.

If this request for a furlough be granted, I should be very glad if no limitation in regard to time of return should be attached to it. Human circumstances are so variable and uncertain that we cannot undertake to make accurate measurements for the future. It is not enough that we are devoted to this work for life, and we shall not be the ones to delay the day of our return when the special objects of the interruption to our work are attained.

So far as we personally and domestically are concerned we should be ready for the trip before the end of this year, but we have not planned to go till early next Spring, chiefly on two accounts. The class now in the Theological Seminary will finish their course of study at the close of October this year. And secondly, my only native Greek theological pupil, though with them in some studies, is behind in others, and I have hoped that by next Spring I should be able to bring him to the end of a regular course of theological study. Now, however, the pressure of his duties as Greek teacher make it extremely doubtful whether we can accomplish this, and so I may have to leave this unfinished in any case. And for the class of three, my presence is quite unnecessary if my associates are here. And this brings me to my closing remark, that this whole plan depends of course on the consent of my station, which will only be given in case of a sufficient supply of missionary force being actually on the ground. I sincerely trust, both for this and for other reasons, that proper arrangements for this may be early made.

Yours very respectfully, Edward Riggs.

P.S. The reason for making it possible not to defer starting later than early next Spring relate partly to the needs of our children and partly to certain reasons next year in the U.S. of which we are very desirous of being present. I should not wish to delay till the time of annual meeting.

This application of Mr. Riggs for permission to visit the United States with his family in the Spring of 1885 was approved by the W. F. Mission May 29, 1884.

S. P. Pettibone, Secy.

Per. S. F. Pettibone Sec. Rep.

Marion, Iowa May 15, 1884

Recd June 16

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P 6

Rec'd
J. W. B. M.

Constantinople June 3, 1884.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D. Sec.

Dear Brother.

I have but a moment to write before the mail leaves. The Mission has voted to recommend that Mr. Bartlett be transferred from Cesarea to Smyrna. Also that it is desirable for another year to continue both boarding schools (Smyrna & Marsovan) in the latter station. The Mission has also approved of Miss Cull's making application for permission to visit the United States this summer. but in the hope that by rest & recreation she may be willing to defer for a year her visit to the U. States they ask a special grant of £40 (Forty Liras Turkish) to enable her to take a health trip. This seems the best way to provide for the school wants for another year. If you approve of this grant, please telegraph me "Forty"

I will insert in the "Letter" to-morrow a resumé of Mission & of Conference action.

Bro Smith came yesterday well.

Very truly yrs
J. F. Pettibone Sec.

Per. & F. Pettibone & F. Rows

Constantinople, June 8, 1884

Recd June 16

1

B. C.

Constantinople Jun 10 1884

Rev Dr. Clark – Sec –

Dear Brother

Our Annual Meeting and also the Conference Closed their sessions yesterday. A. Autograph copy of the Minutes goes to you to day & the copy for your files will follow soon. I send to-day the following –

Report – Smyrna. Station
" " School
" Marsa "
" Greek alliance
" Nicomedia Station
" Sivas Station
" Woman's work. S. Station
& " Marsovan Station

Very truly yours

S. F. Pelabone Sec.

Constantinople Conf. 1884

Constantinople, June 10, 1884.

Recd June 24

2

Copy.

Constantinople, June 12, 1884.

Rev. Dr. Chapin, Beloit, Wis.

Dear Bro:-

I rec'd your favor of Nov. 16. Miss V. Zanot returned to America several months ago. Mr. E. M. Bliss and his wife and child (not Dr. E. E. B.) are now on their way there. Pastor Avedis Asadoorian has buried his daughter, so long ill, and now his wife is very sick but we hope is getting better.

I am very busy and very tired but with the Minutes of our recent Conference and of our Annual Meeting wish to make some explanations. We have heard very little of Coöperation for several months. Our native brethren seem to understand that we can not go as far as they wish us, i.e. give them an equal voice, vote and responsibility in all things and some of them have expressed a regret that they did not come into the arrangements proposed to them by us three and four years ago. Some of us here in Constantinople during the past winter have felt that the thing in which we should now try to unite is a Seminary to raise up men for the work. Mr. Herrick was with us and he too, as

well as his associates in Marsovan, was earnest for measures to secure the sympathy and Co-operation of our Native brethren in the work of Theo. Education. I think we all are one in this idea, that to succeed in bringing forward educated men for the Ministry, we must have this sympathy and coöperation. The Com. ad Int. decided to call a conference. Mr. Herrick signed the call on behalf of Mors. Sem. Trustees, though the call was the act of the C. ad Int.

The ex Com. of the Bith. Union approved and took on themselves the responsibility to secure representatives from Smyrna, Brousa, Nicomedia &c. within the Bounds of the B. Union. From some cause, I know not what, they delayed action until some 10 days before the time set for the Meeting. Then they requested us missionaries to call representatives from these Stations as we had done from Sivas, Cesarea &c. We replied "It is now late - Smyrna has sent its preacher - Mr. Baldwin from Brousa is now here and cannot go back. We wish the Churches to act - we do not wish to select the Men -

wish the churches and the Communities to do it"— Our Mixed Conference here at the Bible House had selected Pastor Constantian and Prof. H. Jejizian of R. Col.— It was agreed that Pastor Av. Aradoonian and I should write Pastor Alex. Jejizian of Ada Bazaar, Pastor Ghazaros of Brousa also, which we did— Well, the Conference came together— The first session Pastor Alexander said "I wish at the commencement of our Conference to say for myself, I am here as a friend not as a delegate from a church &c"— This led to a short discussion of the Status of the Conference, and the action recorded in the Minutes saying "we are a band of Christian workers and our acts bind nobody &c—

Our Conference was a truly representative body i.e. it had the ablest & best men from our various Prot. Communities— We left the subject of "Theo. Sem." after a short discussion to a special Com. to put in shape to bring before the Conference for consideration. Now there had been no conference among us missionaries how or what to discuss— We wished to come together with our Native brethren and see if we

could not come to some understanding <u>how to work together</u>. Brother Herrick was one of the Committee of seven and he introduced some resolutions commencing "Whereas the Seminary has been established at Marsovan by the Prud. Com. &c"- This was not acceptable at all to our Native brethren- They wished to discuss the question of a Seminary in all its bearings- wished to say many things about its location &c. Dr. Farnsworth came from the Com. room and said the question of location must be discussed- I said, "of course, if the Conference wish it. We can not invite a Conference on the question of a Seminary and shut that out. We ask the brethren to tell us their views and they should express them". Suffice it to say we did discuss the question of <u>location</u> and <u>every</u> native member of the Conference, whether voting or corresponding, said "Constantinople is the place"- One member from Sivas sta. said "but we must have a Theo. Sch. <u>also</u> for the interior or <u>in</u> the interior." I think <u>nearly all</u> the missionaries present also came

to the conclusion that a Seminary to satisfy both Armenians and Greeks must be here. What is singular several of the members of the Conference were graduates of Marsovan (and by their debating ability did Marsovan great credit) and yet all of them said "Constantinople is the place for the Theo. Sem. of the W. T. Mission." Dr. E. E. Bliss, Dr. Riggs, Dr. Farnsworth, Messrs. Bowen, Pierce, Brooks, Peet & myself acknowledged our convictions that the Seminary should be here. I think Mr. Tracy and Mr. Herrick were thus convinced as well as Dr. Wood and others. No one in the Conference voted against it. A Committee was chosen to make a Statement of Reasons and a plan for the proposed Seminary. That paper was adopted by a unanimous vote of the native members of the Conference and no one voted against it. —

You will be surprised to see that in that Committee of seven Mr. H. Minasian's name appears. He accepted the appointment and worked harmoniously with the Committee and defended the report in the Conference! — Well, now it remains to be seen what will be the result. Our mission has approved the plan

expressing at the same time the conviction that success in carrying it into execution must depend in the hearty cooperation of the churches.

The B. Union is still in session. I do not know yet whether they will approve of the action of the Conference and appoint three members of the permanent Committee. If they do not it will be discouraging. You will see from the Minutes what we have done in the way of securing cooperation. We brought our Mission action before the Conference to secure the moral power of its approval. Some of the propositions, as that for Com. on the Press, and invitation of delegates to Annual Meetings were generally favored, but in regard to Station Conferences some wished time to think. If nothing else come out of the Conference it has made a great impression on the minds of all who have met in its Sessions. We have come together as Christian men and discussed earnestly many questions. Our native friends see that there are differences of judgment among missionaries - that

they are ready to discuss and be convinced too if arguments are presented. It seems to me that the best men in the B. Union must soon come right and, if necessary, must rid themselves of some elements that now seem to them as well as to us irreconcilable.

The B. Union has under consideration the difficulties in the Langa church. We hope for a settlement. The Pastor appears well, but I fear he will not be able to remain.

I have little time for correspondence - our papers and other printing have gone right on during the Meetings, and I must find a little time to make up some of the many hours of sleep I have lost.

I send this to Dr. Clark for his perusal - but will send the Minutes direct to you so that postage may be paid but once.

Very affectionately your bro.
[signed] L. F. Pettibone.

Rev. J. J. Stratton
to Dr. A. L. Chapin
Carnesville - June 12. 1844

Seny

Omaha, June 21 1884.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D. Sec'y —

Dear Brother

I have your favor of May 31st referring to Mongasanian. He has remained in Philadelphia longer than I supposed he would. He lacks perseverance & is timorous. Let him follow the "war-path". No one who knows him fears any thing from his effort to carry the Protestants back to the bosom of the Mother church. Those who would follow him there would be no reformers.

The B. Union approves of all our propositions for Co-operation! Our Conference had a very great mollifying influence on all our Native brethren present.

I send with this Report of Conference &c. of the Mars. Theo. Sem. & of the Pub. Dep't. Then you remains the Jab. bric.

Very truly yours

J. F. Pettibone

Sec.

Constantinople, June 21, 84

Rec'd. July 7.

Constpl, Aug. 2, 1884.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D. Sec. &c

Dear Brother,

I send with this a letter from Cesarea St. requesting a man to take the place of Mr. Bartlett. The Com. ad Int. in view of the fact that it was understood in our Annual Meeting that Cesarea would have but two men if Mr. B. should be removed to Smyrna. the Com. ad Int. decline to approve the letter and decide to leave the question to the next Annual meeting.

It is impossible for me to leave to visit Inbizonit now, Mr. Isaac Bliss is ill & the care of building so far as it falls to any of us comes on me. The Com. ad Int asked Mr. Chambers to act with Mr. Baldwin & he consented so to do, but now Mr. Baldwin writes that business connected with their School in B. will not permit him to leave — The Com. ad Int. can make no other provision now —

Mr. Dwight tells me that his letter to the Independent did not report past action but was a prophecy of future action.

We had our first Sholim Conference

yesterday - The Musical Committee is to be one of Eight Members four Missionaries & four of the Native Brethren - but up to this time we have but two of them appointed Prof. Hagopos Fijizian & Pastor Levon's Constantian - We hope for two more soon - Our Book Distribution is seriously interrupted in the Erzroom field - We need a more decided foreign policy at Washington let who will be President -

Very truly Yours &c

S. P. Pelbone Sec. pro tem

Corresp'ce, Aug. 2. 1884.
Rec'd Aug. 18.

Constantinople
Sept. 24, 1884

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D. &c
Dear Brother -

I send enclosed a translation of a communication from the Prot. Evang. Mekhem of Adabazaar to the Nicomedia Station. It needs no explanation - The Com. ad Interim are glad to see the Adabazaar Com. so earnest to have a high-school for girls & unanimously approve of the proposition they make & of its acceptance by the Nicomedia Station -

We do not know at what time the arrangement is to go into effect if approved by you - We understand that the community wish Miss Farnham & one other American lady teacher supported by the Board for 5 years - They then hope to have a school well established to be supported entirely by themselves - We hope this step towards self support will be encouraged -

Very truly yours &c
S. P. Pettibone Sec.

No 7 Pettibone No
Cincph. Apl. 24. 84.

Bardsaq School

Constantinople, Sep. 27, 1884.

N. G. Clark, D.D., Sec. &c. —

Dear Bro.

Your letter of Aug. 15, proposing certain questions for the consideration of the joint Committee in the Theo. Sem. at Constpl., was received in due time.

The Committee have held two sessions — at the first a letter was received from Mr. H. Menoscian saying that he had received no official notice of his appointment in the Committee. He has now been officially informed by the Ex. Com. of the B. Union but no reply has yet been made to them. So Mr. M. has not attended either session of the Committee & if he decline to act, the Ex. Com. of the B. Union will undoubtedly appoint some one to fill his place — Dr. Edel Bliss has been made chairman of the Committee & I have been chosen its secretary.

Dr. Constantine of Smyrna has been chosen for the seventh member of the Committee —

The consideration of all the questions

in your letter is not yet complete, but I am instructed to communicate the views of the Committee on certain points –

1. They are of the opinion that native friends of the Enterprise can not be expected to do any thing for the founding of buildings for the proposed Seminary, whether provision be made by renting or by building –

2. It was the opinion of the Conference held here in May & June last, and it is the opinion of the Committee now, that the pupils of the proposed Seminary should have completed their scientific studies before entering the Seminary – in other words the institution is to be strictly theological. Students may be received from our three colleges or from Moravian & Bardstown or other high schools where English is taught – but as English is proposed for a common language – all must have a fair knowledge of it as a condition of being received as pupils –

3 It is the expectation of this Committee that all the students with the assistance of their personal friends & of the Churches interested in them will provide for their own board & clothing —

The Churches are poor, there are but few men of means in the Prot. Community, & they have many calls for benevolent contributions. The Committee feel that the most course for the managers of the Seminary will be to appeal to the churches & individuals here for aid to support the Students in their course of study — and they believe that of such aid a sufficiency may be reasonably expected.

The Conference expressed the opinion that the Trustees should not be burdened with the care of securing any part of the expense necessary for the board & clothing of pupils but that a special Committee should be organized for that purpose, who would sustain to the students the same relation that Education Societies in America have with Theological pupils.

That Special Committee would make its appeal to churches & individuals here & elsewhere. Some of our Noble friends think the Board may & will be asked perhaps to do something for the board of pupils. but this would not be done by the Trustees but rather as now, by students sometimes asking a little aid to assist in the support of pupils in high Schools or Theo. classes.

What we must expect from abroad in the main is a place for the School or Seminary including lodging rooms with some plain furniture - suitable for a common dining room &c - and the salaries of Teachers - We may hope for some aid from Noble Towns in this matter of salaries soon but not now. The Committee will proceed to consider the question of place for the Seminary (whether in the City or outside) whether to rent for a time or build or buy - also the time when it is desirable to organize &c, and also the expense of all this -

We communicate this much to let you know we are considering all your questions -

Yours truly yours in behalf of the Com.
S. T. Pelbone Sec

Rec'd Oct. 13. 1857

Trust - formerly Movement

Bible House, Cor. 4th & Astor Pl.,
Oct. 7, 1884.

Rev. H. G. Clark D.D. &c. &c.

Dear Bro.

I wrote you last week communicating some action of the Joint Com. on the proposed Theo. Sem. at Cortlandt.

The Committee had another session Oct. 3, and after some discussion voted that in their judgment provision should be made for some six departments of instruction and that the expense may be covered by perhaps four full salaries. A sub Committee was appointed to consider the question of building accommodations, and also what is practicable in reference to the time of opening the proposed seminary, the Committee to be ready to report by Nov. 15.

I think the above will be pleasing. It is the opinion of the Com. that instruction in the Sem. may be combined with labor in other work as publishing &c. and that thus the expense for it will not exceed

the salaries of four men - though five or six persons divide the work among themselves -

Do I not make "an advance", as you suggest, in proposing that the cost of board & clothing be "mainly" on the students? I think that is more than is done in any Theo. Sem. in America! -

Very truly yours &c

S. F. Pettibone,
Sec. Joint Com.

Rev. Sem.

Constantinople, Oct. 7, 1884.
Rec'd Oct. 23.

Constantinople, Oct. 20, 1884.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D. &c &c

Dear Brother,

The Committee sent to Erzeroum to make estimates for the horsing or full completion of the Missionary House has returned & made a report a copy of which is enclosed. The Committee did not wish to take the responsibility of making recommendations & before they left here it was understood that in accordance with the action of the Annual meeting they were to make estimates only - & also if possible find out for what the premises could be sold.

Their report contains nothing on this latter point. They said to the Com. as between that if the premises are to be sold they would sell at less loss incomplete as now than if finished.

The report explains itself - one point only needing a word. As there is no demand at present for the completion of the whole house, the second estimate is for making the structure suitable for one family. & it proceeds on the supposition that one flat or story is sufficient. The estimate is 32,855 Ps.

Constantinople, Oct. 7, 1884.

This is the cheapest plan. Mr. Parmelee objects to it that the lower story would not be as pleasant as the next above. He would prefer to do off one side from base to top. This would require the completion of the Central Hall from base to top & would cost 9000 more. If the large gorret should also be completed it would demand £6000 more —

With this statement & the report you have all the light we have and it was voted to send the report with a statement of some views expressed in the meeting when the report was considered. I can not do better than to state briefly some reasons suggested 1. For completing the House —

(a) Convenience of having house in J. if it is to be occupied permanently as a Station.

(b) A large amount has been already expended. £1400.

(c) The personal feelings of Dr. Parmelee. He would not be contented elsewhere, & would suffer intense mortification should the house be sold —

(d) The influence of the missionary & of the Prot. Community would be unfavorably influenced by sale of premises

(e) The position of the house would give the commun-

nity any idea of the importance & the permanence of Evangelical efforts –

(f) Difficulty of selling with no business man in J. to manage the sale –

2. Reasons against completion –

(a) Uncertainty of Inhizondo being a valuable center & station – It has one out station – Inhizondo & Ilsely does not & probably will not grow.

(b) Errors in planning the House – It is very large – & will necessitate a corresponding expensive style of living for the missionary – Its arrangement is poor for convenience – everything ~~apparently~~ being sacrificed apparently to the desire to get far above the ground – and the halls & entrances are common to the two families –

(c) Cheap Rent in Inhizondo – Mr. P. has taken a house with 8 or 10 rooms for £35 J. per annum – It has no garden but £45 per annum would get as good a house as Missionaries occupy in nine tenths of our stations.

(d) Fear that the sum now asked may not complete the premises –

(e) Possibility of selling as it now is at a loss of not more than 30%

(f) Missionaries can not free their salaries

buy an adequate rent on an investment of £2200.

Man all sorry a house was begun in J. it being a principle that, when accommodations can be obtained, it is cheaper for to rent than build. But a commencement has been made & now the question is the completion of the plan. I have given you some suggestions in favor of the completion & some against it. and the Com. of Int. (with all the light they have) desire that you decide what is practicable & best to be done.

Very truly yours
J. P. Pettibone Sec.

Rec'd at Pettibone
Constantinople, Oct. 30-1864
Recd. Nov. 3

For Com. to Examine.

Pray read this letter &c.

Lea Forrestall

E. K. A.

Nov 8/64

Constantinople,
Nov. 8, 1884.

N. G. Clark, D.D. Sec. &c.

Dear Brother,

Your letter of Sep. 13, relating to the work of Miss West, was laid before the Com. ad Int. on Mo. Nov. 5, and after discussing the subject was referred to a special Com. Messrs. Wood, Bliss, & Peet who will confer with Miss W. just returned from England, and report to the Com. ad Interim. Your letter of Oct. 14, referring to ~~Mr. Fuller~~ Mr. Fuller, was considered at the same meeting and, after discussion, it was "Voted to cordially invite Mr. Fuller to come to Constantinople with the understanding that he reside in the City proper to take charge of Evangelical work".

I communicate this action to you requesting you to send it to Mr. Fuller.

The Com. ad Int. have a high opinion of Mr. Fuller's qualifications for the work to which they invite him, and this is the

Rev. L. H. Pettibone

work for which provision is now necessary. We are sorry to learn of Mrs. Fuller's poor health but we think a residence in the City proper during the <u>most</u> of the year will be as comfortable as in any of the suburbs of the City, & if necessary, a residence of two months in the country in July & August would not interfere with the interests of the work. We have been trying for some time to arrange for the care of Mrs. Schneider's work when she shall leave in the spring & we hope Mr. F. will come & be <u>the man</u> we need. Mrs. Schneider herself is much pleased with the prospective arrangement.

Very truly yours &c.
J. F. Pettibone,
Sec. W. F. M.

Constantinople, Oct. 2, 1884
Rec'd Nov. 28.
Mr. Fuller

Constantinople,
Nov. 18, 1884.

N. G. Clark, D.D. Sec. &c.

Dear Brother,

Your letter of Oct. 17 asking about temporary accommodations for the Theo. Sem. in the Bible House Mission came in due time, and, yesterday, was laid before our Theo. Sem. Committee and the following minute was adopted. "That the Committee regard as an essential condition for the success of the Seminary that a suitable site and buildings of its own be provided for it at an early day; and in case the Prudential Committee undertake to supply such need as soon as possible they think it practicable to open the Seminary in temporary quarters next year or the year following."

I write a private letter to Mr. Torrey, on the general subject of the Seminary, which I request him to hand to yourself & Dr. Alden for perusal. I think that we now have answered all the questions you have asked the Committee, and

Constantinople, Nov. 18, 1884

we pray you may have Divine guidance in the discussion and settlement of this important subject.

Very truly yours

S. P. Pettibone Sec.

Theo. Sem. Com.

Cornelius Pettibone, Nov. 18-1884.

Recd. Dec. 2

Rel. Leader

v

Site and buildings to be furnished, —

Constantinople,
Nov. 21, 1884.

N. G. Clark, D.D., Sec. &c.

Dear Brother;

I wrote you on Tuesday, Nov. 18. informing you of the last action of the Theo. Sem. Com. on the question of opening the institution here in temporary quarters. I also wrote Mr. Torrey on the same day & requested him to give both yourself & Dr. Alden the substance of my letter. I was much pressed with business that day & unable to write as fully as I desired. I will therefore supplement a few words. The vote of the Theo. Sem. Com. as communicated to you says "we think it practicable to open the Sem. &c" The agreement in Com. was that it is desirable. Mr. Herrick put the minute in shape after our adjournment & I sent it as worded by him. In my letter to Mr. Torrey I gave three reasons why, in my judgment, the Sem. should come here.

1. The unanimous decision of the Nat. Brethren in Our Conference & nearly unanimous vote of

Constantinople, Nov 18-1884

missionary delegates - 2. The ability to make better arrangements for instruction in Constpl. - 3. The fact that laborers in the Greek work say that the demands of the Greek field can be met by a Sem. in Constpl. but not by an institution in Moscovan - To these I would add, 4. A good Sem. in C. with the Eng. language a medium of instruction for many branches of study would or <u>might</u> be very acceptable to the Bulg. Missions -

This opinion may not have been expressed to you by any one but it is entertained by several of our missions & by some of the B. Missions, who with no suggestion from us, have thought on the subject.

With regard to the second reason I would say that in the nature of things we must always have a large missionary force at Constpl. in connection with the Press & and the falling out of a member of the theological faculty by death or reason of poor health could then be more easily supplied.

These are two reasons, it seems to me, why the very next class should be organized here - One is suggested by the remarks made

above. Mr. Riggs intends to visit Armenia the coming Spring & thus for the first year can have no part in the instruction of a Theo. Class — Mr. Herrick thinks it possible he may be able to go to Mt. in the Autumn — but this seems very doubtful to others. Mr. Smith & Mr. Tracy remain to care for the station & Theo. instruction. It seems to us for better provision could be made here than any part of two men could possibly furnish there —

Again, We propose to begin here in the expectation that the students will care for their own board — Now if they are organized into a class at Marsovan for one year or more, receive their board, as all classes have hitherto, free, it will be more difficult afterward to bring the class here with the understanding that they are to meet the expense of board —

I think you have now all the light we can give in this important subject & know what the Theo. Sem. Committee think —

Mr. Pierce has received from the Ada Bazaar Church a proposition that Pastor Alex. Jizzian

spend a portion of his time, the coming year, laboring among the towns & villages of the Nicomedia field in cooperation with Mr. Pierce. Doctor A. approves of this. This plan is in accordance with a suggestion from yourself one or two years ago. The Com. ad Int. unanimously approve of Mr. P's request for an especial app. of £30 (Thirty Lires) to enable him to carry out this arrangement.

In accordance with your suggestion in your letter of Sep. 13. the Com. ad Int. have had an interview with Miss West. She has given up her connection with the "Rest" & purposes to devote herself to work among women in Constple. She is invited also to spend some time in labor at Smyrna in connection with Mrs. Bartlett. The Com. ad Interim recommend that the Prud. Com. aid her to the extent of £100 (One hundred Lires) a year that she may give her whole time & strength to the proposed work—

Very truly Yours &c.

J. F. Pettibone, Esq.

Rev. J. F. Pettibone,
Constantinople, Nov. 21. 1884.
Rec'd Dec. 8.

Pl.

Dc.
Sent to Prud. Com.
2 Dec. Read & approved & app. made.

Pl.
W. B. Ill.
2.

Constantinople, Nov. 18, 1884.

Elbridge Torrey, Esq., Boston.

Dear Brother,

I remember with much pleasure your visit here with Drs. Clark & Alden in the Spring of 1882, & remember too that you spoke of yourself as being, by reason of your youth, at or near the end of the Ann. Committee first called upon to give an opinion on questions coming for discussion before the Board. Mr. Barnum and others have said that you are not favorably disposed to the removal of the Seminary from Marsovan. All these considerations lead me to write you now on this subject.

And, first, I would say that I have the highest regard for that Theo. Sem. for its instructors & for its work accomplished. I was one of the advocates of the removal of Bebek Theo. School to Marsovan. Was Chairman of the Com. to consider the question & report to the W. T. Mission. I presented a report favoring that removal & supporting it by argument.

I think even now, that, on the whole, that removal was wise. We did make a mistake in not supplying the western portion of our field with a high school of a superior grade to meet the needs of the people & the work here. but such was the great contrast in modes of life, then, here & in the interior that I was satisfied our interior field could better be supplied with laborers from an institution in the interior of the Country. To some extent that is true now. but circumstances in twenty years have gradually changed.

In the second place, I know that your personal contact with some of our native brethren here in Constpl at the time of your visit created an impression unfavorable to the placing of our Theo. Seminary at the Capital. You will make due allowance for the strong feeling & excitement connected with the discussions of that time. You have learned that in the year the "sober second thought" has changed all this, that plans of coöperation rejected entirely five years ago are now accepted and adopted & in successful

execution. The man whose influence was most injurious, whose spirit made the most unfavorable impression on the Special Committee Dr. Chapin & Neal, and, I think, on you also, (Mr. Nuneshian) has lost that influence in a large measure, and the men who control the affairs of the Prot. Community have little if any intercourse with him.

Now, My Brother, just place yourself when I think the most of our missionary brethren stood ~~our~~ last May at the opening of our Conference here. He said "Our seminary has not the sympathy & coöperation of our Evangelical Native brethren. its highest usefulness demands that coöperation. let us come together and talk over the whole matter & see if we can not agree on some plan of hearty coöperation". Well, we had a Conference. I believe all our mission would say, that conference included the large majority of our best native workers. Pastors. Preachers &c. It included a number (Eight or ten or more) of the graduates of Marsovan Seminary. After a discussion of several days that Conference decided unanimously that the interests

of the work demand that a Theological Seminary be established in Constantinople - & also unanimously decided to recommend that when such Seminary be established the institution at Marsovan be closed - I say unanimously for there was no voice opposed - of the native Members of the Conference every one, including all the graduates of Marsovan present, voted aye. and I think all the missionary members voted aye except Mr. Herrick & Mr Baldwin -

Now to my mind it seems clear that the fact that the conclusions of the conference were reached with such unanimity indicates the policy, the course to be pursued. The Prudential Committee have been urging Coöperation upon our Turkey Missions for years. A Convention of Christian workers - native & missionary come together - consult long & carefully on the best way to prosecute a most important branch of our work - reach an almost unanimous decision - Would it not have a most unfavorable influence on the whole plan of coöperation should it be decided notwithstanding the action of the Conference to rush the Seminary at Marsovan?

But aside from the fact of this almost unanimous conclusion of the Conference, I am free to say that conclusion was, in my judgment, wise - Let me briefly state some of the reasons for it -

1 - A Seminary in Constantinople would secure the sympathy & Cooperation of our Pastors & churches -

2 - A Seminary with a goodly number of instructors is needed - That demand can be far better met here than in Marsovan -

3 - The demands of the great work of our mission can be met here - not at Marsovan. This is the testimony of all engaged in the great work -

I mention these three only - other considerations weigh with our Native Brethren which we do not consider of prime importance - I think the first reason the great one & decisive - The second is mighty - & the third is very important.

You have the action of our Mixed Committee - Mr. Nimasian having come in to the Conference as a spectator & having been chosen a member of a special committee to consider & report on the Seminary question & having acted in surprising harmony with

That Committee was chosen in the mixed Committee by the B. Union. but he has declined to act & the Union will doubtless choose another Member. Mr. Constantine of Smyrna was selected as seventh member. We have his views on the questions discussed though he has not met with us. We have been unanimous in our decision 1. That we cannot expect much aid from our Native Communities toward the erection of buildings for the Seminary. 2. Nor for the support of the faculty at the present. 3. We do reasonably expect that our pupils with the aid of personal friends of Churches interested in them, by their own Efforts & work in teaching &c will provide for their board & clothing. 4. That success depends on having a home for the Seminary. Now we do not suppose it necessary for the Board to decide that they will at once give the whole amount necessary for a building. With the exception of Mr. Herrick we are one in favor of beginning soon. as soon as practicable here, say the autumn of 1885. Pastor Constantian says yes to this if there is reason to hope that support for the students may be secured. We say we must go on

trust, faith – must try the experiment – we do say we reasonably expect to succeed – Mr. Herrick is alone in saying "get your buildings, your board of instructors around them or in them & then know". We say "no, that is not the natural order". He says "Students will come & look at the Home in Scituary & say when is the sign of permanency of success – no buildings like that &c". We reply "Remember that the Home was commenced in a small dwelling house in an obscure quarter of the city & it grew. It was moved to a better house in Scituary. A permanent structure was purchased for it – & a passing traveler seeing its growth & needs gave from his wealth to double its capacity for good". We believe we should commence our Seminary here in a modest way soon. Experience will teach us our needs & we will trust God & this children for means to go on with it.

If in view of all this the Bred. Conf. can say "We approve of this course & we are prepared to assume a good share of the expense of a building when one is resolved upon & also the cost of instruction"

I think we should organize the new class here next Autumn - & not at Morsovan.

This is I believe the view of all our committee except Mr Herrick - For myself I could desire that the Seminary be opened in temporary quarters in order to give time to decide where the best locality for the institution is, in the city, or outside of it.

Please let Drs. Clark & Alden hear the reading of this. It has been hastily written for I wished it to go with the letter containing the action of our committee at its last meeting.

I pray we may all be guided to do what is for the best.

Very truly yours

J. F. Pettibone.

Constantinople Aug. 2

Rec'd Dec. 5 84

Constantinople, Dec. 22, 1884

N. G. Clark, D.D. &c. &c

Dear Brother:

I write to ask of the Bud. Com. permission to visit the United States next year provided the Missions approve of it. My reasons are in need of rest. You are aware that I have been very closely confined here for a long time. It is nearly nine years since I visited America & now it is over five years since I have been away from the Bible House for a day except for the three or four weeks I was laid aside by reason of an accident. I am worn down & feel it very much.

2. Business requires my personal attention in Chicago. I have always been anxious if possible to so arrange my affairs that if laid aside from labor I should not be dependent on the Board for support. With a small sum left me by my father & a further sum received by me as Chaplain I effected an insurance on my life for $5000 to be paid me when 55 years of age. That premium & interest on it & other funds

amounts to some 12000 dollars. It was in the hands of a friend in Chicago who has failed in business. I am in hope to secure some of it but must give my personal attention to it. — Besides this the health of my sister is poor. She is better now than two months ago when I was fearful I should have to leave Constable at once.

3 When I come out with my sister I had a special grant made me to pay the additional expense of her journey. If it is agreeable to the Bred. Com. I should prefer an arrangement sometimes made in the case of missionaries visiting America, i.e. to have my salary continued during the year 1885 & I to meet all the expenses of myself & sister, travelling & other.

With regard to the length of my proposed visit. I wish it to be at least a year. I need it. Again I feel that my return is contingent on health of myself & sister, & that is so doubtful that I think it may be that I shall not return. I know that one who has had so busy a life as I have passed here can not expect to be quiet without work, & I think I could be more useful here than

in America so if health permit I may come back for a little more service, but I can not think of coming unless I am able to do good service. As I shall soon enter my 62d year I can not expect strength for many more years of labor. Should the Bud. Com. deem it best to continue my salary through 1885 & leave me to bear the expenses of myself & sister, I should not be of further expense to the Board until I should start on my return, unless I might be called to travel some in the United States in the service of the Board.

The time of my leaving Constantinople will be perhaps in May if the Com. ad Int. approve.

Very truly yours &c

S. F. Pettibone

Rev. L. F. Pettibone 5

Convpl. Dec. 22. 1884

Rec'd Jan. 8-1885

P.C.

Regrets visit U.S.A.

P.C. on to Wesleyan

Constpl, Jan. 7, 1885

N. G. Clark, D.D.
&c. &c. &c

Dear Bro.

With this I send you three letters from Smyrna, Cesarea & Trebizond – The letter from C. asking permission for Miss Closson to visit America the Com. endorse with their approval – They also emphasize the call from Smyrna for an assistant to relieve Miss Page – With regard to the request for a Music Teacher from America they instructed this Secretary to advise the Trustees to make provision, if possible, for the demands for musical instruction without calling a lady from the U. States – They think a lady from Switzerland for French & music would in the whole be better & more Economical –

After full discussion of the letter from Dr. Parmelee the Com passed the following Resolution: "That, as the question of the missionary House at Trebizond has been left wholly to the Prud. Committee, and acted on by them,

M Bonsmit Dr. Pomeroy's letter to them, with the expression of our paternal sympathy with Dr. P. in the sad dilemma in which he is, and would express the hope that the Bud. Com. may, in their wisdom, find it possible to relieve his embarrassment."—

Mr. Barnum is working well into his department and I think will be thereon in the right place— Mr. Dwight is quite worn down with the care of his wife in her long illness, & is now suffering from lameness which physicians tell him results —

All others here are nearly well

Very truly yours &c

S. F. Pitkin Sec. &c

Corresponding Secretary
Cong'l Ch., Boston
Jan. 7. 1885.
Rec'd Jan. 27.

Jan. 19-1885

Jan. 19-1885.

A minute from the records of the Com. ad Interim of the W. Turkey Mission -

Constpe Jan. 19, 1885 -

"A Missionary Bond in Newburyport Mass. having asked if Contributions to aid in the Education of a Son of the late Pastor Simon Eutujian would be approved by the Com. ad Interim voted to reply in the affirmative".

S. F. Pettibone
Sec. W. T. Mission

$20. ad
Feb. 17.

H. N. B -
10 $ extra

Constantinople, Jan. 20, 1885.

R. G. Clark, D.D. Sec. &c. &c.

Dear Bro.

Our method of co-operation works very well but it has this drawback that it is difficult to have frequent meetings of Committees Many & large. What with Committees in the Seminary - the Mrs, Station &c. it is not convenient to have Com. ad Int. meetings more than once a month & we sometimes adjourn with business unfinished -

I send you two bills - one from Diarbekir spring no additional action from you as the item concerning Pastor Alex. Djidjian has been approved & communicated before, & the Com. ad Int. decide to refer the item, aid for Education, to additional hospitals at Bardizag, to the next annual meeting -

Mr. Bartlett asks a grant to enable Sanjaque Station to purchase the premises now rented & occupied by the High School there.

The Com. ad Int. have not voted an approval though they favor the measure so far as the light they have enables them to judge. If the High

School is to be continued the securing of the premises proposed seems a necessity —

The Com. knowing that two of the Sec.s of the Board & my Member of the Bud. Com. have seen the premises & know the facts of the case better than they are known here, send the letter for your consideration with the remark that non approval is by no means disapproval but simply because the information we have is far less than that in your possession —

The Com. in the Theo. Seminary are anxiously awaiting your decision on the questions submitted to you by them — Whether the decision be to organize the next class here or in Worcester no plans can be matured until that decision is known.

Mr. H. Nimasian having definitely declined to act in the Theo. Committee the B. Union has selected Mr. H. Boyajian for their representative in his stead.

Very truly yours

I. F. Pettibone

Sec.

Constantinople Jan. 20.

Rec'd. Feb. 29. 1865.

Prayer

Cons'ples, Jan. 30, 1885 –

N. G. Clark, D.D., &c. –

Dear Brother:

The Com. on the Theo. Seminary had several meetings in November and communicated their views to you on several questions. They have received no notice of any action of the Prud. Committee with regard to the proposed Seminary. The trustees of the Moravian Sem. will propose to open the institution at the usual time, early in March, unless they learn that it is decided to organize the next Theo. Class here. You are aware that the Theo. Sem. Com. are nearly unanimous in the opinion that it is desirable to commence here, if it is proposed to open an institution here within a few years. It seems very undesirable to organize a class at M. on the pro-board basis, with the speculation of bringing that class here after a year or two on an entirely different basis. The reasons that lead the large majority of the Com. to entertain these views have been stated in communications to yourself, (also somewhat at length in an

unofficial letter from the Sec. to Mr. Torrey.)

As the time for the opening of the term at M. is so near, I suggest that, if you have not already written before this shall reach you, you telegraph briefly your decision — that action may be taken accordingly — Which is better to ~~open~~ organize a class at "M. now" or "Constpl. Autumn"? —

Dr. Parmelee writes me that he has asked for a copy of my letter to you sent with the report of the Special Com. in the Int. House. There is no objection on my part to a copy being sent him — We have thus far not the least clue to the fate of the Mohammedans who come here via Moscow as reported in the Letter —

Very truly yours,
S. F. Pettibone

Constantinople, Jan. 30, 1865
Rec'd Feb. 14.

Bible House, Constple, Jan. 31, 1885.

N. G. Clark, D.D., &c. &c.

Dear Sir,

In view of of the advent of a New Administration in the Government of the U. States, suggesting the probability, or at least the possibility of a change in its representative in Turkey, I deem it our duty to draw your special attention to the importance of using all legitimate means to secure a suitable appointment. There are certain peculiarities in the situation here which have a bearing upon the question of the qualifications to be sought in such an appointment, and which I would briefly mention.

It must be noted, in the first place, that an Ambassador to Turkey is accredited to a Government avowedly hostile to all foreign influence, suspicious in the extreme of all foreign motives, ready to resist even the most legitimate claims on the part of foreigners by every diplomatic art and every device of procrastination. He is placed in the midst of an official life essentially different from that of any other Capitol in its method, etiquette and language. He comes in contact with people of a ~~different~~ status civil, social, & religious different from that of any other European Country. The

questions at issue are often intricate and perplexing, requiring an acquaintance not only with law, but with old usages and precedents. The Ambassador therefore should be a man of legal mind, able to pierce at a glance the clouds of sophistry that officials may throw around any subject. He should be also a man of high character and strong individuality in order to command the respect of Mentals towards the Government which he represents; a man too of great firmness to overcome the inertia he will encounter.

In the second place, a large proportion of the American Citizens residing in Turkey and claiming the interposition of the Ambassador for the protection of their rights, are agents of various Benevolent Associations in America (Missionary & Bible Societies). Certainly the fact that the prosecution of their work has its religious aspects affords no reason why any personal and civil right should be denied them. At the same time the fact that their work has also its purely business aspect affords clear ground why their rights in business matters should be maintained just as the rights of other American citizens are maintained in their business affairs.

You are aware, for instance, that very many of the questions which, during late years, have arisen between American Citizens and the Government here have been in connection with the Spiritual Book trade in which the agents of the above mentioned Societies are engaged, and which the Government is more & more disposed to restrict by ex post facto laws, and by regulations evidently intended to deprive those engaged in it of rights accorded to others in the same business. Many facts have been reported to you, particularly during the last two years confirmatory of these statements. They need not be repeated. The situation does not improve. Our Ambassador therefore should be a man able to see & to show to the Turks that, while he is not to interfere in the purely religious part of the work of these Benevolent Agencies he is bound to interfere for the protection of their legitimate business interests, and their lawfully invested Capital, with all the force and persistence used in the case of any other American Citizen. No more, no less. You will, therefore, not think it strange that we regard with deep interest the question who is to be our Ambassador. In all

probability the degree in which American Citizens may hope to enjoy the rights to which they are entitled in Turkey, will, in future to come more than ever before depend upon the character of their representative here, and while our desire is not so much to secure the appointment of any particular individual or one of any particular party as to secure a good appointment, whoever the person may be, I venture to suggest certain reasons for the continuance in office of the present minister, Gen. Lew Wallace. From what has been said above of the peculiarities of the situation here, it is obvious that one almost essential qualification for success in the office is some experience in the discharge of its duties. It is only after some considerable time of residence here that any person, even though somewhat experienced in diplomacy, can attain to such an acquaintance with the situation, or so establish himself in it, as to exert the influence that legitimately belongs to the representative of the U. States. Gen. Wallace has the advantage of this residence, this knowledge of the situation,

and we think that with his present experience and favor at Court he might be expected to render to the United States much better service, if continued in office, than almost any other new person, who would be likely to be selected. It would seem a great pity to sacrifice his experience & prestige. We are aware that the Legation to Turkey is looked upon as one of the least important of the diplomatic appointments in the gift of the President. We therefore regard it as very desirable that steps be taken at an early day, on the part of our Board, in connection, if deemed expedient, with the Bible Society & the Presbyterian Board, to secure, if possible, a suitable appointment to this post. We should hope also, if these societies can command any influence in the Senate, it might be exerted for the rejection of any unsuitable nomination, which through carelessness may be made, to the office of Minister, Consul General, Secretary of Legation, or Dragoman at Constpl. We venture in addition to suggest that an attempt be made to secure the continuance in office of the present Dragoman, Mr. A. A. Garginlo. His experience

with his knowledge of the French & the Turkish languages, so essential to the position, make him in our judgment the best man available. We especially express the hope that means may be found to prevent the appointment of Mr. Edwin De Leon, former Consul in Egypt, to any office in Constple, he being too much of a Bohemian in his habits to secure or hold the respect of this Community and in every respect unworthy of such appointment.

We hope also that no chance may be allowed to bring into office here Mr. Edward Brown, Son of our former Sec. of Legation. Mr. Brown may be pushed forward as a candidate, but his moral character while here was such that he was refused admission to the most respectable houses in Pera Society. He is celebrated here as the American who challenged a Levantine to a duel concerning a loose woman & ran away from the field when he saw his adversary's pistol. We know of this story only this that it was published in the local papers at the time & not denied. You will see therefore the undesirableness of Mr. Brown's return here in any Government Capacity.

Hoping that you may feel the importance of speedy and vigorous action on the part of the officers of the Board in the direction here suggested, I remain

Very truly yours &c

In behalf of the Com. ad Interim of the W. F. Mission.

J. F. Pettibone Sec.

The first draft of which was prepared by Mr. Speight

The foregoing letter, was approved by the Com. ad Int. Jan 31 1885 –

J. F. P. sec

Rev. J. P. Pettibone. 5

Cons'ple, Jan. 31. 1885.

Rec'd Feb. 16.

Copied ✓

Constantinople, Mar. 5, 1885.

N. G. Clark, D.D. &c. &c. —

Dear Brother,

I have to-day your letter of Feb. 12 — Have previously received the telegram in regard to the opening of the Theo. class at Marsovan —

On the 17th of November last the Committee ad Interim took the following action which I communicated to you but as no reply has been made I fear the letter did not reach you & I repeat the vote.

"Voted to recommend that the Prud. Committee to aid Miss Nest to the amount of £100 (Turkish) per annum, she having resigned her connection with the 'Rush', with the intention of devoting all her time and strength to labor among women in Cesarea, Smyrna &c." She is now about to leave to work for a time in Smyrna in connection with Mrs. Bartlett.

We have had a long consultation over Rodosto. We communicated your letter stating that the sum expended at R. by the Board is now as large as at any time

Rev. J. S. Pettibone.

missions & there is but little growth. In reply we have a letter in most excellent spirit. Their contributions in 1884 for Pastor, school & benevolence was £40 sterling. The contributors are only 20 individuals & the contribution averages £2 = $8.80 gold each — of this £16 was expended in a very economical way to aid <u>their own poor</u>. All our Committee feel that this is doing very well when the poverty of the people is considered. They speak of their readiness to give the services of their beloved pastor to counsel & advise other churches when in trouble & to labor for a portion of his time (two or three months a year) at the Dardanelles among the Armenians of that place. They have established a school of a higher grade in place of their common School & hope to increase its efficiency so as to secure a larger income. This year they need £2 more per month than we now give them and our Committee vote unanimously to ask you to permit us to transfer unexpended balances of appropriations for Education & aid them the £2 additional.

Respectfully —

A Telegram has just come from Mr. Cole now occupying the house of Mr. Knopp at Billis saying the Turkish Governor has ordered him to leave the house immediately & deliver to the Armenian who has a legal decision that the Government sequestrated & sold the property illegally. Our Minister has for yours stopped all action by declaring that he would not permit Mr. Knopp to be dispossed of the house until the Government should refund the price given by Mr. Knopp for house & improvements made.

I am thankful for the action of the Med. Committee approving of my visit to the United States. At first both Mr. Peel & I thought from your letter announcing the approval of my "plan" he you accepted the proposition to have my salary continue & to let me bear all the expense.

A second reading however leaves us of the impression that you only approved of my visit & not of the plan. My only wish was to adopt some way that would avoid the necessity of a grant to help me pay

the necessary traveling expenses of my sister. As it is I will ask Mr. Peck to advance me a sum sufficient to defray my own expense to America & if my financial means in Chicago should be saved in port I can avoid asking any aid.

All are well & improving. Dr Byington has not been able to visit the Bible House for more than a month. Mr. Robert Thomson is now here to care for Dr. B's work

Very truly yours

S. P. Pettibone, Sec.

Rev. S. P. Pettibone
Constantinople, Turkey, March 5-1865
Recd April 23

ROOMS OF

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions,

No. 39 Bible House,

New York, May 14 1885

Dear Dr. Clark,

Many thanks for your kind note of May 12. I have made such arrangements that I can not go on to Boston before May 19, but shall try to see you in the course of two or three weeks. My Sister goes next week to Northern New York to be some time with friends there & I hope to join her then after making visits to friends in New Jersey & New England. I will inform you of my plans as soon as I know them. Very truly yours

S. F. Pettiman

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Rev. T. J. Pettibone,

New York, May 14, 1885,

Rec'd May 15.

ROOMS OF Mr. Pettehage

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions,

No. 39 Bible House,

New York, May 11 1885

Dear Dr. Clark,

My sister & I arrived here yesterday by the "Lerida" after a seven days very pleasant voyage. I have gained some strength but cannot say I am strong yet. My sister is suffering much from indigestion but I hope she will be better after rest & a visit with friends in Northern New York whither she hopes to go this week.

I thank you for your kind letter received at Constantinople just before our departure. I am sorry to hear that Dr. Byington does not recover more rapidly. I am planning to visit a

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little in Connecticut & New Jersey then follow my sister to Northern New York & to go thence to Chicago. My Physician in Cincinnati enjoined on me Mental rest & assured me I might hope in that case to recover from that nervous prostration indicated by a pulse intermitting often-times every third or fourth beat —

— I hope Miss Stone & Miss Shooner came safely. I did not dare to have my sister assume the responsibility of the care of Miss Shooner as she appeared to be very feeble while in London & demanding the strong aid of Miss Stone to control & comfort her. I hope to hear that your son is better. With much love to you & all the brethren at the Rooms. Very truly yours &c

J. F. Pittsbury

P.S. Please address the inclosed note to Miss Stone J. F. P.

Winchester Conn.
May 27 1885 –

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D. &c. &c.

Dear Bro.

It is my plan to be in Boston on Monday, spending the Sabbath at Milbury with Col. Waters' family. My sister has gone to Northern New York.

Hoping soon to see you

Very truly Yours to

S. F. Pettibone

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Chicago, July 6, 1885.

N. G. Clark, D.D.,
Secretary, &c. &c.

Dear Bro.

I have your favor of June 18 requesting me to give you a written statement in regard to the house in Beirut occupied formerly by Dr. Hamlin. What I know concerning it was learned chiefly from Dr. H. himself, and since the house was built before I went to Constantinople my impressions may be in some particulars incorrect. They are in the main as follows:—

from Dr. Hamlin I hope he may see this statement before any action concerning the house be taken by the Bud. Committee. My impression is that the friends who gave the sums did it at the solicitation of Dr. H— & they would have been satisfied had Dr. H— used the proceeds of it when sold ~~had~~ to erect a house for himself to be considered the property of his family—

Very truly yours &c

J. F. Pettibone

Colorado Springs,
Sept. 22, 1886

When Dr. Hamlin was at the head of the Mission Seminary at Bibik he built a Mill & Bakery, in order to afford their students to partially support themselves, during their course of study, by manual labor.

Mr. Curtis & some others furnished a steam engine for the mill. Years afterwards Dr. H. having no further use for the engine sold it, & I think he proposed to refund unto Mr. Curtis the sum received for it but Mr. C. declined to accept it & told Dr. H that he (Mr. C.) regarded the engine as a gift to the work in which Dr. H. was engaged. Dr. Hamlin used the money & also the building material of the old Mill & bakery to erect the house in question. Dr. H. may have put something more into it - of this I do not know. He considered the building as the property of the board as I supposed. He was thwarted in his plans to build for the College and while missing for permission from the government to erect a building he received permission from the Board to occupy for a year both the old seminary & the house in the condition of keeping them insured & in repair. As I learned some of this history from

Colorado Springs,
Sept. 22, 1885.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.
Sec. A. B. C. F. M.

Dear Bro.

I have just received a card introducing me to the family of Solomon Albee of Cambridgeport as their guest during the coming anniversary of the Board. I am very grateful to somebody who has remembered me & made this provision for my comfort. I have written Mr. Albee saying I can not avail myself of his hospitality for the wear of the journey & the expense will not justify it.

By the kindness of a friend, my college chum, Mr. Brett

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of Kansas City, I received a
R. R. pass "courtesy" to visit Colorado
& New Mexico – I felt the op-
portunity to rest & recruit was
too valuable to lose & decided
to come this way rather than
go East at present – I hope
I am going some – but preaching
here last Sunday made me very
tired – I am considering what
I must do – My sister is with
friends in Dixon, Illinois. She
fears I am not sufficiently strong
to justify me in trying to compete
the coming ship – I have decided
to consult a good physician
in Chicago, when I return there,
& be governed by his advice –
In regard to my financial matters
I have been unable to learn
much as those men who could
give me information were
absent from Chicago when I
was there – I judge that I
may eventually secure at least
a portion of the amount due me
though the security is not
now available ——— My address
will continue, for the present,
194 & 196 Dearborn St. Chicago.
I hope you have strength for
your present arduous duties & will
have a good recovery in
October. With love to you
& your family & associates
I am Ever truly yours.

S. P. Pettibone

Rev. A. Reeds,
Hanover & Cherry Sts.
Chicago, Ill.

9 Lenox City, J. Pettibone
Jan 20 1887

Dear Dr. Clark,

I enclose for your perusal a few words to Dr. Hamlin in reply to the note he addressed to you concerning myself. I thank you for your "congratulations" and the many letters of your kindness & regard in the years gone by.

I am better – not yet strong. Am thinking of accepting an invitation for a Yachting cruise of two or three weeks in Lakes Michigan & Huron. I think it would do me good. Have not yet seen Mr. Culver & therefore have no light on my financial affairs.

My Sister is now apparently better than when in New York.

Very truly yours

J. F. Pettibone

P.S. Please forward letter to Dr. H. if you know his address.

J. F. P.

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permission to change the Board, on my return, the necessary expenditure I must make for myself & sister, from here to Cons^tple - I shall make that as moderate as possible - Will you please inform me as soon as practicable, (say next week) whether you approve of this that I may arrange my plans accordingly -

Very truly & aff^ly yours &c

J. P. Pettibone

Chicago Ill.
Oct. 17, 1885.

Rec'd Oct. 19.

N. S. Clarke, M.D., Sec. &c.,
Ans. " 21. "

Dear Brother!

I returned here on Thursday. I am glad to see that the Board had a great gathering at its 75th Anniversary.

Yesterday I had a consultation with Dr. Lyman of this city. He speaks very encouragingly of my prospect in regard to health. He thinks that with attention to diet I may confidently expect complete recovery from the nervous prostration that has afflicted me, though I must not hope to work as hard in the future

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Chicago, Ill. 5

as in the host. He has taken a load of anxiety from my mind with the assurance that in his judgment my sister has no organic disease of the heart or arteries. Her only trouble is indigestion. I said something to you of my finances. I am sorry to say that I have little hope of seeing anything of the $14,000 my sister & I had with Mr. Culver. I drew $100 for the Home that I put the remainder there. I cannot have the satisfaction of knowing it was doing more good than in the way it was actually

Rev. J. E. Sanborn

Chicago, Oct. 26, 1855.

& hundred — I may possibly get something sometime but have very little hope —

My judgment now is that I should return soon to Constpl — From what you have written me & from the action of the Mission at the last meeting I infer the way is open. I wish no additional outfit as, with the money for which I sold my furniture, I can secure enough to make me comfortable — I proposed to pay all my expenses to & in America until I should return, on the condition of the continuance of my salary this year — I shall ask

Rev. F. O. Sellstone

Chicago, Oct. 26, 1885.

Rec'd Oct. 28.

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Chicago, Ill.
Oct. 26, 1885.

N. G. Clark. D.D.,
Sec. &c. &c.

Dear Bro:

On the 17th inst. I wrote proposing to return soon to Con'ntl. Dr. Alden's letter of Oct. 21, approving of my proposition, has been received, for which I am very grateful. Circumstances have occurred which make necessary a modification of my plans, concerning which I will write more fully hereafter.

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Rev. J. Pettibone
Praise Letter, N.Y.

I now purpose to visit New York - leaving here about the 7th of November - and may spend three or four months in that State. It has occurred to me that I might be useful during this time laboring under the direction of Mr. Hincard of New York City. If he asks it & you approve of this, please write me here as early as practicable - I hope you are back in the Missionary House with improved health -

Very truly yours
J. P. Pettibone

7.

Dr. Pettibone
Orange Valley, N. J.
Nov. 17, 1885.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,
Sec. &c. &c. &c.

Dear Bro.

I hope you have recovered from the difficulty you were having with your eyes. I have been a little more than a week in New York. I have seen Mr. Culver here with whom the dealings of many years were placed. He seems confident that Eventually I shall lose nothing by his failure but I am skeptical. It seemed to both my sister & myself wise & best to ask in the probability of losing most or all. I am better in health & so is she & we decide that, all things considered, it is best for us to return soon & not wait

1477

Q. Is this funding a loss.

until next Spring or Summer.
Miss Dodd is quite well & wishes
to be in Conn^t to resume her du-
ties in the Home at the commence-
ment of the Term following the
New Year's vacation. We shall
therefore proceed to leave New York
Dec. 26, which will bring us, if
prospered, to our destination
at or very soon after the commence-
ment of the session. I am will
probably see her in Boston this
week. I shall visit a little
in W. Massachusetts & Connecticut
but probably shall go no further
East as I visited Boston on my
arrival in May.
I wrote Miss Dodd at Bonton
N. J. yesterday & suppose she re-
ceived my letter then last night.
We had thought Dec. 26 the
best time to leave & I decided

accordingly when in New York I learned that the "Senia", the S.S. in which we came, is to sail that day.

With many thanks for your kindness, & the hope that you will never health & strength to enable you to continue long your duties at the Missing Mms I am as always

Very aff^t & truly yours &c

J. F. Peabody

P.S. My address is 39 Bible House New York. J.F.P.

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New York City
39 Bible House
Nov. 25, 1885.

N. G. Clark, D.D., &c &c
Dear Bro.

I have your letter suggesting that I might be able to spend some time in Smyrna aiding Bro. Bartlett. Two reasons prevent such an arrangement. The language required for missionary work in S. is the Turkish, while my missionary tongue is Armenian — but the more reason is a modification of my plans by a third person, an old acquaintance & dear friend who hopes, if her health permit, to go back with me to C. She is suffering now from nervous prostration from over doing some as I have been affected, but I am confident that with rest she will soon be able to arrange for the carrying out of our plan to go from here as early as May or June. She has had a long experience in Christian work as a City pastor's wife, is & has always been deeply interested in missionary work, & if permitted to go, will be a very valuable acquisition to our corps of

female assistants in C. especially to those in the Home school. I am sorry to disappoint Miss Dodd's expectations of going back with me now - but some other missionary may be returning before long - if not, her friends will consider the delay profitable for her as many think she has not sufficiently recovered from her long illness. — I write this for your information in respect to my plans & expectations, but you will please, for a time, not make the information public. I shall write Com'tee.

I am to go to Northampton to spend 3 months - my little Mrs Parsons - & shall visit Springfield - Hartford - Winchester - New Hampt. After returning here may spend some two or three weeks in this vicinity & in New Jersey, & then go for some weeks to St. Lawrence Co. That is my old home, & I think I can do some good up there in making a thorough visit to our Congregational churches in that region - Please write me here as I shall arrange when my letters forwarded -

Very sincerely thy yours &c.

S. F. Pettibone

S. F. Pettibone
Nov. 21st 1884
Corr. C. I. Association

Rev. L. T. Settlebone,
Orange Valley, N. J., Dec. 18. /85,
Rec'd Dec. 19.

Orange Valley, N.J.
Dec. 18, 1885—

Rev N. G. Clark D.D.
Sec. etc etc —

Dear Bro.

Considerations of health prevent the execution of plans I hoped to carry out by the delay of a few months, and I have decided to return this winter to Constantinople with my sister. She will come here from Chicago between Christmas and New Years and we shall be ready to sail, probably, Jan. 9— Miss Dodd is ready and very desirous to go with us—

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publications

ROOMS OF
American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions,
No. 33 Pine Street.

My own health is improving, yet I am aware that I can not do as I have done in years past. I must henceforth "make haste slowly". It is on this account that I should regret the necessity of going for missionary work to Smyrna. I could not absolutely refuse the burden if laid upon me, but I should expect to break down under it.

Dr. E. E. Bliss has written in reference to the proposition of the S. S. Book for 1886. Mr. Riggs sent the letter to me saying he can not undertake it. I have written that I could not do the work here, but, if it seem best,

I am willing to do it in C—
I hope no arrangement or
planning for my going to J.
may be made before I reach
C. & be able to discuss with
the brethren plans for work—
I write Dr. E. E. Bliss to-day—
My address is as heretofore
39 Bible House, New York—

Very truly yours, &c.

S. D. Ellison

ROOMS OF

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions,

No. 39 Bible House,

New York, Jan. 16, 1886

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D. etc

Dear Brother

I am very much obliged for your kind letter received yesterday. The Seminary at Constantinople is a question not without its difficulties but I believe they will disappear & time proves that the question is settled rightly. I am just leaving for the steamer & bid you a grateful & kindly farewell.

Very truly yours

S. F. Pettibone

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New York, Jan. 16, '86

Rec'd Jan. 18.

Rev. A. H. Clark D.D.

Dec'd in

Boston

Constantinople, June 11, 1886.

N. G. Clark. D.D. Sec. &c.

Dear Dr. Clark,

I intended to write you last week to give you the impressions made on my mind by our recent Annual Meeting. I did not find the time for it and yesterday came your favor of May 19. I will try to answer your inquiries in order.

As to my own health I did not wish to write until I could speak with more confidence. I was better when I left America in January than when I left here in the latter part of March. I thought I could reasonably expect continued improvement with prudence. I think I am better now than when I arrived here, but during some of the weeks since that time I have been more discouraged than <u>ever before</u>. A little overdoing would bring on such a derangement in the blood circulation as to lead me almost to despair of recovery. I can only say I cannot do as much now as I once could. — Under the circumstances I thought it best to defer making permanent

plans for housekeeping and accepted the invitation of Prof. Millington to make our home with him for a season. He & his wife now expect to visit America in July. She will probably be absent for a year, he for five or six months, and my sister & myself have arranged to occupy their house until her return giving Prof. M. a home with us as much of the year as he may be here — My Sister has improved health for which I am truly thankful, as, when we left last year, I was much more anxious concerning her health than in regard to my own.

I was not a delegate to the Annual Meeting and my duties did not permit attendance on all its sessions. I was present to hear the reports & participate in the debates on questions relating to Seminary & High Schools. The reports show progress. I received a decided impression that the long existing, strong prejudice entertained by Greeks & Gregorian Armenians against Protestantism, or rather against Evangelical Christianity, is giving away — Many incidents reported indicate this and I will refer to this again when I speak of the attitude of the higher Ecclesiastics in these two nationalities.

The Seminary Question was up again. It seems to me that opinions have changed but very little since the time of the Mixed Conference here on that subject, two years ago. The Conference was unanimous, two or three missionary members not voting, in favor of a first class seminary at Constple. Our Mission approved that conclusion the same year by a vote of three to one. Last year the Mission again approved it by the same majority. This year the question has come up in a different shape. On the question whether the Seminary were better here or at Marsovan, so far as I can judge, the division would be as in 1884 & 1885 — but not one voice is raised in favor of two seminaries. The matter seems to stand about as follows:—

(1) All, missionaries & native preachers & pastors wish a first class Theo. Seminary and three fourths of the former and nearly all of the latter prefer Constple for its site. (2) Those connected with the Greek work say we will be content with such an institution at Constple, but not with a Seminary in Marsovan where is no Greek element in the population. (3) Instructors for a Seminary of a high grade can be more

readily provided at Constantinople than in the interior of the country, because here there will be always connected with the Press Sixth Educational institutions like Robert College men whose aid would be invaluable & could be secured by salaries for only a fraction of their time. On the other hand it is urged Marsovan is the more suitable place to train men for the smaller places in the interior. This argument has weight - but in the decision of questions that have arguments on <u>two sides</u> we must strike a balance. When we have so long been urging Co-operation with our native churches, when, at last, by our own action we have secured a large Conference of representative men to discuss a question having vital connection with our Christian work and find that the result is that more than three fourths of the mission approve of a course that is commended by nearly or quite the unanimous voice of the representatives of the churches, is it wise to delay action because a minority of one fourth of one of the two parties composing the mixed Conference question the wisdom of the decision of the large majority?

You ask the trend of opinion in reference to laboring for the reformation of the Armenian church from within. I can not speak with confidence in reference to many individuals. Prof. Hagopos said to me last year "whatever theory we may may have had formerly, as matters now are I have no doubt our work now is to build up our Evangelical churches". and I did not infer that his theory had changed. In an early day Christian workers may have hoped for reform within - with no division - but the reformed being driven out by persecution, there was but one course to pursue. I must speak of one case that has interested me. Mr. Abraham Hagopian is a graduate of Robert College - a native of Bardizag. His younger brother also is a graduate - a man of fine talents and Mr. Pierce's main stay in his high School - The former has been for several years a tutor in the College. His friends have long considered him a converted man, & Mrs. Parsons, especially, has felt tried with him because he did not identify himself with the Protestant Community in Bardizag - I have often said in reference to him "Men he to ask my

advice in reference to his duty I should hesitate what to say. If he, knowing his own circumstances better than I, feels that, on the whole, he can accomplish more good by remaining & working in the Gregorian Church I could not say "come out". Yet I felt he could find little sympathy & fellowship there. He now conducts a weekly preaching service for the thirty or forty Armenians living in the vicinity of the College & Mrs. Millington gives a hall in her house for the meetings. Nagopian has a fine mind and I look to his becoming a preacher of the Gospel at no distant day.

The course of Bishop Bryennios, of which you speak, shows that, however much prejudice is giving way, we can not expect very soon that Greek Church doors will be thrown open to preachers of reform, but I recently learned an interesting fact. A volume of sermons has been published in Greek by the Bishop of Mytilene with the approval of the Patriarch. I am assured that there is very little in the volume to which any one could take exception and he especially regrets that ecclesiastics in the Greek Church do not profitably the example of other

churches and give prominence to the preaching of the gospel in their congregations. I know that prominent Ecclesiastics in the Engman Church are very grateful for the labors of Dr. Wood & others to stem the tide of infidelity that is rolling in on the Armenian Nation while in that Church there are found few able to grapple with the difficulty.

I am not able to speak of the question of a Hall. Dr. Somerville has expressed a deep interest in it and, as he is the Moderator of the General Assembly this year, it has been hoped that he would awaken interest in others and secure the object in view.

Dr. & Mrs. Wood are to leave us, much regretted, next Tuesday. Dr. E. E. Bliss & family follow in July. The latter, however, with the hope of return. To me this seems very doubtful. He has for five years slowly but continually been growing more feeble. We can hope for his coming again

Ever affectionately & truly yours,

A. F. Pettibone.

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Carlisle June 11. 1886

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[illegible]

Constantinople.
July 10, 1886.

N. G. Clark, D.D. Sec'y —

Dear Dr. Clark

I wrote you on the 6th inst asking the Missionary Board to approve of the erection of a stable & workshop for the Home — It is desirable that we begin the work of building at once if practicable. If the Board approve & make the necessary grant, will you please telegraph me the word "Build", and we shall gain more than two weeks in time.

Dr. E. E. Bliss & family, with the two older daughters of Mr. Dwight, go on Monday — They will be accompanied as far as Marseilles by Misses Brown & Melvin who spend a few weeks in Switzerland paying their own traveling expenses.

The plan of continuing the Girls Boy's school is given up for this year. Mr. Brooks is to be away several months & no suitable teacher presents —

Very truly yours
S. F. Pettibone

Constantinople, July 10-1886

Recd July 26

The Com.tee ad Interim of the Missionaries in Western Turkey at the request of the present Trustees of the Theol. Semy at Marsovan, after consulting with pastors and others at Cons.tple. hereby issue an invitation for a Conference of native brethren and missies to meet at Cons.tple on the 21st of May next, to consider questions relative to the Theol. Semy, viz. its Board of Trustees, Teachers, Course of Instruction, etc; to embody the result of its deliberations in Resolutions, to be presented to the Mission, & through it to the Prud. Com.tee of the Board: in the confidence that the results of the deliberations of such a body will have great weight at Boston. Copies of the Resolutions will also be communicated to the Bithynia & Central Unions.

It is expected that the same Conference will consider and express its judgment on such other questions affecting mission work in its several departments, Evangelistic, Educational and Literary, as it may seem to the Conference needful & useful to consider; all results to be submitted as above.

It is proposed that the Conference consist of 20 members, 10 natives and 10 miss.ies, all members having the same rights and privileges: two native brethren, (pastors or others) and two miss.ies each from Cons.tple, Caesarea & Marsovan and one native and one miss.y each from Brusa, Nicomedia, Smyrna & Sivas.

It is proposed to the Com.tee of the Bithynia Union to arrange for the election of four delegates from the region included within Cons.tple Nicomedia & Brusa Stations; - while, in view of the impossibility of official action in time by the Central Union, the churches in the Caesarea & Marsovan fields are asked to send two delegates each from those fields, and the churches in the Smyrna & Sivas fields one each, - the same as the number of miss.y delegates from those several Stations. All expense of travel is to be defrayed by the Board. For Trustees of the Seminary. Geo. F. Herrick.

Bible House Cons.tple Mar. 16th 1884. Sec.y of Com.tee ad Interim. J. F. Pettibone.

Invitation for a Conference.

Constantinople, Feb. 16, 1887.

N. G. Clark, D.D., &c. &c.

Dear Dr. Clark.

Our Committee of Publication yesterday received the approval of the Com. ad Interim for an application to the Prudential Committee for a Special grant of £500 T. to the Pub. Department for 1887. I am requested by the Committee to make a Statement of the manner in which this need has arisen, and of the urgency for Relief.

The facts are that, whereas three years ago we had in the books of the Treasurer of the W. T. M., assets of more than £1200 T. to the credit of the Pub. Dep.t, we had Dec. 31, 1886, a deficit of £854 T. reported to the Treasurer at Boston. This sum should be diminished by Book sales in 1886, not then reported, somewhat more than £200 T., also grant of Lond. Rel. Tr. Soc. for 1886 since received, £330 T. making the actual deficit about £300 T.

The Main reasons for this deficit are two. First. Reduced appropriations in 1885 & 1886.

This, if a mistake, was not the fault of the Pres. Com, in failing to grant the sums asked, but of the N. I. Mission in presenting Reduced Estimates. To make this apparent I present those Estimates for the years 1884–1887.

1884.

For Paper, Pr. Binding & general work exclusive of Salaries		£2,750	
Less Estimated receipts			
from L. R. Fr. Soc.	330		
" Newspapers	550		
" Books sold	1200	2,080	£750

1885

General as above		£2,750	
Less L. R. Fr.	£330		
" for Newspapers	" 600		
" " Book sales	" 1300	2,230	£520

1886

General to		£2,615	
Less Two Tract Soc.	480		
Newsp. 550 Books	1413	2,443	£172

1887

General to		£2,597	
Less to 480, two Tr. Soc^s			
Newsp^s 725. Books	1300	£2,505	£92

The sums asked for Printing, Paper, Binding & general work, minus Estimates of Receipts from various sources were for the years 1884-1887 respectively £941, £520 - £172 & £92 -

Second. Our Estimates of Receipts have been too large & of Expenditure for labor &c. too small. In the three years, 1884-1886, we have been obliged to expend for extra labor £575 & for Mat £64 above the amounts Estimated. During the same time the we received from Book sales ~~[illegible]~~ £418 less, and from Auditor £24 less than was Estimated. These four sums amount to £1081.

Thus the use of the surplus & the cause of the deficit is accounted for. The work of the Pub. Dep^t is so complicated it is exceedingly difficult to make Estimates & Expenditures harmonize in Amount. Sometimes more labor & less material are necessary & sometimes it is vice versa. But the Pub. Dep^t has for many years kept within its appropriations and not been once obliged to ask a special grant.

We wish to call particular attention to one important fact which, we think,

adds great force to our plea for a special grant. The Pub. Dep.t has suffered in consequence of its having been virtually considered a component part of the W. I. Mission only, whereas its work is for the three Missions in Asiatic Turkey.

For several years the Prud. Com. has been urging a reduction of Estimates. During the last three years a limit has been assigned which the amount of Estimates was not to exceed. The limit for the W. I. M. was for this Mission & the Pub. Dep.t united. And the Mission has cut the estimates of the Department solely. Had the needs of the Department been considered by all the Missions for which it labors it, perhaps, would not now be embarrassed for want of funds. As soon as the condition of the accts. for 1886 was known soon after Mr. Dwight left us, we at once commenced retrenchment. We dismissed two helpers & discontinued work in the Turkish Dictionary. We must proceed further, dismiss further more helpers and stop important work already in hand

unless we can get a special grant. If this to Winnuch is a necessity, we must submit, but considering that the Prudential Committee has funds reserved for new work, funds from legacies, & not from the ordinary contributors to the Board, we ask them if they can not justly consider that in this emergency, in this work for these missions we have a claim as strong as any new work can have, and grant us the sum we ask from such reserve funds, and not reject our petition because, unhappily, the receipts of the Board are somewhat less than in the corresponding months of 1886.— We hope you will see Mr. Dwight & Dr. E. E. Bliss on this matter. We are sure they will urge our plea — we are too much in earnest to close our communication with the accustomed "And your petitioners will ever pray &c." and beg to say that, if we can be relieved from the sore necessity under which we now labor, we will never pray

again if I can possibly help it.
On behalf of the Committee.
I. F. Pettibone.

Constantinople, Feb. 16, '87.
Recd Mar. 14.
P. O.

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Constantinople,
March 1, 1887.

N. G. Clark D.D.
Sec. &c. &c. &c.

Dear Dr. Clark.

I wrote you last week in reference to a special grant of £500 to our Pub. Dep^t. I wish to add a few words. We publish every year a S. S. Question book, some 5,000 vols. of 200 pages which seem indispensable for the S. S. work. Besides this we have a Commentary on the New Testament. This has been long authorized & is now ready. I have just received a letter from Mr. Smith urging that the volume now in press contain all the four gospels. We had thought of printing in one volume only the three synoptic gospels, but the four would be better & a great advantage to our S. Schools now commencing the study of these gospels. It seems to us so desirable to put the Bible Dictionary & this Commentary on the gospels in the hands of our Evangelical community,

that I should urge the grant even were it to be on the condition that we receive no grant at all next year except for our Newspapers & S. S. Book. Hence I hope, as I said in my last letter, that you may see it wise to use & use for this special grant sums received from legacies for special work & not deprive us of at least the usual grant in the future notwithstanding this special aid.

We are glad to hear that Dr. Bliss was improving in health.

Very truly yours &c

S. F. Pettibone

Constantinople, Mar. 1, '87.
Recd Mar. 14.

Bible House, Constpl, July 21, 1887.

N. G. Clark, D.D., Sec. &c.

Dear Doctor Clark—

I have to-day received your favor of July 1, in reference to a bill for $150 sent to the Forn.s Dep.t at the Miss.y House from the Am. Tr. Soc. New York. It is evident that the recent "revolution" in the Tr. House has resulted in a changed mode of doing business. For thirty years we have been accustomed to order maps, primer books, picture cards, Electrotype plates &c direct from New York, never through the treasurer of the Board in Boston. The Tr. Society has annually made us grants in aid, deducting from the amount the cost of books, sheets &c ordered by us & remitting balance in cash to the Treasury in Boston for our credit.

My order was given in Feb., I think, & as I got no reply I repeated it in May. I infer that there has been some change in mode of doing business in the Tr. Soc. & shall write & understand the new rules before further orders.

Very truly yours,

S. F. Williams

Dr. N. F. Pettibone
July 21 1887

Mr. Wood

Constantinople, Aug. 2, 1887 –

N. G. Clark, D.D., &c. &c –

Dear Dr. Clark

I wrote you last week explaining how we ordered moneys from the Am. Fr. Soc. just as we have done for many years – they always sending & deducting cost from their annual appts. to our Pub. Dept – This presently a bill for payment at Boston is an innovation of the Society – we shall have an understanding with the Society before sending further orders –

The Trustees of the Home voted at their last meeting to request a grant in aid of £1000 (One thousand Turkish Lirs) – The grant this year is £1100 – Miss Hamlin is away for a year & £1000 (exclusive of her salary) leaves the sum asked the same as the amount this year – Home accounts this year are very satisfactory – & if we can sent what we call the Byington bottom of the large house on the Home premises to meet charges for taxes & repairs we think we may decrease the sum asked in aid hereafter –

With you kindly give Miss Child the en-

clear note containing this information
and much oblige

Yours very truly,

S. P. Pillsbury

Prin. Truslow Hard School.

Corinth, Aug. 2, 1887.

Recd Aug. 15.

Constantinople, Oct. 3, 1887.

N. G. Clark, D.D. &c &c

Dear Dr. Clark.

Your letter of Sep. 14, to the Sec. of the N. T. Mission was read at a meeting of the Com. ad Int. on Thursday last. You remark that the Pub. Com. will probably be unable to grant much, if any, of the aid requested by our Mission for 1888 under the head of "Contingent Estimates" – I write, therefore, on behalf of the Committee of Publication – I wrote you in the summer and made a full statement of how the Mission had for three or four successive years reduced the estimates for the Publishing Department until the result is that for 1887 we have for Printing, paper & publications Rs. 9239 or about $400. This annual reduction converted a balance of some £1600 to the credit of the Department in 1882, 3 into a debt of over £300 at the close of 1886. We thank the Pub. Com. for the special grant of £500 which removed the debt & enables us

Received, Oct. 24, 1887.

to 80 on with our work this year though we must expect a deficit at its close.

At our Annual Meeting this year we resolved to ask for 1888 what we considered only a reasonable amount of aid in view of the work necessary for the year when the sum of the Estimates approved was found to much exceed the limit assigned by the Pub. Committee, the Mission decided to place £443 of the amount asked for the Pub. Dept under the head of "Contingent Estimates". If this amount can not be granted we must arrange to do less work accordingly.

We sympathize with the Pub. Committee in their embarrassment for want of funds, & we shall try to do the best we can with the funds the Committee can give us. We wish to make one or two suggestions which we hope will reach the Committee & be considered before they shall make the apps. for 1888.

1. The apps. for the Pub. Dept should from year to year be nearly uniform in amount.

The Missionary force connected with the Mns is quite uniform, and the fact that native helpers in connection with it must

has training & experience makes changes difficult. Yet if a large reduction in aid is made at once, missionary & native force must be reduced, otherwise we are in the condition of a Mill-owner who has a good establishment but no means to supply the necessary grain.

I am thoroughly convinced that the Pub. Department should not be considered merely as a branch of the W. I. Mission — It is a partner of the three Turkey Missions, & a serious reduction of its resources should be made by the Prud. Com. only after taking into consideration the wishes and wants of all these Missions.

The Bible Societies give us the word of God — we must keep up our newspapers — next in importance are S. S. Quarterly books & tracts in various languages — Commentaries on the Scriptures are much needed & we have made much progress in the way of supplying this want — The sum we ask is to meet these demands — it will do little if any more. If it cannot be furnished it seems to me we ought to lessen the force

both Missionary and Native connected with the Publishing Department —
Hoping that one result of the meeting this week at Springfield will be to lead the friends of the Board to work together & work more earnestly than ever before,
On behalf of the Committee of Publication I am

Very truly Yours &c

S. F. Pettibone

This letter was read and approved by the Com. ad Interim Oct. 3, 1887.

Chas. A. S. Dwight
Secretary Western Turkey Mission

Rev. S. F. Pettibone
Constantinople Oct. 3, '87.
Rec'd Oct. 17.

Constantinople, Nov. 4, 1887.

N. G. Clark, D.D., Sec. &c.

Dear Doctor Clark -

I have just returned from a short visit to Marsovan. When Dr. Herrick informed me that I was one of the Board of Managers of Anatolia College & that it was very desirable that I be present at their Annual Meeting in October, I was glad of an opportunity to get a brief vacation and to revisit the Halys where, seventeen & eighteen years ago, I spent two summers giving instruction in the Theological Seminary. However your letter to the Mission stating the financial condition of the Board's treasury led me to decide not to go, as I felt that the advice of a single individual on a Board of ten Managers was not worth the expense of the journey. But Miss Smith was here & some one was necessary to accompany her to her station. Either some one must go from here or some one come from U. As the expense would be the same I decided to go. I was absent but two weeks, one of which was spent in Marsovan.

Rev. J. F. Pettibone

I enjoyed the visit very much though the business connected with meetings day & night was fatiguing. A comparison of the work of the present with that of 1870 presents a very gratifying contrast.

Then the Seminary for girls, the Seminary for the Mission, was in a small hired house. Now it is the Seminary for Moroccan Station only, has its large comfortable quarters, draws a large number of pupils from the Greek community & begins to attract the attention of Muslim parents.

Then the Theo. Seminary had no suitable building. Now it has a fine building, beautifully situated, visible to all the inhabitants of the plain for miles around. A class of 14 students completed their course of study & their graduating exercises were listened to by a congregation of 1100 spectators & made a most favorable impression. The students are, on an average, I should say twenty five years of age. Mature & well disciplined for their work. Nearly all go ~~to work~~ labor in the Moroccan, Algerian & Tripolitan fields.

Nov 18 75

Then there was in Morsovan no Seminary for boys except the Preparatory department of the Theo. School. Since that time this department has grown into a High School, & that has now become Anatolia College that not only has vindicated its right to be but has the promise of great success. A few months ago it graduated its first class of five pupils & now has 130 scholars of which 71 are in the four regular classes. I was much pleased with the earnestness of the native members of the Board of Managers & below they into redeem their pledges to raise the sum they have promised for the endowment of the institution. I was very much gratified with the cordial relations existing between the students of the college & those of the Theo. Seminary. At an interesting religious meeting held in the College on Saturday night, Oct. 29th — a kind of "farewell meeting" for the departing graduating class, the whole body of college students arose to testify their interest for the departing class & to express their earnest desire for the success of the young men

in the work to which they were going. This mutual regard has had a great & good reflex spiritual influence on all in both institutions & so we trust it may ever be.

The work among the residents in Moscow has kept pace with the Educational influences. The church building has had become too strait for the growing congregation & the Anteroom has been thrown into the Audience room to accommodate the one thousand persons who meet weekly for public worship. The Pastor of the church is earnest in his labors for the spiritual interests of his congregation & especially of those who are gathered in the college & seminaries. Prof. Tomayan of the college has at present a interesting work among the Gregorian Armenians. He invites them to meet him on Sundays, in the open air, to listen to lectures on the condition & needs of the nations. He has audiences of six or seven hundreds & now they gather in the chapel of the Evangelical Armenians at noon of each Sunday, in the interim

of the regular services. One result of these meetings must be to break down the barrier that separates the Evangelical & the Episcopal Communities & to bring many under the influence of Evangelical truth.

"The Missionary band in Morocco are sitting down & grieve. but they can draw comfort from the fact that they are permitted to see so much fruit of their years of labor & of the labors of those they have been instrumental in bringing into the vineyard of the Lord.

"I come back refreshed & more than ever hopeful.

If I could see you I should like to tell you how anxious we have been in reference to the Meeting at Springfield.

My voice in the result. The Prudential Committee are not ~~debarred~~ restrained in any respect in their examination of Candidates for the Missionary work. Say what we will about close corporations. I rather trust the Prudential Committee than any Council whatever or however selected. Had I been at S. & been called upon to express my missionary opinion

I should have advocated strongly the policy of giving the Mill. Com. full swing in their examination of Candidates & by no means confine them, in their determination of the question of the fitness of Missionaries, to an investigation of whether the candidate has one or two wives or none. We want, especially on Missionary ground, men of sanctified Common Sense. Men that can & will work in harmony with others, men that will not mount hobbies & be finally borne away from their fields of labor. Dr. Smyth & Dr. McLeod say "M. could not be sent to". Well, I should say to such, "you perhaps could not be wisely sent by a Prudential Committee, you can work & be managed (?) when there are Ecclesiastical Courts & Boards of Visitors & Supreme Courts &c to exert their restraining influences but on Missionary ground we have not time for such work of Control".

I believe the Lord is going to keep the Board & use it for long years. I hope that the questions that have excited so much feeling of late will not permanently alienate any of the friends of the Board & that

with time & God's blessing all will act together & with more vigor than ever to carry forward the good work for which the Board was brought into being.

Very affectionately Yours

J. F. Pettibone

Rev. L. J. Vettebone,

Concepte, Nov. 4, 1887.

Rec'd Nov. 21.

Constantinople, Dec. 20, 1887.

Rev. Judson Smith, D.D.,
Secretary Etc. Etc.
Dear Doctor Smith:

We have been appointed by the Com. as Interim to consider and present for your consideration "The limit of Estimates for the W. T. Mission for the year 1889.

The custom of fixing such a limit was established at a conference held in 1883 in this City, in which Dr. Clark, Dr. Alden and Mr. Torrey were present. The limit then approved for 1884 was, including £1.100 T. for the Home, £20.100 T. or $88.440. The limit, fixed by the Ameriantist Committee, for 1888 was $48.000, exclusive of Colonies, or £10.909 T. The Mission brought its Regular Estimates within that Amount, but added under Contingent Estimates various items amounting to £4.047¾ T. The Appropriations are as follows:

Under Regular Est. Income Limit £10.909 9/10 T.
" " " Colonies 8.562 "
" Contingent " , 110.

Rev. L. T. Pettibone, S

The amount is £19.581 9/10 s. or $86.160.36c.
Since receiving these appts the Com. ad Int.
have informed you how some depart-
ments of our work will be crippled unless
more of the contingent Estimates be granted.
In reaching the enlarged limit which
we propose for the year 1889, we have as-
sumed that the amount under Regular Es-
timates for 1888 now granted will be necess-
ary in 1889. We consider that various
amounts in the Contingent Estimates for
1888 are essential for 1889 and these
we have added. The limit is made up
as follows:

Appts. for 1888 exclusive of Salaries		£10.909.s.
From Cont. Est. " not granted, Pub. Dept	"	443 "
" " " " Ceasarea Ed. Education	"	78 "
" " " " Constple, Evang. work	432	
Tomsa	20	
Bible Woman	42	" 494 "
" " " " Marsovan Education		22 "
" " " " Memedie. Helper Mr. Pierce		72 "
" " " " Smyrna. City miss.y	96.	
Bible Woman	24	
Sum deducted from Reg. Est. 86.		206.
up		12.224

Amount brought up — £12.224.
From Cont. Est. 1888 ~~Interest~~ various 152.
Also transit sent in Bible House the sum
for 1888 being insufficient by 130.
The total for General work exclusive
of Salonica is therefore £12.506.

This is an increase of £1.597 s. or $7.026.80 on the limit of 1888, $48000. It is about 14½ per cent advance on the Appr. for General work, or about 8 percent increase on the whole appropriation for the Mission in 1888. If we Estimate the Salonica for 1889 the same as for 1888, the limit for the Mission Estimates including Salonica will be £21.068 s.

In considering this enlarged limit we hope the Bud. Com. will have in mind the following facts.

1. It is an advance on the limit of 1884 of only £968 s. or $4.260.

2. Our work has since 1884 been much enlarged. To say nothing of the advance in the Smyrna field, the Evangelistic work in Constpl has been much increased by the grant of £300 by the Bud. Com. in 1887-8 for this very purpose. Besides this

the Erzeroum field has, since the limit of 1884 was fixed, been added to our mission. The apps. for that St. in 1888 are Salary £275, Ex. work £349 = £624, nearly two thirds of the increased limit above that of 1884. Of the sums added in the above list one is for the Pub. Dep.t £443. This is not because the work in that Department is neglected but because the Mission has crippled that Department to make provision for increased Evangelistic work without exceeding the limit of apps. authorized by the Prud. Committee.

3. The $1200 granted the Anatolia College is not included within the limit. The W. T. Mission has never considered, never presented an Estimate for that institution, but have understood that that sum was to be provided by an appropriation from funds devoted to new work.

The Com. ad Interim have approved of the limit for 1889, mentioned above, £12.309 exclusive of Salaries, and we recommend it to your careful and, we trust, favorable consideration.

On behalf of the Com. ad Int. of the W. T. Mission } J. D. Pettibone
} W. W. Peet

Missions. Petitions Recd.
Limit of Estimates, 1889.
Recd Jan. 9, 1888.

Constantinople,
Feb. 23, 1888.

Miss Abbie B. Child
Sec. W. B. M. Boston,

Dear Miss Child.

On the 31st of December last the Trustees of the Home gave their approval to Miss Talcott's making application to the Board for permission to visit America after the close of the present scholastic year in July. I brought the subject before the Committee ad Interim subsequently, and they added their approval to the application. I supposed Miss Talcott would make the application, but now learn that she supposed I would inform you of her desire. I think it is nearly or quite ten years since she made her last visit. Her duties are severe & especially so now in the absence of her Associate, Miss Hamlin. We are satisfied that she ought to have some months of rest and hope you will cheerfully accede to her request. I send this enclosed to Dr. Smith.

Very truly yours &c

J. P. Pettibone

Missions. Pettibone, Peck.

Rec'd Mar 13 88

Mich Patrick's
Request,

File. ✓

Granted,

Constn, July 7 1888.

Judson Smith, D.D.,
Secretary &c. &c.

Dear Dr. Smith

In the Account of Marsovan Station I find charged "Anatolia College $1200". I suppose this is all right though I did not accept the charge because the item does not occur in any regular or special appropriations reported to our Mission. Mr. Smith says in a letter, under date June 19, "The $1200 is the appn for the College year i.e. from Sep. 1 1887 to July 1, 1888." I will inform Marsovan why I have not accepted the charge and also let him that I have written you in reference to it. Will you please inform me whether I am to accept this to be charged in December S. Ann. Acct.

With the Clerical help I have the Missionary addition will not be too heavy. Only there is no Vacation.

All well as usual

Very truly yrs

S. F. Williams Dr.

Constantinople, July 7. 1888

Recd July 23

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Office of W. W. Peet, Treasurer of American Missions in Turkey.

5, American Bible House, Tindjandjeler Youcoushu.

Constantinople, Jan 3. 1889.

Rev Judson Smith. D.D.
Boston.

Dear Sir,

Will you please send me at your convenience a copy of the Estimates for 1889 of each of the following Missions — Central, Eastern, and European, and greatly oblige —

Yours very truly.

S. P. Pettibone

Constantinople, Jan. 3, 1889

Recd Jan. 21

465

Office of W. W. Peet, Treasurer of American Missions in Turkey.

5, American Bible House, Tindjandjeler Youcoushu.

Constantinople, Feb. 15 1889.

Rev. Judson Smith D.D. &c &c

Dear Doctor Smith

My sympathy with the teachers of the Home & our regret when Miss Nellie Burbo is taken away from the advantages which she enjoyed & appreciated, make my excuse for doing a work we wished Mr. Burbo to do himself. In declining Mr. B. expressed an opinion that an application from him would not meet with approval. I think his judgment in the case entirely wrong. What we desire is that his daughter may have the benefit of the Home & the Home not attempt to meet the expense of the girl granted in order that she may remain. If this can be done & my agency in it not be communicated to Mr. Burbo I shall be very glad.

Very truly yours &c

S. F. Williams

Couéple, Feb. 15, 1889,

Rec'd Mar. 2.

Constantinople, May 30, 1889.

Rev. Judson Smith, D.D.,
Secretary A. B. C. F. M.

Dear Dr. Smith.

I returned from Adana May 17 and have delayed sending my report hoping first to hear from Mr. Christie. I have no letter from him & therefore send the report without longer delay. I have read it to the missionary brethren here who have made two criticisms.

1. They think, or several of them think, the report should give further information in order to remove the impression that there was favoritism shown the Protestants in the distribution of the famine fund in Adana.

2. They do not approve the first & fifth of the recommendations made by the Committee at the close of their report.

In regard to these two points I do not feel at liberty to change a word of the report, but give some additional information in this letter. On the first point I remark

(1) That I never heard that there was any charge of favoritism in the famine fund distribution until I reached the Marash field. What excited deep feeling in Adana & what led to a demand for an investigation was the calling in question of the integrity of Mr. Montgomery. I suppose & do still suppose that what determined the Bud. Com. or the Secretaries of the Board to have an

investigation made was the letter of Mrs. Montgomery to yourself under date of Feb. 2, 1889. When on arriving at Marash & Adana we found that the honesty of the whole Famine Committee of Adana was called in question – we resolved to thoroughly investigate that question also. Still our suppressed our chief object was to examine the complaints made against Mr. Montgomery.

(2) We did go into a thorough investigation of the conduct of the Adana Famine Committee. That Committee conducted a strict examination of all their record which was very full & minute. The work of the Committee in the relief is summed up as consisting in distributing food & clothing to the needy poor from June to December 1887. There is no charge of favoritism on the part of the Committee during this period. Secondly, the Committee loaned £407 as described in the report. Though this was loaned only to Protestants & thus appeared to be liable to the charge of partiality to Protestants & neglect of others. The Committee of investigation after full examination of all the circumstances of the case felt that the Adana Famine Committee did wisely in confining their loans to those whom they could trust not to embezzle them with the proceeds. The third branch of the Committee's work, furnishing labor to the starving, we found generally approved. Some who criticised the Famine Committee admitted that labor was given to all the suffering who wished work & that no partiality was shown any side.

(3) To show how throughly we sifted this subject I give one example. Of all the members of the Adana Famine Relief Committee none was so much criticised as the Treasurer, Mr. Hunk Michaelian. Mr. Christie had heard more against him than against all the others. "He had the Famine Committee under his thumb & made it do his bidding. He was very poor, having been unfortunate in business, yet he had paid off many debts, some said fifty pounds to one man, others said three hundred pounds to the same man. He had obtained positions for his relatives in making the famine relief distribution &c. &c." After spending hours in examining these charges Mr. Christie himself who had believed many of them, said "Brethren, I believe that Hunk Michaelian is an honest man & has told us the truth & I am in favor of giving him a certificate testifying to our belief in his efficiency & honesty in this famine relief work". Dr. Farnsworth, Mr. Mead & myself were happy to sign such a testimonial drawn up by Mr. Christie.

(4) The Adana Famine Relief Committee drew up a very full statement of the work done in Adana & published it in the Turkish Newspaper. This was explained to us by the Relief Committee & it, together with the full report they made to us, led us to make the decision recorded on page 9 of our report.

With regard to the recommendations stated on the last page of the report, the Bishop has assented to the second & third of the fourth also on condition that the Adana Bishop acknowledge that the building belongs to the Famine fund. They do not assent to the first & fifth because they consider it essential that all the proceeds of the notes & of the building go back to the Famine fund.

(1) We agree in the main with these Bishops. Yet on the whole – the Investigating Committee with the exception of Mr. Christie agreed to the first, & all agreed to the last. The first is a small sum say £15 or £20. It was work done by direction of Mr. Montgomery – Dr. Tosan the mason built by Famine letter. If Mr. M. had lived he might have made some provision to meet the small balance necessary to complete the work – but he was taken away & we thought it not unjust, under the circumstances, to pay this balance considering it an incidental in connection with the work of famine relief.

(2) The building is on a piece of ground belonging to the Port. Commiss. The Adana F. Rel. Committee said nothing to us of any claim they may have to part of the property. They only said what is recorded on pages 7 & 8 of the report. I doubt whether the property can be sold at all – Some say it cannot be sold, only rented – If it could be sold – if it should be sold – A just division of the proceeds would be to estimate the worth of the land – & the same house for the building – & to let the proceeds of the sale be divided in

the same proportion. The first portion to go to the Port. Com. for church building or other purposes as they might elect, & the second portion to the Famine Fund. If the property cannot be sold the best practical solution of the question of the building, & the one which I understand the men named favor, is to complete it at the expense of the famine fund & rent it, the proceeds to go to the fund.

Mr. Christie did not sign the report. He said he would write & state the points which he did not approve. I feel very thankful for the help of Dr. Farnsworth. As Mr. Christie did not feel willing to sign the report I think the name of Dr. Farnsworth will have much weight with those who may come to read the brief history of our labors in Adana. Mrs. Montgomery has passed through a very painful affliction in the events that have led to this investigation. She has been very calm. Confident that no investigation into her husbands character could make him out other than she had found him in a life of labor & prayer together.

I am very truly yours to

S. F. Pettibone.

Rev. J. S. Dickson.

Constantinople, May 30, 1889

Rec'd June 18

Constantinople, July 30, 1889.

Rev. Judson Smith, D.D.
Secretary A. B.
Dear Doctor Smith

I returned from Marsovan on Saturday having been absent just three weeks. We have had a very good meeting. And I trust results will prove it. We were in Session just 10 days. I am passing the Minutes into the Mission Records & will send them in two or three days. I think Mr. Dwight has sent you reports of Smyrna, Broosa and Constpl Stations. I send herewith those of Sivas, Nicomedia, Cesarea & Erzerum. Also copy of Estimates Complete.

I hope the Gr. Ev. Alliance question is settled. The Smyrna brethren & Dr. Constantine seem satisfied. I can not give details but the settlement is in the shape of a general plan in which as a Mission we can carry on missionary work with any Church or Evangelistic Society. The plan is all incorporated in the Minutes.

Very truly yours
S. P. Pettibone Sec.

P.S. St. Reports in three separate envelops. S. P. P.

Constantinople, July 30, 1889

Rec'd Aug. 16.

Chicago Aug. 2, 1889.

Dear Dr. Smith

I send herewith minutes & letter to Chas M. House in two packages — with the exception of Massachusetts Sta Rep., not yet come to hand. This minutes makes up all annual meeting matter. The matter of Tabular view is in bad state — no blanks. & we know not when we shall have any. There is from all sides demands for statistics but we have only imperfect returns. All on call. And now that estimates minutes are all complete & away we can get a a little leisure to rest.

Very truly yours &c

S. P. Pettibone Sec.

Received Aug 10 1889

Constantinople, Aug. 2, 1889

Rec'd Aug. 16.

Report of the Committee of Publication for the year 1888.

1 Amount of Printing done in 1888.

(a) In the Armenian Language.

	Size	Pages	Num. Copies	Total Pages
Ararat Paper weekly	Quarto	416	750	312.000
" monthly	"	48	800	38.400
Commentary Gospels	16 mo	112	3.000	336.000
Hymn Book (Pocket)	32 mo	524	5.000	262.000
S. S. Sermons	12 mo	246	2.250	553.500
Harmony Gospels tract	16 mo	16	3.000	48.000
Encouragement to the ministry	12 mo	53	3.000	159.000
It is not my fault	"	12	3.000	36.000
Come to Jesus	16 mo	80	3.000	240.000
Forgive & Forget	12 mo	9	3.000	27.000
Pocket Funds	16 mo	16	3.000	48.000
Child's First Teachers	"	20	3.000	60.000
Story of James	12 mo	12	3.000	36.000
Mode of Baptism	16 mo	25	3.000	75.000
Influence of Christ's Teaching	12 mo	92	1.000	92.000
Total Armenian		1681	39.800	4.680.900

(b) In Armeno-Turkish.

Ararat Paper weekly	Quarto	416	750	312.000
" monthly	"	48	550	26.400
Bible Hand Book (Completed)	12 mo	119	3.200	380.800
Amounts up		583	4.500	719.200

Printing in Armeno-Turkish Continued

	size	Pages	Copies	Total Pages
Brought up		583	4.500	719.200
Hymn Book (Pocket)	32 mo	279	3.000	837.000
S. S. Lessons	12 mo	246	1.800	442.800
It is not my fault	"	12	3.000	36.000
Child's First Reader	16 mo	75	5.000	375.000
Forgive & Forget	12 mo	11	3.000	33.000
Pretty Jewels	16 mo	16	3.000	48.000
Story of James	12 mo	12	3.000	36.000
Mode of Baptism	16 mo	25	3.000	75.000
How to bear disappointments	12 mo	5	3.000	15.000
Total Ar. Turkish		1264	32.300	2.617.000

(C) Printing in Greco-Turkish

Andospar weekly	Quarto	416	450	187.200
" Monthly	"	48	300	14.400
Total Gr. Turk.		464	750	201.600

Summary

	Orig. Pages	Copies	Total Pages
Armenian	1681	39.800	4.680.900
Ar. Turkish	1264	32.300	2.617.000
Gr. "	464	750	201.600
Totals	3.409	72.850	7.499.500

In addition to the above 484 pages of the Turkish & English Dictionary have been electrotyped completing the volume.

2

Financial Statement

1888	Publication Department		Dr.
Jan 1	To Bal. of Acct. to Dec. 31, 1887	L.S.	682.75
Dec 31	" Expenditure in 1888		3948.47
			4631.22

		Cr.
By Income from Book Sales		1178.98
" " " Advertising		429.90
" App. A,B,C,T.M. General		1616.00
" Do Sal A. Constantian		192.00
" Nat. Ag. from Bible Society		109.92
" Am. Tr. Society $828.44		188.28
" L. R. Tr. Society £287. Stg.		317.13
" Trustees Bible House $460		90.91
" Rent Picture Plates		3.42
" Bal. Indebtedness Dep to W.L.M. Dec. 31/88		5114.68
		4631.22

On behalf of the Committee of Publication

J. F. Pettibone

Bible House June 22, 1889

Constpl. Aug. 6th 1889.

Rev. Judson Smith, D.D., &c.

Dear Doctor Smith

I find my report not forward so now send it. Report of Publication Dpt. 1888. I now have Tab. tens of these stations complete i.e. two copies of each, one for Mission files, & one for Boston. Of these new stations I have one copy each. Of Mission I have no returns. Mr. Dwight tells me he has more than once asked for blank forms but none have come. Can you send me a dozen copies? I hope the desired, forms will be secured & printed. No one likes this, but it is desirable than a few more to get uniform statistics for 1888.

Very truly yours &c.

S. P. Pettibone &c.

P.S. Did you received report of investigating committee on Adana affairs? S.P.P.

Constantinople, Aug. 6-89

Filed Aug. 27

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Constantinople Aug. 8, 1889.

Judson Smith, D.D.,
Rec. &c. &c.

Dear Sir

Mr. Richardson has handed me two copies of Estimates of the Rev. J. Messrie. One of which I think the other I forward herein enclosed. I sent you a note two days ago asking for some blanks for Jeb. Rev, not the old kind - we have a plenty of them - but need a few of the new kind to make us to make out full reports for 1888. Please send say a dozen blanks.

Very truly yours &c
C. D. Pettibone

We learn that in consequence

Cons'ple, Aug. 8, 1889.

Rec'd Aug. 28.

Cor. Pa. Aug. 8
Rec'd Aug. 12

We learn that in connection with the meetings of the Union - of the C. F. Mission &c. recently held in Aintab a marked religious interest commenced in the Third Ch. in the City. Rev. Mr. Jenanyan held special meetings daily & the attendance increased until the place was far too small to accommodate the congregations. The first church was opened & the interest grew until the work was carried in all three churches - Mr. J. remained after the Union had left - Dr. Fuller says he has seen nothing like it before in this country. A note from Mr. Riggs received here last night, Aug. 14 - says 249 persons have applied for admission to the three churches. He says also that while the work has influenced many of the Syrian Armenians yet the large host of these 249 are children of Protestant parents. He has heard the interesting statements made by many of them in their examination & thinks most will be received.

This may fly to be here on Saturday on way to Bitlis - Dwights - Nichols - Shelton - Roberts Constantinos here Monday next from Marsovan - Lee & Hamlin union set for Aug. 29 - All is well.

Aug. 15 - J. P. P.

Recd Aug. 31, '89.

Rev Dr. Smith
Boston –

Constantinople, Oct. 15 1889.

Judson Smith D.D. Sec'y.

Dear Doctor Smith

I have your letters of Sep. 18 & 20. We all rejoice with you over the financial condition of the Board's Treasury, and over the good news from Cintab.

The Committee at Sillium had a meeting yesterday, and took under consideration the question of supply for Giri Parka. We understand from Miss Fairchild that she considers herself under obligation to continue her connection with the work there until next year in June. She however would be glad of a release in the spring if it can be accorded her. The Committee feel, as doubtless you also do, that it is desirable that Mrs. Newell see and become acquainted with the person proposed for an associate with her in the Giri Parka work. I am instructed by the Committee to suggest that the Secretaries in Boston in connection with Mrs. Newell secure the associate as soon as possible & have her come at once to Constple. While learning the language she can be of much service to Miss Fairchild and can be supposing to be an efficient aid to Mrs. Newell when she shall be able to return to her work. Miss Fairchild thinks that in case such an assistant come at an early day, & in case Mrs. Newell return in the spring

it may be possible for her to be released before June, though she will remain until that time if necessary. I have written Mrs. Newell the substance of the above and send with this.

Very truly Yours &c

S. F. Pettibone, Sec. W. C. T. U.

Constantinople, Oct. 15, 1889.

Rec'd Nov. 2.

Look Parla work

Constantinople, October 26, 1889

Rev. Judson Smith D.D.
Secretary &c —

Dear Doctor Smith

I have your letter of October 4, and inclose in this the tabular view of the stations of the A. B. M. U. for 1888. The blanks are very imperfect and are so spaced that many of the large numbers can not be properly inserted. We hope that the new blanks will be free from these defects —

I want to lay before you a statement in reference to my own affairs. When I went to America in March 1885 my health was so low, and consequently the time of my return so uncertain that I deemed it prudent to dispose of most of my household effects. You may not know that by the failure of a firm in Chicago I lost about $13,000 all that I had received of my father's whole estate & the additions I had in years made to it. Which sum I hoped would obviate the necessity of asking any thing from the Board for the support of myself & my sister dependent on me, should I be laid aside by age or sickness from my labor.

When I made my late visit I still hoped to receive something from the firm. It was promised me

Constantinople Oct. 15, 1889

me but the promise has not fulfilled and I was unable to continue my visit as long as I wished & as long as I felt my health demanded for I had arranged with the Board to defray my own expenses my salary to the year end being continued – I decided to come back – & as the question of my health was yet uncertain I resolved not to ask any aid in the shape of a rest – but to come & board until I should be able to know whether or not I might hope for some more years of work – I am now better & stronger than I have been for several years and I am thinking of again providing a home for my sister & sister – Had I been sure of health being granted me I should have asked you to aid me in a rest when I come back – would the Pudcine be willing to aid me now? I should like $250 – I do not yet know that I shall need it – I shall not unless I decide to gather needed furniture for housekeeping – but I should like to know whether if I decide to again commence housekeeping I can have help to that amount – After you kind inform me and thus very much oblige

Yours very truly

S. P. Pettibone

Constantine Michigan Oct 26. 1889
Recd Nov 7. 1889.

Cons'pl Nov. 25. 1889.

Judson Smith, D.D., &c. &c.

Dear Dr. Smith.

I have had a new experience. For two weeks I have been so ill that I have been obliged to give up all work. My Book keeper was ill two weeks & his later came on me. It proved too much & brought on an attack of indigestion & dysentery that has left me very weak. I am now doing better than come to the office for a few hours.

I beg to acknowledge your favors of Oct. 31. Nov. 2, 7 & 8. Am glad the tabular views reached you in time for the Ann. Report. Thank you for the words in the letter of Nov. 7.

Very truly yours &c.

J. P. Pettibone &c. &c.

Correspondence

C'ple, Nov. 25, 1889.
Rec'd Dec. 10.

Constantinople Nov. 27, 1889

Judson Smith, D.D., &c. &c.

Dear Dr Smith –

I enclose two communications approved yesterday by the Com. ad Interim – The first is an application from Mr Pierce for a special appropriation of £250 for advanced rent, Eight years, of premises to be used as workshop & dormitories for the school in Bardizag & for Missionary residence – When the letter first came before the Committee it was discussed but action deferred in order to obtain further information – The Com. wished, if possible, to arrange for a yearly appropriation – & thought the Prud. Com. would prefer to pay £40 annually for Eight years rather than make an advance of £240 or £250 in one grant – Under the circumstances the Com. have approved the application – instructing me to accompany it with some observations – 1st, they regret that the matter was not brought forward & considered in Annual Meeting – but this was an oversight of Hermedra Station –
2 – Mr. Pierce considers it impossible to diminish the limit of Hermedra Estimates £30 or more per annum in order to provide for this rent – & he thinks it would be very difficult – The Com. therefore hope the Prud. Committee will be willing to consider this as a <u>special</u> grant, not affecting the limit of Hermedra Station or of <u>the Missions</u>.

3d The Committee raised the question of House rent for Mr. Pierce. He was asked in our letter of the paid rent. He forgot to reply to this – but the fact is that no rent in past years has been credited by him to the Board as is done in all the stations of our Mission by those who occupy houses owned or rented by the Board –

The Com. ad Interim think a reasonable sum should be credited by Mr. Pierce annually for rent & this sum (say Eight or ten pounds per annum) would go to decrease the amount asked from the Board – i.e. £350 – less in Eight years returned say £64 or £80 would leave the actual expense for the School £ – but £170 or £180 –

Cons'ple Nov. 27, 1889.
Rec'd Dec. 14.

The second Communication I enclose is a very pleasant one & I hope will be as agreeable to you as it has to us. Miss Pantom has earned and deserves a rest after 18 years of continued service – The Community in Ada Bazaar are willing to spare her for that but only for a season – Miss P. heartily consents to an arrangement to come back to them – We do not see just how to provide an associate for Miss Sheldon: but the Com. ad Int. heartily approve of continuing the work of Corporation in Ada Bazaar as heretofore –

Very truly yours to

J. P. Pettibone, Sec.

Constantinople. Dec. 4, 1889.

Judson Smith, D.D., Sec. &c. &c.

Dear Dr. Smith

I yesterday received copy of Apps. for 1890 for which many thanks. You say that by reason of decrease of salaries there is a sum of £201 75/100 T. necessary to make up amount to limit $87000, & that this amount will be "applied upon the contingent estimates for Armenian work". I infer the Armenian Board are going to specify what items of these contingent estimates they will grant & that £201 3/4 L. of that sum will be met by this amount you mention as necessary to bring Apps to limit. If I am mistaken & the Com. are left free to select the items to which this sum may be applied please inform me.

You ask for light on "sum asked for new Bible House". The late Dr. S. G. Bliss & I also had the chief work in building &c. Expected that when the buildings were complete & the B.H. Trustees free from debt. Only a nominal rent would be asked from the Board & from the A.B. Society & two years ago we made a strong presentation of the case to the B.H. Trustees in New York. The Trustees said, business is business, & they thought fair rent should be paid. & directed us who act for them here to make new estimate of what is fair rent & give to A.B.C.F.M & A.B.S for 25 per cent off that sum. It has been done & our premises in B.H. cost us now but

about 2/3 of the sum paid before. Though this is not just what we wished and asked, we are grateful for their action. Besides this we take into account that of Bible House income a goodly sum is spent for work done in connection with our Mission work, two services in Armenian & one in Greek each sunday are held in the B.H. chapel by men employed by the Mission & all the expense is paid by the B.H. Trustees. All is harmonious & works well & we are not inclined to ask for any change.

About St. Constantine I know only what took place when he was in America. The friends in England who had assumed, I think, half ½ of his salary declined to be further responsible for it & the Board assumed all of his salary. Thus it remains.

We are delighted to see the good results of the Mission in New York. Now may there be a long pull all together.

Very truly yours &c

S. F. Pettibone Sec. &c

P.S. Will you kindly send me a copy of the Estimates of the C.T. & the Eur. T. Missions. I have them of the Eastern & of the A.T. Missions.

S. F. P.

Rev. D. Proctor
Constantinople, Dec. 4, 1889.
Rec'd Dec. 23.

Constantinople Dec. 10, 1889

Judson Smith, D.D., Sec.—

Dear Dr. Smith

Yesterday the Station Conference laid upon the Committee ad hoc. the inclosed communication from the Langa church. The letter speaks for itself. There is no doubt that it is dangerous to occupy the old Langa chapel premises any longer. The building was old & crazy when I came here 35 years ago, & it is a ruin now. We hope you will not ask us to diminish our building fund in order to rent temporary places of worship until we can build. The Com. approve of an app.n to secure another place more conveniently situated for the congregation & safe. Such a one having been already found.

Very truly yours &c

S. F. Pettibone Sec. W. F. M.

Constantinople, Dec. 10-'89

Rec'd Dec. 29